



# HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



MAR 2020 VOL 56 ISSUE 2

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## H KOHLER—ERIVAN COLLECTION. Lunar Mail

June 1, 2019 lot 580

1969, Apollo 11, special envelope endorsed "CARRIED TO THE MOON ON APOLLO 11" with signatures of Buzz Aldrin, Neil Armstrong and Michael Cillins, cancelled by Webster, TX August 11, 1969 machine cancel with adjacent "DELAYED BY QUARANTINE AND LUNAR RECEIVING LABORATORY MSC—HOUSTON, TEXAS". A very fine cover. Res. €8,000 Sold for €18,000

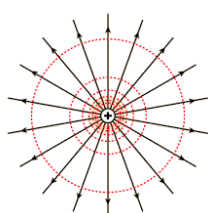


## BUENOS AIRES 1858 Steamship Cover

1858. Steamship 3 pesos green, wonderful fresh color and large margins with full framelines on all sides and parts of 2 neighbor stamps, tied by crisp 'ponchitos' cancel to letterhead with adjacent "CORREOS DE BUENOS AIRES 3 AGO 58" to Tucuman.



Signed van Diemen and Calves, certificate Philatelic Foundation (2019) (Scott 3)(Michel No. 2). Provenance Alfred H. Caspary (1958). Reserve €4,000 sold for €4,800.



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.





## The Future of Philately (Extracted from Forbes Mag.)

By Richard Lehmann, Investing in Stamps.

It's always compelling to read about the future of anything of interest to you because it stimulates thought and, in this age of the Internet, lots of on-line blogging and discussion. This can be amazingly productive in helping to shape the very future itself. StampFinder has undertaken an effort to change the way stamps are bought and sold in some very profound and disruptive ways in the belief that these changes will truly enhance stamp collecting and grow the hobby.

A basic assumption in our effort is that stamp selling has only embraced a fraction of the opportunities that computerization and the Internet offer the hobby. What we have today is a market place on the Internet which tries to emulate the old time business model of stamp shows where hundreds of dealers congregate in one place where collectors can come and peruse their offerings and haggle over quality and price. The Internet market instead offers thousands of websites where collectors can view hundreds of dealers' offerings, view images



of the offerings and compare prices. The haggling can still take place electronically, albeit losing some of the charm many find in the personal interaction. Still and all, this change has been a lifesaver to an industry whose death has been predicted for the last 50 years.

The industry survives on a cycle of stamp turnover driven by the death of older collectors and the buying by younger ones whose economic well being allows them to expand the scope of their collecting activity. The survival problem comes from the fact that the rate of collectors dying is greater than of new collectors joining or increased buying by existing ones. Add to this the fact that the quantity of existing stamps remains fairly static and you have an industry where available supply is increasing at a faster rate than demand. As a result for the vast majority of stamps, their value does not increase at more than the rate of inflation, if even that. The Internet has allowed dealers to sell more and thereby, overcome a slow death spiral, but things need not be this way.

The Internet offers a huge opportunity for attracting new collectors from areas of the world where stamp collecting is practically unknown but its natural and economic appeal make it attractive. There are several constraints to this broadening of the hobby which I won't get into here. Cont. Page 8

**When you are offered a high value stamp for a very low price, remember this:**  
**"If it is 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 Adobe Acrobat.File.©**



## 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. or via E-Mail.**

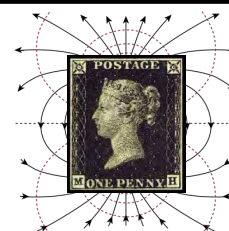


History of Russia's Banknotes/Coins

## 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 2020

**President: David Medeiros**

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**Vice-President: Parker Bailey**

**Treasurer: Susi Seiler**

**Recording Secretary: Hilda Bailey**

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**Asst. Chairman: Hamlet Gayadeen**

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**Chairman of the Board: Karl V. Shallenberger**

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**Hamlet Gayadeen**

**Robert Lavoie, Jr.**

**Kim Castellano**

**Richard Knierim**

**Michae Rogers**

**Karl Shallenberger**

**Richard Sandler**

## JAPAN COVER to GERMANY 1938 VIA SIBERIA

The Chemical Factory v. Heyden in Radebeul was the first pharmaceutical factory in the world to produce an pharmaceutical substance, salicylic acid, on an industrial scale. From 1897 the derivative acetylsalicylic acid, first under the chemical name and later under the trade name acetylin, was sold as a remedy.

The former salicylic acid factory and later chemical factory of Dr. F. von Heyden one of the historical sites of chemistry, awarded by the Society of German Chemists (GDCh) during a ceremony with a plaque on the main building. This is reminiscent of the work of Jacob Friedrich von Heyden, Adolf Wilhelm Hermann Kolbe, Rudolf Wilhelm Schmitt, Bruno Richard Seifert and Richard Gustav Müller.

From 1933 the chemist Richard Müller worked in the company. During his research, in 1941, he succeeded in the technical production of methylchlorosilanes, which are the starting product for the production of silicones. Since he succeeded at the same time as the American chemist Eugene G. Rochow, this process is called Müller-Rochow synthesis.

The attached 1938 cover was sent from Tokyo, Japan to Dresden, Germany Via Siberia on the Russian Transiberia Railway to Moscow and from there to the german destination.

The company was spared destruction in the course of the Second World War. However, the Soviet occupying forces seized the Radebeul plant and dismantled the facilities. Production started again in Radebeul in 1946, which was largely promoted by Richard Müller. In 1947, the researcher Ernst Carstens started there, who developed numerous products in the following years, especially antidiabetic drugs.

In 1948 the company was expropriated by the GDR and converted into a state-owned company. The shareholders' meeting then moved the company's headquarters to Munich. ©

## HSC Activities for March 2020

**MAR 3 . Meeting \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments**

**MAR 10 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments**

**MAR 17 . Meeting \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments**

**MAR 24 Meeting. \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments**

**MAR 31 >>>> GOGO AUCTION**



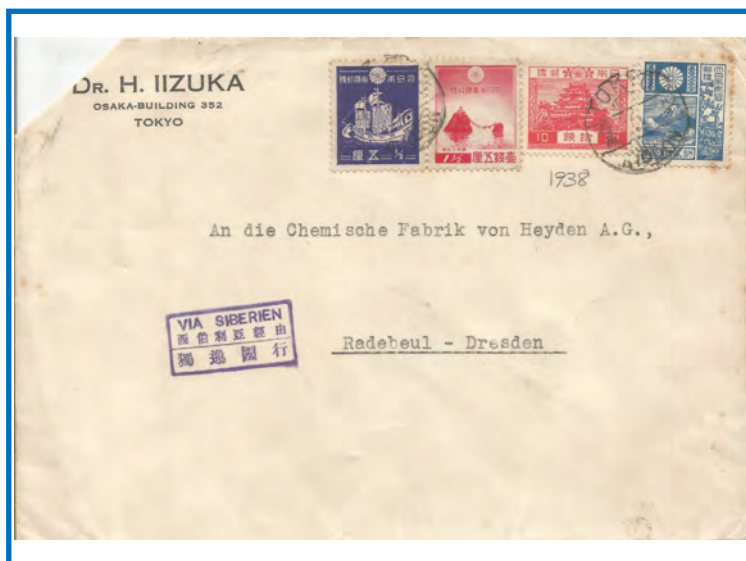
## NEW HSC MEMBERS

Igor Shtern

Tatiana Fiktora

Amie Kay Tanner

**WELCOME ABOARD !**

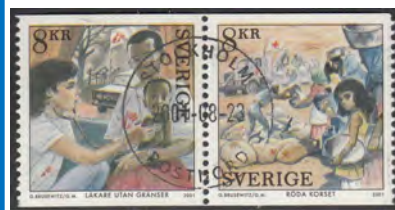


## DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS, By Editor

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), sometimes rendered in English as Doctors Without Borders, is an international humanitarian medical non-governmental organization (NGO) of French origin best known for its projects in conflict zones and in countries affected by endemic diseases. In 2015, over 30,000 personnel—mostly local doctors, nurses and other medical professionals, logistical experts, water



and sanitation engineers and administrators—provided medical aid in over 70 countries. Private donors provide about 90% of the organization's



have issued stamps/sheets with DWB-MSF topics; they will be shown here.

Médecins Sans Frontières was founded in 1971, in the aftermath of the Biafra secession, by a small group of French doctors and journalists who sought to expand accessibility to medical care across national boundaries and irrespective of race, religion, creed or political affiliation. To that end, the organization emphasizes



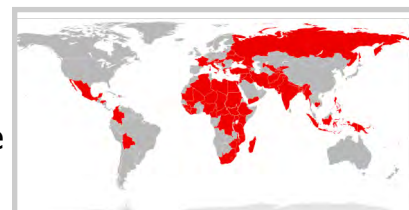
"independence and impartiality", and explicitly precludes political, economic, or religious factors in its decision making. For these reasons, it limits the amount of funding received from governments or inter-governmental organiza-

tions. These principles have allowed MSF to speak freely with respect to acts of war, corruption, or other hindrances to medical care or human well-being. Only once in its history, during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, has the organization called for military intervention.

MSF's principles and operational guidelines are highlighted in its Charter, the Chantilly Principles, and the later La Mancha Agreement. Governance is addressed in Section 2 of the Rules portion of this final document. MSF has an associative structure, where operational decisions are made, largely independently, by the five operational centers (Amsterdam, Barcelona-Athens, Brussels, Geneva and Paris). Common policies on core issues are coordinated by the International Council, in which each of the 24 sections (national offices) is represented. The International Council meets in Geneva, Switzerland, where the International Office, which coordinates international activities common to the operational centers, is also based.

### 1971 DWB—MSF Establishment

The Groupe d'intervention médicale et chirurgicale en urgence ("Emergency Medical and Surgical Intervention Group") was formed in 1971 by French doctors who had worked in Biafra, to provide aid and to emphasize the importance of victims' rights over neutrality. At the same time, Raymond Borel, the editor of the French medical journal TONUS, had started a group called Secours Médical Français ("French Medical Relief") in response to the 1970 Bhola cyclone, which killed at least 625,000 in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Borel had intended to recruit doctors to provide aid to victims of natural disasters. On 22 December 1971, the two groups of colleagues merged to form Médecins Sans Frontières.©



Countries where MSF had missions in 2015

For more information of DWB – MSF check these two web pages:

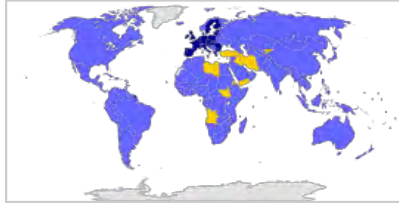
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9decins\\_Sans\\_Fronti%C3%A8res](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9decins_Sans_Fronti%C3%A8res)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20180223190327/http://www.msf.org/en/>



## CLIMATE CHANGE on STAMPS, By Editor

The **Paris Agreement** (French: Accord de Paris) is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016. The agreement's language was negotiated by representatives of 196 state parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Le Bourget, near Paris, France,



Agreement Signing Members in blue

and adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015. As of November 2019, 195 UNFCCC members have signed the agreement, and 187 have become party to it.

The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to pursue efforts to limit the in-

warming. No mechanism forces a country to set a specific emissions target by a specific date, but each target should go beyond previously set targets. In June 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump announced his intention

to withdraw the United States from the agreement. Under the agreement, the earliest effective date of withdrawal for the U.S. is November 2020, shortly before the

end of President Trump's 2016 term. In practice, changes in United States policy that are contrary to the Paris Agreement



have already been put in place. ©



crease to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. This should be done by peaking



emissions as soon as possible, in order to "achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases" in the second half of the 21st century. It also aims to increase the ability of parties to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and make "finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development."

Under the Paris Agreement, each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global





## Covers from B. Moorhouse Auctions, By Editor

### Uruguay French P. O.

1869: Entire letter from Montevideo to Montpellier, bearing France Laureated 1867 80 c. carmine tied by "Anchor" lozenge of dots with octagonal MONTEVIDEO Consular P. O. date stamp below (April 15) in black. Bordenaux-Cette TPO cds on reverse (May 20), A charming and attractive cover. *Provenance: Collection Bernard Berkins-Smith, Corinphila sale 145, 5-8 April 2006, lot 3118. Collection Brian Moorhouse, Corinphila sale 245, 3 December, 2019. Collection Enrique Setaro.*



### Venezuela French P. O.

1876: France Ceres 1871/75 30 c. grey-brown (2) and Siege 40 c. orange used on 1875 entire letter from Caracas mailed to Malaga, Spain, struck with octagonal LA GUAYRA Consular date stamp (June 7) in black, the stamps tied by "Anchor" lozenge in black. Reverse with circular LIGNE A / PAQ. FR. No. 2 date stamp in black, Paris transit cds and Malaga arrival cds (June 29) and charged '4R' due upon receipt. A fresh and fine entire. *Provenance: Collection B. Moorhouse, Corinphila sale 245, 3 Decembre 2019. Collection E, Setaro*



### ARGENTINA Submarine Mail.

1924/31: San Martin 5 c. red and 10 c. dull green used on 1935 **Submarine Mail** cover addressed to the Commander of the Dutch Submarine HNLMS

K XVII submarine at Tristan Da Cunha, tied by Buenos Aires cds's (March 2) in black. Fine strike of unframed "Met Hr. Ms. K XVII/Veroerd van Buenos Aires / Naar Tristan Da Cunha" in black with circular TRISTA DA CUNHA cachet of arrival in blue (Type V). The cover was then re-addressed to Kaapstad with further unframed "Met Hr. Ms. K XVII / Veroerd van Tristan da Cunha / Naar Kaapstad" in black on obverse and reverse with superb circular 'Legation de Pays-Bas / Buenos Aires cachet in black. A spectacular and very rare cover.



Note: The Dutch submarine HNLMS K XVII was commissioned on 23 March 1934 and the South Atlantic trial covers are of great scarcity. The submarine sank three acknowledged Japanese vessels during WW II and was eventually scuttled at Soerabaya in March 1942. *Provenance: B. Moorhouse Collection sale 237, 11 June 2019*



### CHILE BRITISH P. O.

1877 : Cover to Marseille bearing Great Britain 1870 1 1/2 d. lake, plate 3 and a strip of three 6 d. grey pl. 15 all tied by "C30" obliterations with corresponding single ring "Valparaiso" cds (may 3) below in black. "London / Paid" transit cds on front (June 12) in red and Marseille arrival on reverse of a fine and scarce cover.



GB 1915  
REGIS  
IMPERF



## Benjamin Franklin on Stamps, By Editor

Benjamin Franklin FRS (January 17, 1706 [O.S. January 6, 1705] – April 17, 1790) was an American polymath and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was a leading writer, printer, political philosopher, politician, Freemason, postmaster, scientist, inventor, humorist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the lightning rod, bifocals, and the Franklin stove, among other inventions. He founded many civic organizations, including the Library Company, Philadelphia's first fire department and the University of Pennsylvania.



Franklin earned the title of "The First American" for his early and indefatigable campaigning for colonial unity, initially as an author and spokesman in London for several colonies. As the first United States Ambassador to France, he exemplified the emerging American nation. Franklin was foundational in defining the American ethos as a marriage of the practical values of thrift, hard work, education, community spirit, self-governing institutions, and opposition to authoritarianism both political and religious, with the scientific and tolerant values of the Enlightenment. In the words of historian Henry Steele Commager, "In a Franklin could be merged the virtues of Puritanism without its defects, the illumination of the Enlightenment without its heat." To Walter Isaacson, this makes Franklin "the most accomplished American of his age and the most influential in inventing the type of society America would become."

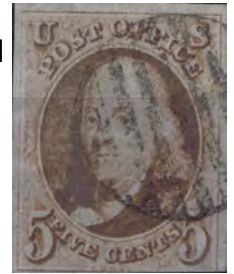
### Postmaster

Well known as a printer and publisher, Franklin was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737, holding the office until 1753, when he and publisher William Hunter were named deputy postmasters-general of British North America, the first to hold the office. (Joint appointments were standard at the time, for political reasons.) Franklin was responsible for the British colonies from Pennsylvania north and east, as far as the island of Newfoundland. A post office for local and outgoing mail had been established in Halifax, Nova Scotia, by local stationer Benjamin Leigh, on April 23, 1754, but service was irregular. Franklin opened the first post office to offer regular, monthly mail in what would later become Canada, at Halifax, on December 9, 1755. Meantime, Hunter became postal administrator in Williamsburg, Virginia and oversaw areas south of Annapolis, Maryland. Franklin reor-



ganized the service's accounting system, then improved speed of delivery between Philadelphia, New York and Boston. By 1761, efficiencies led to the first profits for the colonial post office.

The First US Stamp showing Benjamin Franklin was issued on July 1, 1847. It had a face value of 5 c. red brown engraved on bluish wove paper, imperforate. There are several color varieties such as dark brown, orange brown, red orange, and brown orange. An example used is shown here.

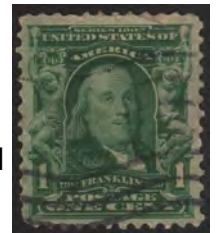


Later on in 1860 a 30 c. stamp (Sc 38) was issued in orange perforated.



Many US stamps have been issued honoring Franklin. We will show just a few. In 1901, as part of a definitives set a 1 c. blue green (Sc300).

Again, in 1918, another stamp (Sc 523) \$2 orange rd & black unwmk. Perf 11 was issued.



In 1924 a regular set showing several US presidents and other themes included 1 c. deep green (Sc 552) Perf 11.



Then in 1938 the Presidential Issue of 32 stamps all the way up to a \$5 stamp; the first stamp of the set



(Sc803) 1/2 c. deep orange, perf. 11 x 10 1/2 showed the image of B Franklin.



In 1947 for the Centenary Int'l Phila-



telic Exhibition, a souvenir sheet had the reprints of Sc 1 & 2. and a stamp with images of both presidents.



Later on, several other stamp have been printed up to the present day with the image of B Franklin. ©

## The Investment Returns From Stamps, By Richard Lehmann, Forbes Magazine

I read that individuals seeking investment alternatives are turning more and more to collectibles and other tangible, portable assets. This is driven by a number of financial realities such as stock market uncertainty, currency fluctuations and economic uncertainties. Philately has a definite role in this growing investor interest and with good reason. Stamps have a very long-term proven track record of price appreciation and of product availability with enough market depth and worldwide interest.

In 1993 I began an in-depth analysis of stamps from an investment perspective recognizing that the internet was going to revolutionize what had been a hobby activity, with limited investor participation, into an asset with all the attributes an investor is seeking and more. I began my research by first devising a system for computerizing the universe of stamps into one database so that selections and comparisons could be made on a market wide basis. Through building a price history file from catalogs, we were able to measure the price performance of stamps over time and to thereby identify which stamps showed growth potential based on past performance. We focused on stamps issued before 1950 which had already achieved a catalog value of at least \$25. This initial exercise allowed us to publish a series of stamp selection guides in 1994 titled "Best Buys in Postage Stamps." The books addressed over 16,000 stamps giving their appreciation histories and assigning an appreciation potential based on past results.

Given the passage of time, some 25 years, I thought it would be of interest to now go back and determine just how well my predictions turned out and how good an investment stamps recommended from the past had performed. I also wanted to see what assumptions could be made about future performance through a more detailed analysis and through adding new assumptions based on stamps which had achieved extraordinary results. What I found was that stamp appreciation performance could be predicted much more reliably than can be found in most other investments. I will go into the reasons for this later, but first let's look at some results.

We analyzed some 16,209 items (\$19,512,244) with the following performance results:

1. We had recommended 6,144 items (\$2,860,000) which returned 195.5% or 7.8% a year.
2. Of the items with negative returns 914 (5.4%) we had recommended 171 (1.0%).
3. Of the 2,378 items with an average return of over 20% a year for 25 years we had recommended 774 (32.5%).
4. We omitted making recommendations on stamps valued at \$4,000 or more on the basis that such a high price deserved a more studied approach. Actual results proved this unnecessary.
5. Some 8,053 items were not recommended and these returned an average of 6.2% a year. This demonstrates just how strong the stamp market has been over the last 25 years despite recent declines.
6. The stamp universe we reviewed (16,209) broke down to annual average return percentages as follows:

0% to 2%                      20.0%

2% to 5%	26.9%
5% to 10%	23.2%
10% to 20%	12.3%
20%+	17.1%
Negative %	0.5%

7. The 5 highest appreciation stamps in the last 25 years were the following (See Exhibit A):

- a. Tuscany #16 went from \$180 to \$16,000 (28,788%)
  - b. East Africa & Uganda #59 went from \$167 to \$40,000 (23,852%)
  - c. New Britain #29F went from \$140 to \$32,500 (23,114%)
  - d. Switzerland #18 went from \$52.50 to \$11,600 (21,995%)
  - e. Russia #195d went from \$40 to \$8500 (21,150%)
8. Although our buy recommendations did not include any of the above, the analysis did flag the following which occupied the indicated ranking:
- a. Jammu & Kashmir #4b went from \$425 to \$45,000 (10,582%) (20th place)
  - b. Sardinia #7b went from \$40 to \$3,600 (8,900%) (22nd place)
  - c. Sarawak #77a went from \$300 to \$25,000 (8,233%) (24th place)
  - d. China #42a went from \$100 to \$7500 (7,400%) (27th place)
  - e. Roman States #4b went from \$40 to \$2500 (6,150%) (29th place)

Some will argue that current market prices are negatively impacted by the Internet which has made the market much more competitive. Also, the demographics of stamp collectors is negative with four collectors dying for every new one starting. This shrinking of the collector base is a trend which will continue for another decade or more. Added to this is that new collectors invariably start buying the cheapest stamps for many years before they become serious buyers of higher priced items. This is all true, making the current soft market a tremendous buyers' market for investment quality stamps. While we see market weakness in the stamp collector market, the same cannot be said of the market for investment quality stamps. That market is going to be driven more by the growing trend by investors for diversification into collectibles and there is no collectible market with better depth and breadth than stamps. Once they see the long-term results experienced over the last 25 years, there is little doubt that investment quality stamps are on the brink of a significant growth wave. Auction results from sales such as the recent William

Gross collection will fuel this growth as will the publication of definitive statistics. ©

