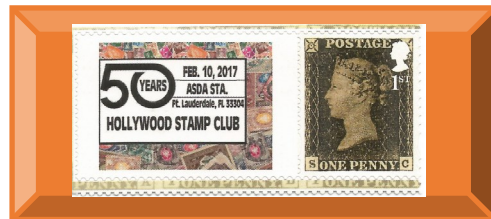
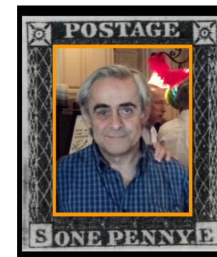


<https://hollywoodstampclub.com>

HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



**HSC
DIGITAL
EDITION 19
SEP 15,
2020**



**Enrique
SETARO,
HSC
Editor**

Unusual First Flight Covers ... Page 2



FFC's then (1937) and now (1973)

On May 24, 1937, two years before World War II, this cover from Marseille, France was sent via Lisbon, Portugal to NY (?) USA. Transatlantic Mail with Lisbon connecting (May 25) airport cancel on back. Uses France Red 3 Fr (SC 340) and has cachet: "1st. Air Mail Service - France USA", red in French.

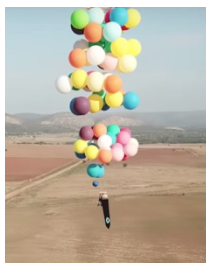


On June 19, 1973 this FFC via Iberia DC10/30 was sent to Iberia's HDQS in Washington DC with Dulles Airport arrival postmark on the back, with 15 Ptas. Stamp (SC 1751)



Rice terraces strung with
lights in Wajima, Japan ..
Page 5

Airplanes or
Balloons
Page 5



IATA
Page 5



Unusual First Flight Covers

When we talk about FFC (First Flight Covers) the names that pop up are Panam, KLM, SAS and others. How ever we will discover FFCs of airlines not so common.

Ghana Airways Limited was the national airline of the Republic of Ghana with its main base of operation, and hub, at Kotoka International Airport in Accra. The airline ceased operations in 2004.



LATI (Linee Aeree Transcontinentali Italiane, "Italian Transcontinental Airlines") was an early transatlantic airline operating between Italy and South America between 1939 and 1941. Although the transatlantic service was permanently discontinued in December 1941 following the entry of the United States into World War II, the company continued to exist until 1956.

Condor Syndikat was a German trade company, with headquarters in Berlin, that operated airline services in Brazil while also providing aircraft, maintenance and aviation information. It is also the parent company of the Brazilian

airlines Varig and Sindicato Condor, which later became Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul.



Compañía de Aviación **Faucett**, colloquially known simply as Faucett Perú or Faucett, was a Peruvian airline. It was headquartered on the grounds of Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.



Elmer J. Faucett had been sent to Peru as a representative of the Curtiss Export Company, arriving in the country from the United States in 1920. In 1928, he and a group of Peruvian business men joined together to found the first commercial airline in Peru, and one of the first in Latin America. The company was formed on 15

September 1928, and started operations on 27 September that year. In 1937, the airline absorbed Cia de Aviacion Peruanas SA from Panagra.

Olympic Airlines formerly named Olympic Airways for at least four decades, was the flag carrier airline of Greece. The airline's head office was in Athens. The airline operated services to 37 domestic destinations and to 32 destinations world-wide.

The airline's main base

was at Athens International Airport, with

hubs at Thessaloniki International Airport, "Macedonia", Heraklion international Airport, "Nikos Kazantzakis" and Rhodes International Airport, "Diagoras". Olympic Airlines also owned a base at London Heathrow International Airport. By December 2007, the airline employed about 8,500 staff.

Imperial Airways was the early British commercial long-range airline, operating from 1924 to 1939 and principally serving the British Empire routes to South Africa, India and the Far East, including Australia, Malaya and Hong Kong. The airplanes provided seats for about 20 passengers, typically businessman or colonial administrators.




BY AIR MAIL
R.A.S. LONDON

TRANSATLANTIC



FIRST REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN
AND NEWFOUNDLAND
CANADA AND U.S.A. BY
IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

LONDON W.C.
7 1935
4 1935
1939

Mrs. Elgart.
% Specialty Stores Associates
1441 Broadway.
New York City.
U.S.A.

POSTAGE PAID
NEW YORK N.Y.
AIR MAIL
FIRST CLASS
REGISTERED MAIL



*Upominka na prout let
pro zabývání letectvím*

*Souvenir de l'inauguration
de la ligne
aérienne*

PRAHA — BRUXELLES

SABENA.

*société anonyme belge d'exploitation de la
navigation aérienne*

Č. S. A. - SABENA

*Letadlem
Par avion*

BRUXELLES

13, rue de Bréderode

airline's corporate headquarters were located in the Sabena House on the grounds

[illegible]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

AUSTRALIA
1962
SOUTH AFRICA

FIRST REGULAR AIR SERVICE

QANTAS EMPIRE AIRWAYS

AUSTRALIA - SOUTH AFRICA
FIRST REGULAR AIR MAIL

SEPTEMBER 1952

General Manager,
Qantas Empire Airways Limited,
Box 489 G.P.O., SYDNEY.

VIA COCOS ISLAND.

POSTAGE

POSTNET

SPECIAL DELIVERY

FLIGHT
AIRMAIL
PAR AVION

1 CARAVELLE-FLUG
DER AUSTRIAN AIRLINES

WIEN
- FRANKFURT/M.
- AMSTERDAM



AUA

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES

OLYMPISCHE
WINTERSPIELE 1964
100
REPUBLIK DER
FRANKFURT
AMSTERDAM
WIEN 101
4.4.1964
Retour
non réclamé
Frankfurt/Main
BRD.

1 CARAVELLE-FLUG
DER AUSTRIAN AIRLINES
WIEN
- FRANKFURT/M.
- AMSTERDAM



3

In the late 1970s Braniff expanded to Asia and Europe. The airline ceased air carrier operations in May 1982 because of high fuel prices, credit card interest rates and extreme competition from new airline startups created by the Airline Deregulation Act of December 1978. Two later airlines used the Braniff name: the Hyatt Hotels-backed Braniff, Inc. in 1984–89, and Braniff International Airlines, Inc. in 1991–92.



Japan Airlines Co., Ltd. also known as Nikkō or JAL, is an international airline and Japan's flag carrier, headquartered in Shinagawa, Tokyo. Its main hubs are Tokyo's Narita International Airport and Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport), as well as Osaka's Kansai International Airport and Osaka International Airport. JAL group companies include Japan Airlines, J-Air, Japan Air Commuter, Japan Transocean Air, and Ryukyu Air Commuter for domestic feeder services, and JAL Cargo for cargo and mail services.



El Al Israel Airlines Ltd., since its inaugural flight from Geneva to Tel Aviv in September 1948, the airline has grown to serve over 50 destinations, operating scheduled domestic and international services and cargo flights within Israel, and to Europe, the Middle East, the Americas, Africa, Australia and the Far East, from its main base in Ben Gurion Airport.



El Al is the only commercial airline to equip its planes with missile defense systems to protect its planes against surface-to-air missiles, and is considered one of the world's most secure airlines, thanks to its stringent security procedures, both on the ground and on board its aircraft. Although it has been the target of many attempted hijackings and terror attacks, only one El Al flight has ever been hijacked; that incident did not result in any fatalities.



The Aérospatiale/BAC **Concorde** is a British–French turbojet-powered supersonic passenger airliner that was operated until 2003. It had a maximum speed over twice the speed of sound, at Mach 2.04 (1,354 mph or 2,180 km/h at cruise altitude), with seating for 92 to 128 passengers. First flown in 1969, Concorde entered service in 1976 and continued flying for the next 27 years. It is one of only two supersonic transports to have been operated commercially; the other is the Soviet-built Tupolev Tu-144, which operated in the late 1970s. Ceased flights in 2003. On September 1971 there was a light from Buenos Aires, Argentina to Toulouse, France.



Concorde was jointly developed and manufactured by Sud Aviation (later Aérospatiale) and the British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) under an Anglo-French treaty. Twenty aircraft were built, including six prototypes and development aircraft. Air France and British Airways were the only airlines to purchase and fly Concorde. The aircraft was used mainly by wealthy passengers who could afford to pay a high price in exchange for the aircraft's speed and luxury service.

The International Air Transport Association (**IATA**) is a trade association of the world's airlines founded in 1945. IATA has been described as a cartel since, in addition to setting technical standards for airlines, IATA also organized tariff conferences that served as a forum for price fixing.



Consisting in 2016 of 290 airlines, primarily major carriers, representing 117 countries, the IATA's member airlines account for carrying approximately 82% of total available seat miles air traffic. IATA supports airline activity and helps formulate industry policy and standards. It is headquartered in Canada in the city of Montréal, with Executive Offices in Geneva, Switzerland.



derland source needed] At its founding,

IATA was formed in April 1945 in Havana, Cuba. It is the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, which was formed in 1919 at The Hague, Ne-

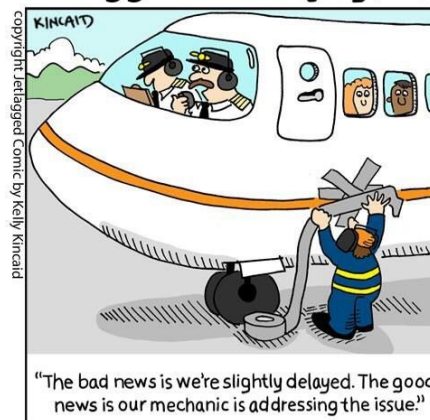
IATA consisted of 57 airlines from 31 countries. Much of IATA's early work was technical and IATA provided input to the newly created International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was reflected in the annexes of the Chicago Convention, the international treaty that still governs the technical of international air transport today.



The Chicago Convention did not result in a consensus on the economic regulation of the airline industry. According to Warren Koffler, IATA was formed to fill the resulting void and provide international air carriers with a mechanism to fix prices.

In the late 1940s, IATA started holding conferences to fix prices for international air travel. IATA secretary J.G. Gazdik stated that organization aimed to fix prices at reasonable levels, with due regard being paid to the cost of operations, in order to ensure reasonable prof-

Jetlagged by Kelly Kincaid



www.jetlaaaedcomic.com

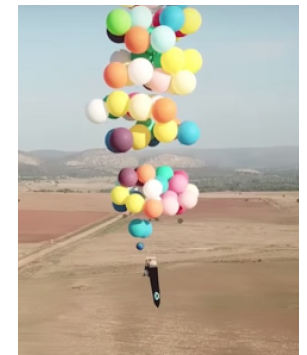
its for airlines.

Airplanes or Balloons: Choice of how you Fly.

It seems that someone in the US (Arizona) was having problems getting a seat on an airplane and found other way of flying. Watch this video:

BBC News: David Blaine: Daredevil takes flight with helium-filled balloons

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-54019726>



Rice terraces strung with lights in Wajima, Japan



This nightly display in the community of Wajima, Japan, has its roots in tragedy. In March 2007, the region was hit by a powerful earthquake that injured more than 300 people and caused one death. As a memorial, people here placed candles around their rice fields. The candles were later replaced with solar lanterns—and the tradition continues today.