

# HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



HSC  
DIGITAL  
EDITION 23  
OCT 15, 2020



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SETARO,  
HSC  
Editor

## USS NIMITZ NAVY CARRIER on Stamps

USS Nimitz (CVN-68) is a supercarrier of the United States Navy, and the lead ship of her class. One of the largest warships in the world, she was laid down, launched, and commissioned as CVAN-68, "aircraft carrier, attack, nuclear powered", but she was lat-



er redesignated as CVN-68, "aircraft carrier, multi-mission, nuclear-powered", on 30 June 1975, as part of a fleet-wide realignment that year.

The ship was named after World War II Pacific fleet commander Chester W. Nimitz, USN, (1885–1966), who was

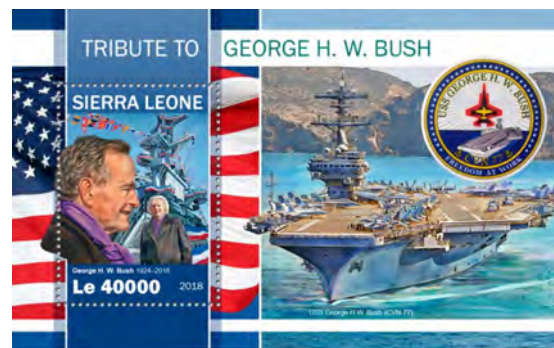
the Navy's third fleet admiral. Nimitz had her homeport at Naval Station Norfolk until 1987, when she was relocated to Naval Station Bremerton in Washington (now part of Naval Base Kitsap). Following her Refueling and Complex Overhaul in 2001, her home port was changed to Naval Air



Station North Island in San Diego County, California. The home port of Nimitz was again moved to Naval Station Everett in Washington in 2012.

There are several stamps and relevant covers related to the USS Nimitz. I just received one that was sent to me from the USS Nimitz, Military Post Office: FPO, AP 96620.

The **Final Countdown**, a 1980 alternate history science fiction film about a modern aircraft carrier that travels through time to the day before the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, was set and filmed on board the real-life USS Nimitz.



In April 2020, the coronavirus was reported to have spread to Nimitz when its first case was reported on 7 April. One sailor received a positive result the previous week after exhibit-

ing symptoms, and was subsequently placed in isolation and removed from the ship.



## USS Nimitz (Cont. from P . 1)



More information can be found at this web page:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS\\_Nimitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Nimitz)

Chester William Nimitz, Sr. (/ˈnɪmɪts/; February 24, 1885 – Febru-

ary 20, 1966) was a fleet admiral of the United States Navy. He played a major role in the naval history of World War II as Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, commanding Allied air, land, and sea forces during World War II.

**Admiral Nimitz** was the leading US Navy authority on submarines. Qualified in submarines during his early years, he later oversaw the conversion of these vessels' propulsion from gasoline to diesel, and then later was key in acquiring approval to build the world's first nuclear-powered submarine, USS Nautilus, whose propulsion system later completely superseded diesel-powered submarines in the US. He also, beginning in 1917, was the Navy's leading developer of underway replenishment techniques, the tool which during the Pacific war would allow the US fleet to operate away from port almost indefinitely. The chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation in 1939, Nimitz served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1945 until 1947. He was the United States' last surviving officer who served in the rank of fleet admiral. The USS Nimitz supercarrier, the lead ship of her class, is named for him.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester\\_W.\\_Nimitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_W._Nimitz)

**The Final Countdown** is a 1980 American alternate-history science-fiction war film about a modern nuclear-powered super-aircraft carrier that travels through time to the day before the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor. Produced by Peter Vincent Douglas and Lloyd Kaufman (founder of Troma Entertainment) and directed by Don Taylor, the film contains an ensemble cast starring Kirk Douglas, Martin Sheen, James Farentino, Katharine Ross and Charles Durning. This was the final film by Don Taylor. Kaufman also served as an associate producer and had a minor acting role. The film was produced with the full cooperation of the United States Navy's naval aviation branch and the United States Department of Defense. It was set and filmed on board USS Nimitz (CVN-68), capturing actual operations of the then-modern nuclear warship, which had been launched in the late 1970s. The Final Countdown was a moderate success at the box office.

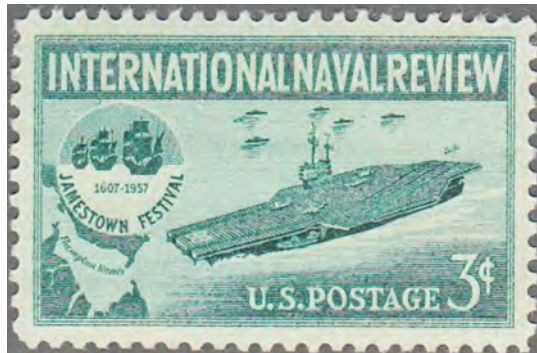
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Final\\_Countdown\\_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Final_Countdown_(film))





## USS NIMITZ (Cont. from P. 2)

US Stamps related to Nimitz:



Int'l Naval Review Issue

1957 June 10

Aircraft Carrier

1091 3c, blue green



Great American Issue

1980-85

Adm Chester Nimitz

1869 50 c. brown



## LUXEMBOURG EUROPA 2017. Lynn's Sept 14, 2017

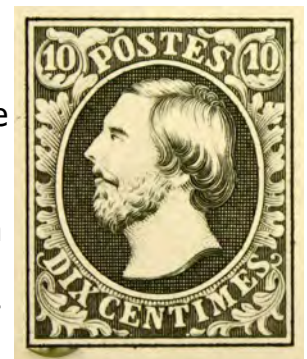
Luxembourg's two Europa stamps issued May 9 are missing the country's name and were removed on sale July 1. Part of this year's multinational Europa series with the theme of castles, the 70 ¢ stamp pictures Beggen Castle, and the 95 ¢ stamp shows Dommeldange Castle. Beggen houses the Russian embassy in Luxembourg, and the Chinese embassy is in Dommeldange.



After its issue it was noticed that the two stamps had no country name on them. A notice was sent to Post Luxembourg asking about this. A quick reply from the head of the philatelic department confirmed that the name "Luxembourg" is missing on both of the stamps. It was reported that there will be no second printing of the stamps with the "Luxembourg" name, adding that the postal service had stopped selling the stamps as of July 1.

The site on which the Beggen château is located was purchased in the 18th century by Pierre Bourgeois, the owner of the first paper mill in Senningen, and another paper mill was built on this site. The mill was powered by water from the Donnersbach, which flowed from the side of Grünewald; it operated into the first decades of the 19th century. The property was purchased by Auguste Dutreux before 1851.

The Dommeldange castle appears to have been built in the 17th century by Thomas Marchant, a forge operator, as a private residence. In 1870, Charles Collart, also a forge operator, lived there. In 1973, the castle was bought by the State of Luxembourg.

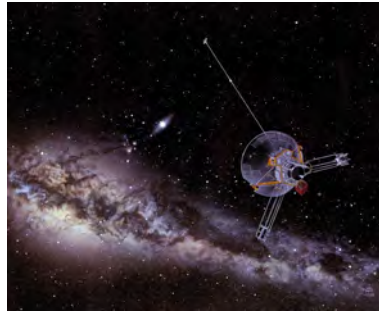






## US PIONEER 10

Pioneer 10 (originally designated Pioneer F) is an American space probe, launched in 1972 and weighing Pioneer 10 (originally designated Pioneer F) is an American space probe, launched in 1972 and weighing 258 kilograms (569 pounds), that completed the first mission to the planet Jupiter. Thereafter, Pioneer 10 became the first of five artificial



objects to achieve the escape velocity needed to leave the Solar System. This space exploration project was conducted by the NASA Ames Research Center in California, and the space probe was manufactured by TRW Inc.

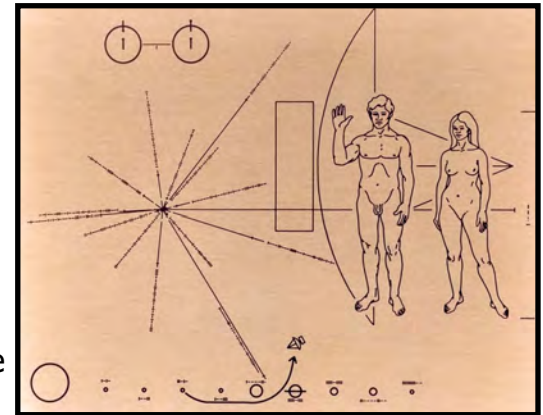
Pioneer 10 was assembled around a hexagonal bus with a 2.74-meter (9 ft 0 in) diameter parabolic dish high-gain antenna, and the spacecraft was spin stabilized around the axis of the antenna. Its electric power was supplied by four radioisotope



thermoelectric generators that provided a combined 155 watts at launch. 258 kilograms (569 pounds), that completed the first mission to the planet Jupiter. Thereafter, Pioneer 10 became the first of five artificial objects to achieve the escape velocity needed to leave the Solar System. This space exploration project was conducted by the NASA Ames Research Center in California, and the space probe was manufactured by TRW Inc.

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Because it was strongly advocated by Carl Sagan, Pioneer 10 and Pioneer 11 carry a 152 by 229 mm (6.0 by 9.0 in) gold-anodized aluminum plaque in case either spacecraft is ever found by intelligent life-forms from another planetary system. The plaques feature the nude figures of a human male and female along with several symbols that are designed to provide information about the origin of the spacecraft. The plaque is attached to the antenna support struts to provide some shielding from interstellar dust.

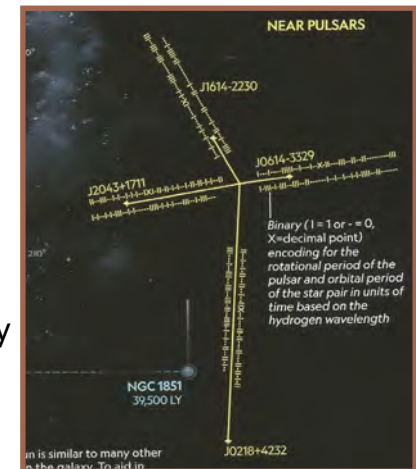


The map gets increasingly unreliable as the galaxy rotates and our sun and its reference points — pulsars, the spinning cores of collapsed stars — change their relative positions. So one astronomer, Scott Ransom, is proposing a new map to overcome these weaknesses.

The map encodes how quickly rapidly spinning pulsars rotate and how quickly star-pulsars systems revolve around each other. =====>>>

For more info read this page:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pioneer\\_10](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pioneer_10)







# Alan Turing .. Revisited

Alan Mathison Turing OBE FRS (23 June 1912 – 7 June 1954) was an English mathematician, computer scientist, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher, and theoretical biologist. Turing was highly influential in the development of theoretical computer science, providing a formalization of the concepts of algorithm and computation with the Turing machine, which can be considered a model of a general-purpose computer.



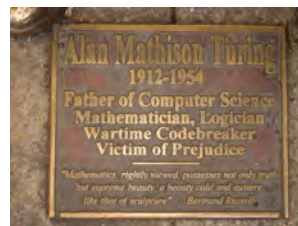
During the Second World War, Turing worked for the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS) at Bletchley Park, Britain's codebreaking center that produced Ultra intelligence. For a time he led Hut 8, the section that was responsible for German naval cryptanalysis. Here, he devised a number of techniques 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.

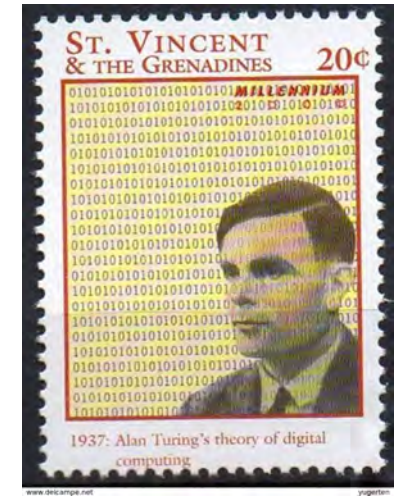


To mark the 100th anniversary of Turing's birth, the Turing Centenary Advisory Committee (TCAC) coordinated the Alan Turing Year, a year-long program of events around the world honoring Turing's life and

achievements. The TCAC, chaired by S. Barry Cooper with Turing's nephew Sir John Dermot Turing acting as Honorary President, worked with the University of Manchester faculty members and a broad spectrum of people from Cambridge University and Bletchley Park.



Turing memorial statue plaque in Sackville Park,



Some more countries have issued stamps honoring Turing.

The Enigma Machine Website:

<https://www.bombe.org.uk/the-enigma-machine/>

Bletchley Park Website:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bletchley\\_Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bletchley_Park)



# CHINA TREATY PORTS

Treaty ports were the port cities in China and Japan that were opened to foreign trade mainly by the "unequal treaties" with the Western powers, as well as cities in Korea opened up in similar fashion by the Japanese Empire.

The British established their first treaty ports in China at the conclusion of the First Opium War by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. As well as ceding the island of Hong Kong to the United Kingdom in perpetuity, the treaty also established five treaty ports at Shanghai, Canton (Guangzhou), Ningpo (Ningbo), Foochow (Fuzhou), and Amoy (Xiamen). The following year the Chinese and British signed the Treaty of the Bogue, which added provisions for extraterritoriality and most favoured nation status for the latter country. Subsequent negotiations with the Americans (1843 Treaty of Wanghia) and the French (1844 Treaty of Whampoa) led to further concessions for these nations on the same terms as the British.

The second group of treaty ports was set up following the end of the Arrow War in 1860 and eventually more than 80 treaty ports were established in China alone, involving many foreign powers.

This is not intended to be a complete study; it will just introduce the concept of the China Treaty Ports. A link with additional information will be provided at the end. If the reader has specific question please send them to the Editor and we will try to get some answers.

We will provide basic information for each Treaty port and copies of the first stamp.

## Shanghai

The Chinese-held Old City of Shanghai fell to rebels from the Small Swords Society in 1853, but was recovered by the Qing government in February 1855. In 1854, the Shanghai Municipal Council was created to manage the foreign settlements. Between 1860

and 1862, the Taiping rebels twice attacked Shanghai and destroyed the city's eastern and southern suburbs, but failed to take the city. In 1863, the British settlement to the south of Suzhou Creek (northern Huangpu District) and the American settlement to the north (southern Hongkou District) joined in order to form the Shanghai International Settlement. The French opted out of the Shanghai Municipal Council and maintained its own concession to the south and southwest.



1877 SC 80 OVPT.

## Amoy

Xiamen alternately known as Amoy is a sub-provincial city in southeastern Fujian, People's Republic of China, beside the Taiwan Strait. In 1842, the Treaty of Nanjing made Xiamen one of the first five ports opened to British trade, which had previously been legally restricted to Guangzhou. Subsequent treaties opened the port to other international powers.



1895 Amoy Sc 1

As the primary international port for Fujian, particularly Zhangzhou and its hinterland, Xiamen became a center of China's tea trade, with hundreds of thousands of tons

shipped yearly to Europe and the Americas.

## Chefoo

Yantai, alternately known as Zhifu or Chefoo, is a coastal prefecture-level city on the Shandong Peninsula in north-eastern Shandong province of People's Republic of China. Following the Second Opium War, the Qing Empire was obliged to open more treaty ports by the unequal 1858 Treaty of Tianjin, including Tengchow (now Penglai). Its port being found inadequate, Zhi-fu—about 30 miles (48 km) away—was selected to act as the seat of the area's foreign commerce. .... Cont P . 7



The mooring was at considerable distance from shore, necessitating more time and expense in loading and unloading, but the harbor was deep and expansive and business grew rapidly. The harbor opened in May 1861, with its status as an international port affirmed on 22 August. The official decree was accompanied by the construction of the Donghai Customs House . It quickly became the residence of a circuit intendant ("taotai"), customs house, and a considerable foreign settlement located between the old native town and the harbor. Britain and sixteen other nations established consulates in the town.

### Chinkiang

Zhenjiang, alternately romanized as Chinkiang, is a prefecture-level city in Jiangsu Province, China. It lies on the southern bank of the Yangtze River near its intersection with the Grand Canal. It is opposite Yangzhou (to its north) and between Nanjing (to its west) and Changzhou (to its east). Zhenjiang was formerly the provincial capital of Jiangsu and remains as an important transportation hub.

It was captured by the British on 21 July 1842 during the First Opium War and after a fierce resistance, leaving the path open to Nanjing and prompting a concessionary treaty to avoid its loss. A decade later, massive floods of the Yellow River altered its course north of Shandong and closed the northern path of the Grand Canal. Soon after, the town was sacked by the Taiping rebels in 1853. It was recaptured by the Qing in 1858 and opened as a treaty port in 1861. Into the 1870s, Chaozhou merchants used their connections in Zhenjiang to make it a regional distribution center for opium purchased from the foreign merchants in Shanghai; when David Sassoon attempted to avoid taxation by delivering his cargoes directly to the opium merchants in Zhenjiang, the Chinese organized to intimidate his customers and then bought out his failed organization.

## HSC DE 24

### Highlights ...

- Stamp Collecting: Hobby of Kings and State Rulers
- Details of each Famous Stamp Collector
- Examples of related stamps



1893 Sc 1



1894 Sc 1

- Current Grand Stamp Collections
- British and US Postal Museums
- British, US and Argentine Rare stamps
- Postal Museums of the World

