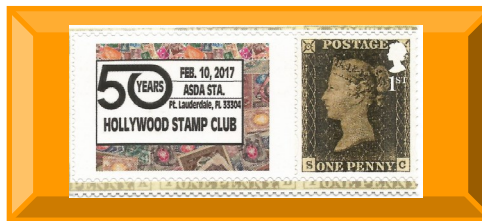




HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB

HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST

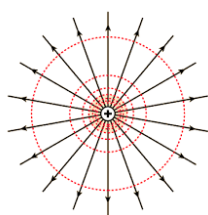


JAN FEB 2020 VOL 56 ISSUE 1

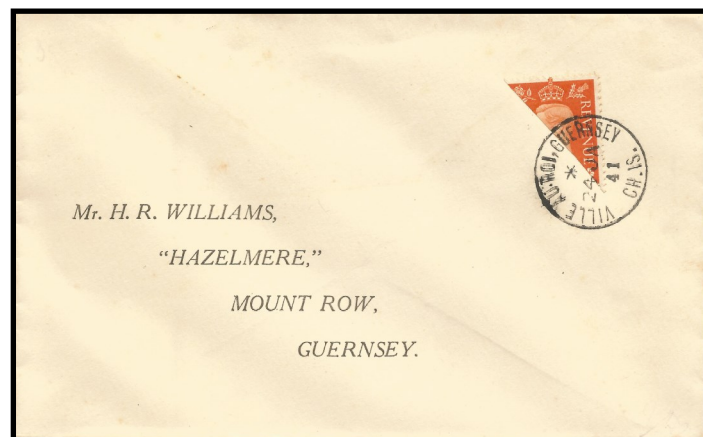
WORLD WAR I—PHILATELIC IMPACT

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German Occupation of UK's Channel Islands during WW II: cover with GB bisect stamp



Enrique Setaro, US Citizen,
Born in Argentina APS,
HSC, FCPS, GBPS Member.

HSC Weekly Meetings Information

The Hollywood Stamp Club meets every Tuesday from 5 to 9 PM at the Fred Lippman Multipurpose Center, 2030 Polk Street, Hollywood, FL 33020, US, North America, Telephone: (954) 921-3404.

All Club members are encouraged to submit articles, notices, or any other data believed

notable to our membership.

Contact the Editor, Enrique Setaro, by phone (305) 428-0516, via Skype, ID: ensetaro or via e-mail.



Jersey 1993



Jersey 1940 >



Brian Moorhouse Estate

The late Brian Moorhouse's entire estate is to be sold by Swiss auction house Corinphila.

In what promises to be one of the most important sales of Central and South American material in many years, the esteemed dealer's stock holding will be sold off in a series of auctions.

Brian Moorhouse died in July 2017 and was globally recognized as the authority on Latin American philately. His opinions and certificates accompany many of the philatelic treasures from across Central and South America. Early multiples, covers, proofs and rarities from each of the republics will be represented from his extensive stock.

The breadth and quantity of material to be sold

is no doubt too extensive for the market to absorb in one hit. Sensibly, the estate will be sold in a number of auctions starting in summer 2019 and extending into 2021.

In June 2017 Part I of the Brian Moorhouse's entire estate was sold by Corinphila. Part II was auctioned in December 2019. Both auctions had prices realized way over the initial estimates. They included very unusual and rare philatelic material from Central and South America.

An example of the rare material is this Cuba US Occupation 1898/99 5 c. on 1/2 m. blue-green used horizontal pair, left hand stamp with variety "Surcharge Omitted". Tied on small piece by Puerto Rico CDS. Sole recorded example. Signed Bloch. Provenance Tows, Juhring, P. Robertson.



When you are offered a high value stamp for a very low price, remember this: "If it too good to be true, it probably is."



PHILATELIC TALKS INITIATIVE.

Using a "vintage" TV that I donated to the club, we have started with some short talks about philatelic topics. The purpose was to provide a way of exchanging information of interest to our membership. We started with "British Old Currency System" on Stamps. These talks will be delivered every other week for 10/15 minutes starting at 6 PM. The following talks were about "Topical Cocoa/chocolate on Stamps", "the Flight of the Gelfer Hund", and "Great Britain Seahorses". The latest talk discussed "Advertisement Labels, Panes & Booklets". Other topics available are: "WW 2 Emergency Forces Messages", "Stylized Views of the Cities of France", "Imperforate Steamships of Buenos Aires", and "Russia 1915-17 Currency stamps". **If any of our members would like to prepare and deliver a talk, I can help if you provide scans of the material to be used and I can set them up into an Adobe Acrobat**



Members: call for action

Have YOU considered sharing your stamps knowledge? Why not write an article for the Hollywood

Philatelist? Or share a nice cover and a paragraph about it. Contact the Editor at the meeting.

NEW HSC MEMBERS:

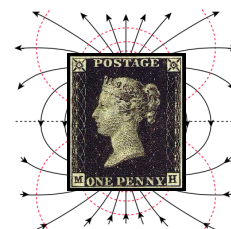
Igor Shtern

Tatiana Fiktora

Amie Kay Tanner

Paraphrasing President Kennedy:

Do not ask what the club can do for you. Far better, ask what YOU can do for the club.





HSC's Officers and Members of the Board for 2019

President: Parker A. Bailey, Jr.

E-Mail: pbaileyjr@comcast.net

Vice-President: Jacqueline Cortes

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Editor: Enrique Setaro

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Robert Lavoie, Jr.

Alan Levak

Michael Rogers

Richard Sandler

Kim Castellano



**VETERANS'
DAY 2019
CELEBRATION**

HSC ACTIVITIES: PHILATELIC CALENDAR

JAN 7. \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

JAN 14. Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

JAN 21. \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

JAN 28. \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

FEB 4 . \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

FEB 11 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

FEB 18 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

FEB 25 . . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments



2019 Auction Lot 1484—AUSTRALIA 1936

1936 KEVIII 2d red wmk Crown CofA UNISSUED due to his abdication. A full sheet was presented to the Governor of Victoria when he visited the printer. When the decision was made not to issue KEVIII stamps the Governor was asked by the printer to return the sheet which he did, with the exception of the blk of 6 removed from the LL cnr of the sheet, which he had sent to William, Baron Vestey in England, so the printer did not press the point.

Vestey's grandson offered the blk of 6 in 2014 through Spinks London, where it sold for £240,000. A single was sold at a 2015 Melbourne auction for almost \$173,000. Comes with copies of correspondence between the printer & the Governor regarding the return of the stamps. VF fresh MUH. A great rarity of Australian philately.

Reserve: \$150,000 Estimate: \$200,000

Edward VIII (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David; 23 June 1894 – 28 May 1972) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Empire, and Emperor of India, from 20 January 1936 until his abdication on 11 December of that year.

Edward became king on his father's death. However, he showed impatience with court protocol, and caused concern among politicians by his apparent disregard for established constitutional conventions. Only months into his reign, he caused a constitutional crisis by proposing to Wallis Simpson, an American who had divorced her first husband and was seeking a divorce from her second. The prime ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions opposed the marriage, arguing a divorced woman with two living ex-husbands was politically and socially unacceptable as a prospective queen consort. Additionally, such a marriage would have conflicted with Edward's status as the titular head of the Church of England, which at the time disapproved of remarriage after divorce if a former spouse was still alive. Edward knew the Baldwin government would resign if the marriage went ahead, which could have forced a general election and would have ruined his status as a politically neutral constitutional monarch. When it became apparent he could not marry Wallis and remain on the throne, he abdicated. He was succeeded by his younger brother, George VI. With a reign of 326 days, Edward is one of the shortest-reigning monarchs in British history.

After his abdication, Edward was created Duke of Windsor. He married Wallis in France on 3 June 1937, after her second divorce became final. Later that year, the couple toured Germany. During the Second World War, Edward was at first stationed with the British Military Mission to France, but after private accusations that he was a Nazi sympathiser, he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. After the war, Edward spent the rest of his life in retirement in France. He and Wallis remained married until his death. ©



GERMAN OCCUPATION OF GREAT BRITAIN CHANNEL ISLANDS—WW II, By Editor

How did an island in French waters become British (Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, etc.)?

John Orchard, Historical geography graduate with fifty years' experience

Updated Oct 14 · Upvoted by Phil White, lives in The United Kingdom

Except in the modern cultural sense, residents of the Channel Islands are not British. They have never been British. They are not even English; they have never been English. It is a frequently misunderstood relationship, which I will add is the same with the Isle of Man.

The Channel Islands are a crown possession. They have been under the English crown since their previous feudal overlord the Duke of Normandy became King of England and later had a falling out with his nearest and dearest. These Channel Islands (there are others still under the suzerainty of France) were retained as a personal fiefdom by the King of England. Like all feudal holdings some were granted to others in return for services rendered or rent payment.

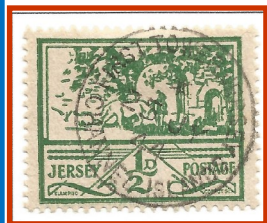
Their proximity to Normandy meant that the Norman-French language pertained there and was still in regular use into the 20th century. They have never come under the jurisdiction of the parliaments of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom. They have their own parliaments, their own laws and their own currency.

They have become culturally far more British than French, especially since the Second World War during which these small islands were occupied by the Germans - indeed they were not freed from their occupation until very late in the war, way after the liberation of Normandy!

During the German occupation, as the postage stamps from Great Britain could not be received, local stamps were ordered to print. Initially some British stamps were used as



bisects; see front page.



Had these islands been British, then they would have been subject to the treaties of Rome, Maastricht and the rest during the period that the UK was a member state of the EU (and its predecessor organizations), they

were not. The Channel Islands were often a cause of annoyance to the EU because they had no control there and the British government (who after all act

for the Sovereign whose islands these are) allowed sneaky tax avoidance practices to happen immediately offshore to the EU.

If you are a resident of the Channel Islands your status is different to residents of the UK, for example, if you attend a British University then you will pay a substantially higher tuition fee than citizens of any member state or the UK itself.

The closeness of the relationship with the UK is obvious, and that relationship is celebrated by those of us in the UK who know the islands in any way. They are represented abroad by the British diplomatic service and are protected by the British military. If you visit the islands you will see both the flags of each island state alongside the Union Jack which is flown everywhere.

"It should be noted that in the 1400's the islands through the seigneurs were offered the option to cede to France, it being agreed that an unwilling populace could not be forced to remain a part of the Crown. The islands were offered autonomy from English tax and law, if they maintained the status quo. Hence they remain British."

I agree that the options were made, but the agreement was not to cede to France from the possession of the English king. They were not acceding to England. As others have said on this thread, they were under the Duke before he became the King of England, they were no more English than was Normandy.

England joined with Scotland with Acts of Union from both parliaments. The Channel Islands had separate parliaments, as did the Isle of Man. At no time were those parliaments involved with the Acts of Union.

When the UK declared war on Russia in the Crimean war, every part of the United Kingdom was mentioned separately, including the town of Berwick which has had a long history of being either Scots or English. No mention was made of Jersey or Guernsey.

The assertion "Hence they remain British." is simply unfounded and a rewrite of legal precedent and history. In 1993 both Guernsey and Jersey issued a set of stamps with images of the 1940 stamps.©



WW I in retrospect; philatelically. By Editor

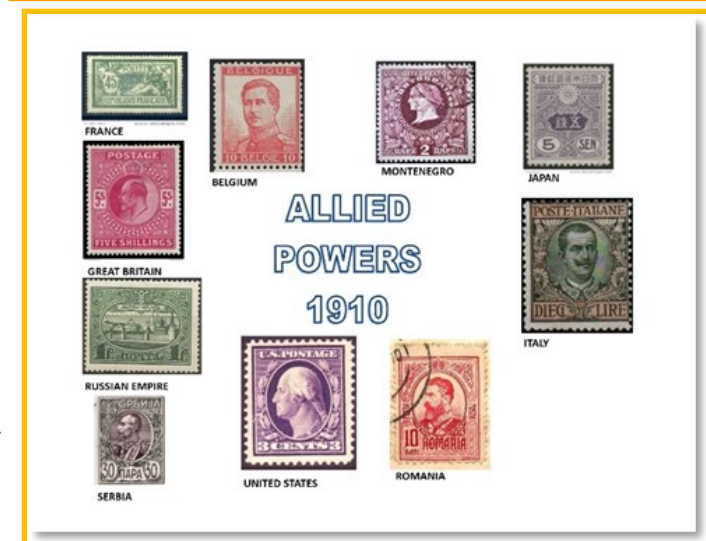
In 2018 many countries celebrated the Centenary of the end of WW 1. What did it mean? How did the world geography change? How was it reflected philatelically?

World War I (often abbreviated as WWI or WW1), also known as the First World War, the Great War, the Seminal Catastrophe, and initially in North America as the European War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. Contemporaneously described as "the war to end all wars", it led to the mobilization of more than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, making it one of the largest wars in history. It is also one of the deadliest conflicts in history, with an estimated nine million combatants and seven million civilian deaths as a direct result of the war, while resulting genocides and the resulting 1918 influenza pandemic caused another 50 to 100 million deaths worldwide.



On 28 June 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb Yugoslav nationalist, assassinated the Austro-Hungarian heir Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, leading to the July Crisis. In response, on 23 July Austria-Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia. Serbia's reply failed to satisfy the Austrians, and the two moved to a war footing. The major countries aligned with either the **Central Powers** (Austria-Hungarian, German and Ottoman Empires) or the **Allied Powers** (Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, US). These two blocks of nations are shown in Figures 1 and 2, with stamps of the era, in the next column. Belgium was neutral but Germany invaded it.

Interlocking alliances enlarged the crisis from a bilateral issue in the Balkans to one involving most of Europe. By July 1914, the great powers of Europe were divided into two coalitions: the Triple Entente—consisting of France, Russia, and Britain—and the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (the Triple Alliance was only defensive in nature, allowing Italy to stay out of the war until April 1915, when it joined the Allied Powers after its relations with Austria-Hungary deteriorated). Russia felt it necessary to back Serbia and, after Austria-Hungary shelled the Serbian capital of Belgrade on the 28 July, approved partial mobilization. Full Russian mobilization was announced on the evening of 30 July; on the 31st, Austria-Hungary and Germany did the same, while Germany demanded Russia demobilize within twelve hours. When Russia failed to comply, Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August in support of



Austria-Hungary, with Austria-Hungary following suit on 6 August; France ordered full mobilization in support of Russia on 2 August.

Russia, following the 1917 Revolution, withdrew its troops from the War.

We will describe how the world looked in 1910 and how it changed by 1920. The end of WW I came in 1918. The collapse of the Central Powers came swiftly. Bulgaria was the first to sign an armistice, the Armistice of Salonica on 29 September 1918. On 30 October, the Ottoman Empire capitulated, signing the Armistice of Mudros.

The Armistice with Austria was signed in the Villa Giusti, near Padua, on 3 November. Austria and Hungary signed separate armistices following the overthrow of the Habsburg Monarchy. In the following days the Italian Army occupied Innsbruck and all Tyrol with over 20,000 soldiers.

Continued on page 6



WW I Philatelic Impact, from P.5

On 11 November, at 5:00 am, an armistice with Germany was signed in a railroad carriage at Compiègne. At 11 am on 11 November 1918—"the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month"—a ceasefire came into effect. During the six hours between the signing of the armistice and its taking effect, opposing armies on the Western Front began to withdraw from their positions, but fighting continued along many areas of the front, as commanders wanted to capture territory before the war ended. The occupation of the Rhineland took place following the Armistice. The occupying armies consisted of American, Belgian, British and French forces.

The three Central Powers and Russia (following the 1917 Revolution) were dismembered and many new countries were created, these are shown in figure 3,



with some of the first stamps.

Germany lost its colonies to Allied Countries.

Geographically, figure (map above) shows how these new countries came to exist and from which previous

entity. Both images of this page are also enlarged on page 7.

Yugoslavia was a grouping of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia.

For detailed information about this war I suggest you read the details in the following link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I#Armistices_and_capitulations

The Armistice of 11 November 1918 was the armistice signed at Le Francport near Compiègne that ended fighting on land, sea



Marshall Isl. w/Allied Overprint



and air in World War I between the Allies and Germany.

Photograph taken after reaching agreement for the armistice that ended World War I. This is Ferdinand Foch's own railway

carriage in the Forest of Compiègne. Foch's chief of staff Maxime Weygand is second from left. Third from the left is the senior British representative, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss. Foch is second from the right. On the right is Admiral George Hope. ©





Second Spanish Republic History and Stamps, By Editor

The Spanish Republic (Spanish: República Española), commonly known as the Second Spanish Republic (Spanish: Segunda República Española), was the democratic government that existed in Spain from 1931 to 1939. The Republic was proclaimed on April 14th, 1931, after the deposition of Alfonso XIII, and it lost the Spanish Civil War on 1 April 1939 to the rebel faction that would establish a military dictatorship under the rule of General Francisco Franco.

After the proclamation of the Republic, a provisional government was established until December 1931, when the 1931 Constitution was approved a Constitutional Republic was formally established. The republican government of Manuel Azaña would start a great number of reforms to "modernize" the country. After the 1933 general election, Alejandro Lerroux (Radical Party) formed a government with the confidence and supply of the Spanish Confederation of Autonomous Right-wing Groups (CEDA). Under Lerroux's premiership, the Republic found itself before an insurrection of anarchists and socialists that took a revolutionary undertone in Asturias. The revolt was finally suppressed by the Republic with the intervention of the army. The Popular Front won the 1936 general election. On 17–18 July 1936, a coup d'état fractured the Spanish Republican Armed Forces and partially failed, marking the beginning of the Spanish Civil War.

The first stamps of the Republic were created using the 1930 King Alfonso XIII set overprinted in 1931 with "REPUBLICA" or "República Española" with various letter types and formats; there are overprints from Madrid, Barcelona, and other Spanish cities. We will show and highlight just a few of the stamps issued by the Republic between 1931 and 1938.



The issue of commemoratives' set in October 1931 remembered the 3rd Pan-American Postal Union. Later in Dec another set commemorates the IX centenary of the Montserrat Monastery.

Santa Maria de Montserrat is an abbey of the Order of Saint Benedict located on the mountain of Montserrat in Monistrol de Montserrat, Catalonia, Spain. It is notable for enshrining the image of the Virgin of Montserrat. The monastery was founded in the 11th century and rebuilt between the 19th and 20th centuries, and still functions to this day, with over 70 monks. There have always been roughly 80 monks in residence.

The bombing of Guernica (26 April 1937) was an aerial bombing of the Basque town of Guernica (Gernika in Basque) during the Spanish Civil War. It was car-



ried out, at the behest of Francisco Franco's rebel Nationalist faction, by its allies, the Nazi German Luftwaffe's Condor Legion and the Fascist Italian Aviazione Legionaria, under the code name 'Operation Rügen'. The operation opened the way to Franco's capture of Bilbao and his victory in northern Spain.

In 1969 Czechoslovakia issued a stamp with the image of Picasso's Guernica. Spain would have to wait to after Franco's death in 1975—actually 1981—to see the first stamp honoring his famous mural (see note at the end of this article).



In 1935 a short set highlighted the 3rd centenary of Lope de Vega. Lope Félix de Vega y Carpio KOM 25 November 1562 – 27 August 1635) was a Spanish playwright, poet, novelist and marine. He was one of the key figures in the Spanish Golden Age of Baroque literature.

On April 1938 a single semi postal stamp (45c. + 2p.) was issued to support the battle for the Madrid defense.



In July a 1p. multicolor stamp was issued on the 150th Anniversary of the US Constitution.



In August a set was issued for submarine mail and was used to carry mail service between Barcelona and Mahon, Minorca. Stamp were also valid for ordinary mail.

The Battle of the Ebro in July–November 1938 was the final desperate attempt by the Republicans to turn the tide. When this failed and Barcelona fell to the rebels in early 1939, it was clear the war was over. The remaining Republican fronts collapsed, and Madrid fell in March 1939.©



SOVIET UNION 1951 Set,

By Editor—Extracted from Linn's Dec. 8

The market for Russia-area stamps is not as strong as it once was, and for many issues it is all over the place: from well below 50 % of Scott catalog value to full catalog value. This is especially true of stamps issued by the USSR.

One Soviet issue that has held its value is the set of five stamps issued Nov. 28, 1951, to commemorate the Volga-Kama Cascade dams project (Russia Scott 1598-1602). This system of dams, reservoirs and hydroelectric plants was part of the Joseph Stalin's post-World War II Great Construction Project of the Communism program.

The 2020 Scott Standard Postage Stamp catalogue values the set at \$247.50 in MNH condition. The set is currently selling in the \$200-\$275 range. If you find it offered for less



than the Scott catalog value, it's a great Value.

The 2013/14 Zagorsky catalog (#1566-70) lists the set at \$310 MNH, \$165 MH, and \$28 Used.

The Michel 2008/09 catalog list the set at 180 EUROS MNH 130 EUROS MH and 50 EUROS used (\$ 198, \$143, & \$55). ©

Express Mail Stamps in the United States, By Editor

The United States Postal Service (USPS) provides Priority Mail Express for domestic U.S. delivery, and offers two international Express Mail services, although only one of them is part of the EMS standard. One is called Priority Mail Express International and the other service is called Global Express Guaranteed (GXG). The latter having no relation whatsoever to "EMS" International service as provided by the EMS Cooperative.

The USPS Global Express Guaranteed (GXG), by which USPS offices act as drop locations for international packages which are then handled by FedEx international delivery network.

In some countries, import rules for packages received by courier services have different tax brackets and duties than parcels received on the postal system, and thus EMS service (Express Mail International) is preferred over FedEx's co-branded Global Express Guaranteed.

The term Priority Mail Express International is often confused with their domestic service called Priority Mail Express, which is a specific classification of mail for domestic accelerated postal delivery within the U.S.

In 2013, the USPS changed the name of the service from "Express Mail International" to "Priority Mail Express International". This may lead to confusion, as "Priority Mail" is still used, and the packaging is very similar.

Special Delivery, a domestic accelerated local delivery service, was introduced on 3 March 1885 initially with a fee of 10¢ paid by a Special Delivery stamp. It was transformed into Express Mail, introduced in 1977 after an experimental period that started in 1970, although Special Delivery was not terminated until June 8, 1997.



The first Express Mail stamp was introduced in 1983 with the image of an eagle and the Moon, multicolor with a face of \$9.35.



Later in 1985 another stamp



was issued with a similar design but with a face value of \$10.75. There are two types I & II; type I is washout and dull; type II is brighter and intense.

In 1988 the Express mail rate was reduced and a



new design with and eagle and the moon with the rate of \$8.75.

Further on, in 1991, two eagle stamps were

issued with a face of \$9.95, for domestic use, and \$14 for international use.

Cont. P. 10 >>>>



US Express Mail (Cont. from P. 9)



In 1994 another Space Moon Landing 25th An-niv. stamp with a face of \$9.95 was released.



Come 1998, another Piggyback Space Shuttle of \$11.75 is issued.



Later in 2000 two Space Sheets were issued for a



face of \$11.75.



In 2001 a different design with the Washington Monument and a face value of \$12.25 was issued.



Next, in 2002 a vertical stamp with the image of the capitol dome and \$13.65 face value was issued in 2006 a radically



new design with the image of the US X-Plane and a face of \$14.40 was released. A variety with the "X" hologram omitted has been identified.

In 2007 a new stamp with the image of the



presidential helicopter Marine One and \$ 16.95 face was issued.



Starting with the 2008 a series of Express mail stamps showing American landmarks have been



released. We will just show a few, being the first one with the image of the Hoover Dam and \$16.50 face.

Then in 2009 a second one with the Old Faithfull, located in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, with a face of \$17.50. Old Faithful is a cone geyser located in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, United States. It was named in 1870 during the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition and was the first geyser in the park to receive a name. It is a highly predictable geothermal feature, and has erupted every 44 to 125 minutes since 2000. ©



Greenwich Mean Time on Stamps, By Editor

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London, reckoned from midnight. At different times in the past, it has been calculated in different ways, including being calculated from noon; consequently, it cannot be used to specify a precise time unless a context is given. More info:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Observatory_Greenwich

English speakers often use GMT as a synonym for Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). For navigation, it is considered equivalent to UT1 (the modern form of mean solar time at 0° longitude); but this meaning can differ from UTC by up to 0.9 s. The term GMT should not thus be used for certain technical purposes requiring precision.



Because of Earth's uneven angular velocity in its elliptical orbit and its axial tilt, noon (12:00:00) GMT is rarely the exact moment the Sun crosses the Greenwich meridian and reaches its highest point in the sky there. This event may occur up to 16 minutes before or after noon GMT, a discrepancy calculated by the equation of time. Noon GMT is the annual average (i.e. "mean") moment of this event, which accounts for the word "mean" in "Greenwich Mean Time".

As the United Kingdom developed into an advanced maritime nation, British mariners kept at least one chronometer on GMT to calculate their longitude from the Greenwich meridian, which was considered to have longitude zero degrees, by a convention adopted in the International Meridian Conference of 1884.

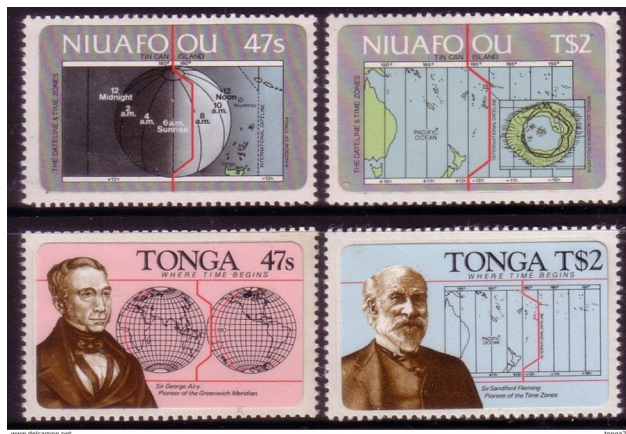
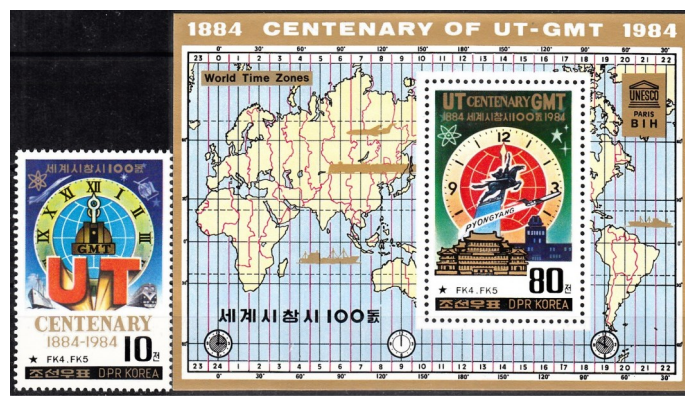


Tonga + Niuafo'ou 1984 - time zones - international date line Greenwich - map

Synchronization of the chronometer on GMT did not affect shipboard time, which was still solar time. But this practice, combined with mariners from other nations drawing from Nevil Maskelyne's method of lunar distances based on observations at Greenwich, led to GMT being used worldwide as a standard time independent of location. Most time zones were based upon GMT, as an offset of a number of hours (and possibly half or quarter hours) "ahead of GMT" or "behind GMT".

Greenwich Mean Time was adopted across the island of Great Britain by the Railway Clearing House in 1847 and by almost all railway companies by the following year, from which the term "railway time" is derived. It was gradually adopted for other purposes, but a legal case in 1858 held "local mean time" to be the official time. On 14 May 1880, a letter signed by "Clerk to Justices" appeared in The Times, stating that "Greenwich time is now kept almost throughout England, but it appears that Greenwich time is not legal time. For example, our polling booths were opened, say, at 8 13 and closed at 4 13 p.m." This was changed later in 1880, when Greenwich Mean Time was legally adopted throughout the island of Great Britain. GMT was adopted in the Isle of Man in 1883, in Jersey in 1898 and in Guernsey in 1913. Ireland adopted GMT in 1916, supplanting Dublin Mean Time. Hourly time signals from Greenwich Observatory were first broadcast on 5 February 1924, rendering the time ball at the observatory redundant.

NORTH KOREA 1984, 100th anniversary of GREEN-



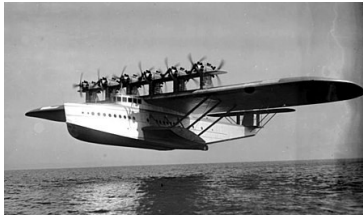
WICH MERIDIAN



In 1999/2000 a stamp was issued, as part of a set of 4, to show how the Greenwich National Observatory registered the change of time from the year 1999 to the 2000. In the US the Naval Observatory keeps Positioning, Navigation and Timing Information. ©

Dornier Do X Flying Boat, By Editor

The Dornier Do X was the largest, heaviest, and most powerful flying boat in the world when it was produced by the Dornier company of Germany in 1929. First conceived by Dr. Claude Dornier in 1924, planning started in late 1925 and after over 240,000 work-hours it was completed in June 1929.



During the years between the two World Wars, only the Soviet Tupolev ANT-20 Maksim Gorki landplane of a few years later was physically larger, but at 53 metric tons maximum takeoff weight it was not as heavy as the Do X's 56 tons.

The Do X was financed by the German Transport Ministry and in order to circumvent conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, which forbade any aircraft exceeding set speed and range limits to be built by Germany after World War I, a specially designed plant was built at Altenrhein, on the Swiss portion of Lake Constance.

The type was popular with the public, but a lack of commercial interest and a number of non-fatal accidents prevented more than three examples from being built.

The Flugschiff ("flying ship"), as it was called, was launched for its first test flight on 12 July 1929, with a crew of 14. To satisfy sceptics, on its 70th test flight on 21 October there were 169 on board of which 150 were passengers (mostly production workers and their families, and a few journalists), ten were aircrew and nine were "stowaways" who did not hold tickets. The flight set a new world record for the number of persons carried on a single flight, a record that was not broken for 20 years. After a takeoff run of 50 seconds the Do X slowly climbed to an altitude of 200 m (650 ft). As a result of its size, passengers were asked to crowd together on one side or the other to help make turns. It flew for 40 minutes (Flug Revue claims it was the 42nd flight and lasted 53 minutes, and historical film shows "fliegt mit 170 personen") at a maximum speed of 170 km/h (105 mph) before landing on Lake Constance.

To introduce the airliner to the potential United States market the Do X took off from Friedrichshafen, Germany on 3 November 1930, under the command of Friedrich Christiansen for a transatlantic test flight to New York. The route took the Do X to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, and Portugal. The journey was interrupted at Lisbon on 29 November, when a tarpaulin made contact with a hot exhaust pipe and started a fire that consumed most of the left wing. After sitting in Lisbon harbour for six weeks while new parts were fabricated and the damage repaired, the flying boat continued (with several further mishaps and delays) along the Western coast of Africa and by 5 June 1931 had reached the islands of Cape Verde, from which it crossed the ocean to Natal in Brazil, where the crew were greeted as heroes by the local German émigré communities.



Cover carried from Rio de Janeiro to New York on the Do-X, August 5-27, 1931

The flight continued north via San Juan to the United States, reaching New York on 27 August 1931, almost ten months after departing Friedrichshafen. The Do X and crew spent the next nine months there as its engines were overhauled, and thousands of sightseers made the trip to Glenn Curtiss Airport (now LaGuardia Airport) to tour the leviathan of the air. The economic effects of the Great Depression dashed Dornier's marketing plans for the Do X, and it departed from New York on 21 May 1932 flying via Newfoundland and the Azores to Muggelsee, Berlin where it arrived on 24 May and was met by a cheering crowd of 200,000. ©

Some other examples of DO X Flight covers.



German 1931 DO X Cover



Russia DO X 1931 DO X Flight Cover