



P.O. Box 295, Midvale, UT 84047-2950

Autumn 2022

Club Meeting Location

SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS
3301 E LOUISE ST (2920 S)
First and Third Thursday of each month
7:00 pm until 8:45 pm

Club Officers

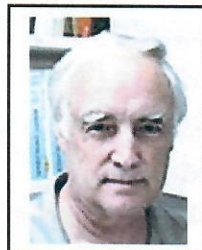
President: Steve Baldrige
Vice-President: Craig Edwards
Secretary/Treasurer: Jack Wall
Board Members: Vladimir Makarov,
Steve McLaughlin, Howard Reed and
Jerry Pitstick
Newsletter Editor: Ewald Kuefner

Next Stamp Show

Sons of Utah Pioneers Building
3301 E Louise St. (2920 So.)
Date: 2023 schedule to be announced
Friday 10 am to 6 pm
Saturday 10 am to 4 pm

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 | The President's Corner – Steve Baldrige |
| 2 | Forever Stamps |
| 3 | Austrian postage: The Untold Story of Glamorous Hollywood Movie Star, Hedy Lamarr Who Knew? |
| 4 | The Beginnings of Our Country via Postage Stamps. Founding Father, John Adams, 2nd U.S. President and his wife Abigail Adams |



The President's Corner

Steve Baldrige

Greetings Members!

I have recently returned from a trip to Europe, on a tour with my wife to visit World War II battle sites, and I discovered that stamp collecting there isn't much easier than it is here.

We flew into Frankfurt, Germany, and boarded a bus to Nuremburg, home of the famous Nazi war crimes trials. When you're with a tour group you don't have much free time, but I was able to locate a post office in the heart of the city, inside what appeared to be a small department store. The clerk there spoke excellent English, and he presented me with several sheets of 10 stamps, from which I was able to take 2 stamps from each. So far, so good.

We traveled into Belgium to the city of Bastogne, which was liberated by General George Patton in late December 1944.

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The Presidents Message continued....

I found a post office located just a few yards from a memorial to General Patton. My French isn't very good, and no one there spoke adequate English, but I was able to say that I was a collector and was looking for philatelic material. Everything they had was in self-adhesive booklet form, so I wasn't able to buy any loose items, but I did get a couple of booklets just because the stamps were so pretty. I couldn't find a post office in Luxembourg, where Patton is buried, but I did pick up a nice cover from a museum there.

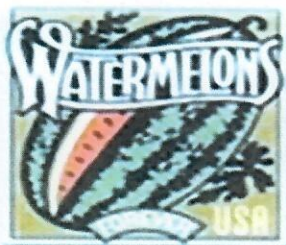
The highlight of the trip was a visit to Normandy, so it was important for me to send a few postcards from there.

In Ste. Mere Eglise, one of the first towns to be liberated in the invasion, I took time from our lunch break to hike about ¼ mile to a small post office I had spotted on the way into town. I arrived at 12:10 pm only to discover it had closed at noon! Now I had to wait until we got to Paris, our final destination.

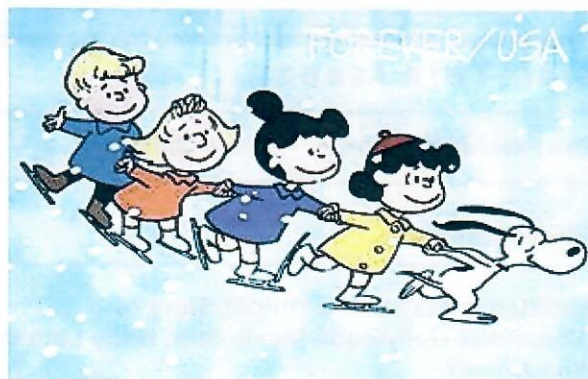
Fortunately, our hotel was located fairly close to a post office. It took over an hour before their only English-speaking clerk was able to help me, but I did pick up some loose stamps and was able to send the postcards I had. One of them I sent was to myself; it arrived in good time, but without the stamp, which had somehow come off between France and Utah! So much for souvenirs.
(Continued on next column)

The Presidents Message continued

I would like club members to remember that we will have elections the first week in December for the General Board. If any members would like to stand for election, please let me know before our second November meeting so I can add your name to the ballot. Our current board has reminded me just how important it is to have a cross-section of the membership on the board to provide much needed and helpful input on how to operate the Utah Philatelic Society. – Steve Baldridge



SUMMER HARVEST, Forever Stamps 2015



Charlie Brown Christmas, Forever Stamps 2015



Austrian Postage 2011 HEDY LAMARR, Actress.
Color print, American movie star of the 1940's. This stamp came in sheet form.



Photograph of Hedy Lamarr
Hollywood Actress and Scientist
Hedy became an American citizen in 1953.

Hedy Lamarr's impressive technological achievements combined with her acting talent and star quality makes "The Most Beautiful Women in Film" one of the most accomplished and intelligent women in not only Hollywood, but also STEM (Science Technology Engineering Math).

Hedy Lamarr – Hollywood Movie Star and Scientist, honored with Postage Stamp in 2011

Often called "The Most Beautiful Woman in Film" Hedy Lamarr's beauty and screen presence made her one of the most popular actresses of her day. She was born Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler on Nov. 9, 1914 in Vienna, Austria. At 17 years old, Hedy starred in her first film, a German project called *Geld auf der Strasse*. Hedy continued her film career by working on both German and Czechoslovakian productions.

The 1932 German film *Extase* brought her to the attention of Hollywood producers, and she soon signed a contract with MGM. Once in Hollywood, she officially changed her name to Hedy Lamarr and starred in her first Hollywood film, *Algiers* (1938) opposite Charles Boyer. She continued to land parts opposite the most popular and talented actors of the day, including Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, and Jimmy Stewart. Some of her films include an adaptation of John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat* (1940), *White Cargo* (1942), Cecil B. DeMille's *Samson and Delilah* (1949).

As if being a beautiful, talented actress was not enough, Hedy was also a gifted mathematician, scientist, and innovator. Alongside the famed composer Georg Antheil, Lamarr patented the "Secret Communication System" during World War II. Her idea – now referred to as "frequency hopping" – pertained to a way for radio guidance transmitters and torpedo's receivers to "jump" simultaneously from frequency to frequency. The Hollywood star's invention sought to put an end to enemies' interception of classified military strategies, signals, and messages. While the technology of the time prevented the feasibility of "frequency hopping" at first, the advent of the transistor and its later downsizing propelled Lamarr's idea for in both the military and the cell phone industry.

Overall, the Hollywood actress introduced the technology that would serve as the foundation of modern-day WiFi, GPS, and Bluetooth communication systems. Her creation of "frequency hopping," which holds an estimated worth of \$30 billion, led her to receive the Pioneer Award of the Electronic Frontier Foundation as well as the Invention Convention's Bulbie Gnass Spirit of Achievement Award. (From Hedy Lamarr web site)

Founders of our Country in stamps



John Adams

John Adams was the second President of the United States and the second long-serving leader who was depicted on a stamp. His portrait firstly appeared on a philatelic item on June 3, 1938. This was the 2-cent John Adams stamp. John Adams, highly intelligent and knowledgeable of law and history, was a valuable advocate of American independence, a major figure in the Continental Congress (1774-77), signer of the US Constitution, the author of the Massachusetts constitution (1780), a signer of the Treaty of Paris (1783), an ambassador to the Court of St. James (1785-88), and the first U.S. Vice President (1789-97), and second President (1797-1801) of the United States of America. He was popularly known as "The Rotundity" because of his weight and built. He married Abigail Smith on October 25, 1764, and they were the parents of six children namely: Nabby (Abigail), John Quincy, Susanna, Charles, Thomas, and Elizabeth. Prior to taking up law, he was a college professor.



Portrait of John Adams

Founders of our Country in stamps



Abigail Adams

Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818) was the wife of John Adams, second President of the United States. A U.S. postage stamp was issued in her honor in 1985 U.S. No. 2146 in the amount of 22 cents on June 14, 1985, in Quincy, MA Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Multicolor.

Throughout President John Adams' life and career Abigail served as an unofficial adviser and their letters show him seeking her counsel on many issues, including his presidential aspirations. It is said they wrote over 1,000 letters to each other. Abigail remained a supportive spouse and confidante after her husband became the president in 1797.

Abigail was born November 11, 1744, in Weymouth, Massachusetts. The daughter of a minister, she was a devoted reader, studying the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, John Milton, and others. She was taught how to read at home by her parents. Abigail and John were third cousins and had known each other since they were children. The two happened to meet again at a social gathering in 1761, where John saw her though different eyes, petite, shy 17 year old Abigail and was immediately smitten. They were married three years later and soon welcomed their first child named Abigail nicknamed "Nabby". They went on to have more children but lost two babies in death. However, their second child, John Quincy Adams was voted the sixth President of the United States. #