Kingston Stamp Club
Chapter 49 of the
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Volume #7, Issue #2 Whole Number 26
Winter 2012 Issue

1932-2012 our 80th Anniversary Year

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Upcoming Meeting Listing

November 26 AGM and Auction Night
December 10 Exhibition, Awards and Christmas Party Night !

2013 Schedule of Club Meeting Dates

January	14	Bourse Night
January	28	Auction Night
February	11	Bourse Night
February	25	Auction Night

1) President's Message

We can all be very proud of our annual Kingston Stamp Festival held on Saturday October 13th at the Edith Rankin Memorial Church. We had 120 attendees, a very active Consignment Table that sold $1,750 and our dealers were very happy. There are photos of our festival in this issue, enjoy.

R*ichard Weigand*
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✉

2) Editor's Comments

We are pleased to present a four part series on Blocks of 4. This issue highlights our second of four part series. If you have any suggestions for articles, please let me know.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*
✉

3) Earth Sciences
Canada's Second Block of 4 All Different

Scott No 582-585
Issued August 2 1972

a) Geology – Geological Fault

b) Geography – Aerial View

c) Photogrammetry – Aerial Map Photography

d) Cartography – Contour Lines

Printer/Quantity: Ashton-Potter Limited, 4 400 000, Perforation 12
Designed by Fritz Gottschalk

Historical Notice:
In July and August of this year (1972), Canada is hosting four international organization concerned with the exploration and development of the earth and man's activities on the planet. More than 15,000 delegates from some 125 countries will take part in various activities of the 22nd International Geographical Congress, the 24th International Geological Congress, the 6th International Conference of the International Cartographic Association and the 12th Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry, the major assemblies of which are being held in Montreal and Ottawa. The presence in Canada of these four international organizations gives implicit recognition to the work of Canadians in the field of earth sciences. The release of four appropriate Canada Post Office stamps, each with a denominative value suitable for use on mail destined for a large part of the earth's surface, provides evidence of the significance attached to these events in the host country. The Geology stamp not shown illustrates a cross-section of the crust of the earth, showing different layers of material. It is anticipated that the 24th International Geological Congress will be the largest geological meeting ever held. The intense interest that it has generated may stem from the existence in Canada of a wide spectrum of geological features and phenomena. Another, but none-the-less important factor is world recognition of accomplishments by Canadian geologists in government, industry and educational institutes.

Bibliography
Canada Post Archival Net Site

4) German Colony – New Guinea - Kaiserwilhelmsland

Early Colonial history shows that New Guinea was divided politically into the Dutch, German, and English protectorates, the last two being known officially as Kaiserwilhelmsland and the Territory of Papua.

In 1884 Great Britain proclaimed its protectorate over the south-eastern portion of the island, and in 1885, after Germany had annexed the north-eastern section, the delimitation of the territories of the two countries was effected by the Anglo-German treaty of that year, Holland retaining the portion of the island west of 141° E. long. The boundary line between the German and British sections runs from 5° S. lat. at the 141st meridian E. to 8° on the coast. The Anglo-Dutch Treaty of May, 1895, confirmed the western boundary. The area of the British territory is 90,540 sq. miles; its population about 500,000 natives and 1250 whites. Cocoa-nuts, rubber, sisal hemp, Mirva fibre, coffee, tea, and tobacco are cultivated. The forests contain valuable timbers (sandal-wood, etc.); gold is found in the Louisiade Archipelago, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. The four ports of entry are Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

The German territory had an area of about 70,000 sq. miles, and a population of approx 110,000 natives and 391 foreigners (184 white). The island's development was entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, but its administration was undertaken by the Imperial Government. The principal ports are Berlinhafen and Konstantinhafen. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods abound: coco-palms and caoutchouc were grown on the small area yet under cultivation. Gold had been recently discovered on the Bismarck Mountains.

Dutch New Guinea has an area of 150,000 sq. miles; its population is estimated purely conjecturally at 262,000.

Although it is considered by some authorities the richest part of the island, very little attempt has been made to develop it. Extensive coal-fields exist, near the north-western coast. The principal settlement is Merauke. The avifauna is, on the other hand, both numerous and various, and includes among the five hundred known species many (such as the celebrated bird of paradise), which are peculiar to New Guinea and some other islands in this region.

With Europe's growing need for coconut oil, Godeffroy's of Hamburg, the largest trading firm in the Pacific, began trading for copra in the New Guinea Islands. In 1884, Germany formally took possession of the northeast quarter of the island and put its administration in the hands of a chartered company. In 1899, the German Imperial Government assumed direct control of the territory, thereafter known as German New Guinea.

Native soldiers under drill in German New Guinea

In 1914, Australian troops occupied German New Guinea, and it remained under Australian military control until 1921. The British Government, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, assumed a mandate from the League of Nations for governing the Territory of New Guinea in 1920.

Source
Wikipedia

5) Kingston Stamp Festival 2012 in Pictures

Exhibits:
Top Three Frames – Ways to Collect Covers
Bottom Left – Kingston Related Issues
Bottom Centre – 200 Years of Military
Bottom Right- Duck Stamp Issues

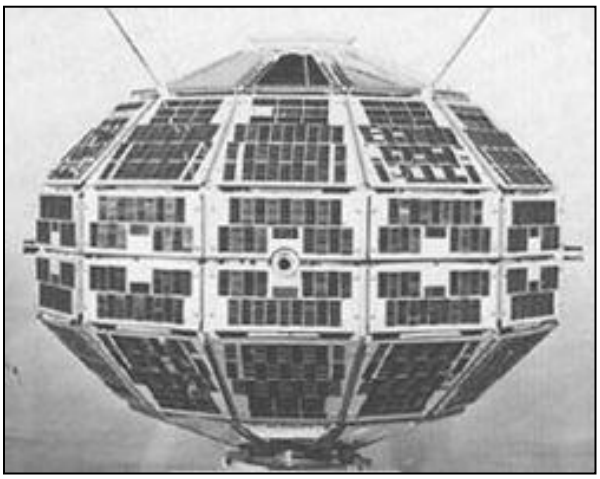
We were proudly displaying our Plaques:
Left – Donald O Thompson Award Main Plaque
Centre – German WWII Stamp One Pager
Right – Herbert L Mc Naught Award Main Plaque

Dealers and Our Customers sharing information trading newly found treasures for paper money.

Our 80th anniversary Birthday Cake for our club's event and all shared in this party!

6) 50th Anniversary of the Launch of Aloutte 1
Launch Date Sept 29,1962

Alouette 1 was Canada's first satellite, and the first satellite constructed by a country other than the USSR or the United States. Occasionally, Alouette 1 is misrepresented as the third satellite successfully put in orbit, rather than being from the third country to have one of its own in space, but numerous US and Soviet missions preceded it. Furthermore, Canada was not the third country to have a satellite in orbit: the United Kingdom's Ariel 1 preceded Alouette 1, but that was constructed by NASA.



The name "Alouette" came from the French "skylark" and from the title of a popular French-Canadian folk song, "Alouette".

Satellite launch and mission progress

Alouette 1 was launched by NASA from the Pacific Missile Range at Vandenberg AFB, California, USA at 06:05 UTC on September 29, 1962, into orbit around the earth. Alouette 1 was used to study the ionosphere, an area of the upper atmosphere where many future satellites would be placed into orbit. Alouette's mission lasted for 10 years before the unit was deliberately switched off. The mission brought a modicum of fame to its Program Manager, John E. Jackson, Canadian director, John Herbert Chapman and its Chief Electrical Engineer, Colin A. Franklin. Alouette 1 remains in orbit and some suggest there is a slim chance it might turn on if the right signals were transmitted. In 1966, it was estimated that Alouette 1 would remain in orbit for 1000 years!

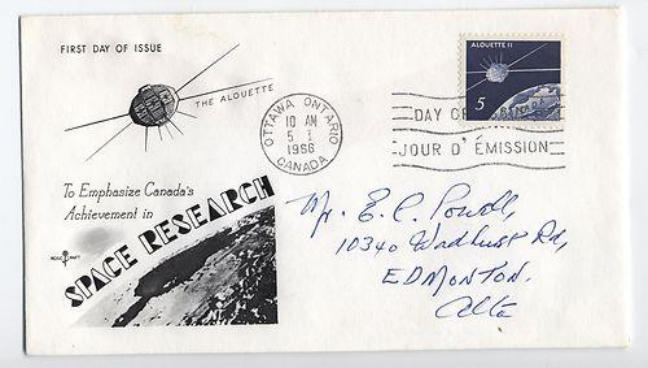
Duplicate construction

Two satellites were built for redundancy in case of a malfunction; if the first unit failed, the second could be launched with only a couple of months delay. It took 3½ years after Alouette's proposal to have it developed and built. The mechanical frame was made in Downsview, Ontario, at the de Havilland Canada factory there, whose building now houses the Canadian Air and Space Museum. The batteries used for Alouette were developed by the Defence Chemical, Biological, and Radiation Laboratory (DCBRL), another branch of DRB, and were partially responsible for the long lifetime of the satellite. The antennas used were the first STEM antennas used in space and, at launch, were the longest (125 ft tip to tip).When completed, Alouette 1 weighed 145 kg (320 lb) and was launched from a Thor Agena-B two-stage rocket. Alouette 1's backup was later launched as Alouette 2 in 1965 to "replace" the older Alouette 1.

Stamp Issue Details and History

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited
Quantity: 26, 370, 000
Perforation: 12

Creator(s):
Designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser
Picture engraved by Yves Baril
Lettering engraved by Donald J. Mitchell



Historical Notice:
Alouette II, the focus of the design used on this stamp, is Canada's newest satellite. It was launched recently from a site in California, and was designed to augment and extend the work of the first Canadian satellite, Alouette I, which was launched on September 29th, 1962, and is still operating. Alouette II has been substantially modified to provide added reliability and for adaption to a new orbit. While Alouette I followed a circular orbit, the path of Alouette II is elliptical, and is substantially higher at certain points than its predecessor. The Canadian satellites have four primary purposes; to measure the hour-to-hour electron densities of the ionosphere directly below the satellites, to determine the electron densities at the height of the satellites, to listen to the very-low-frequency noise in the frequency range of 1 to 10 kc/s and to measure primary cosmic ray particles outside the earth's atmosphere, including electrons, protons and alpha particles. An additional experiment has been designed by the United States National Aeronautical and Space Administration for Alouette II. It involves an electron probe to determine the temperature of electrons in the vicinity of the orbiting satellite. Alouette II's two antennas have been developed to do these particular jobs. One measures 240 feet from tip to tip, the other 75 feet.

Source:
Wikipedia
Canada Postal Archives

7) 1932 – 20112 80th Anniversary of Kingston Stamp Club Member Photographs

Front Row – Left to Right
Wolfgang Weber, Al Rauner, Klaus Schwarz, Maurice Vanderhout, Ernie Radtke, Lance De Montbrun

Back Row – Left to Right
Graham Webb, Lorne Fisher, Gerrit Veldman, Ron Barrett, Willi Mandel, Peter Bacon, Gilles Langlois, Kirby Ruthven, Allan Douglas

Front Row – Left to Right
Felix D'Souza, Bill Heyes, Dorren Daye, Bill Harper, Don Jennings

Back Row – Left to Right
Bob Mason, Roy Lingen

Executive Committee
Left to Right – Front Row
Colin Batsford, Peter Macdonald, Richard Weigand, Val Mayers, Mel Campbell

Back Row – Left to Right
Don Mann, Ted Luhtala