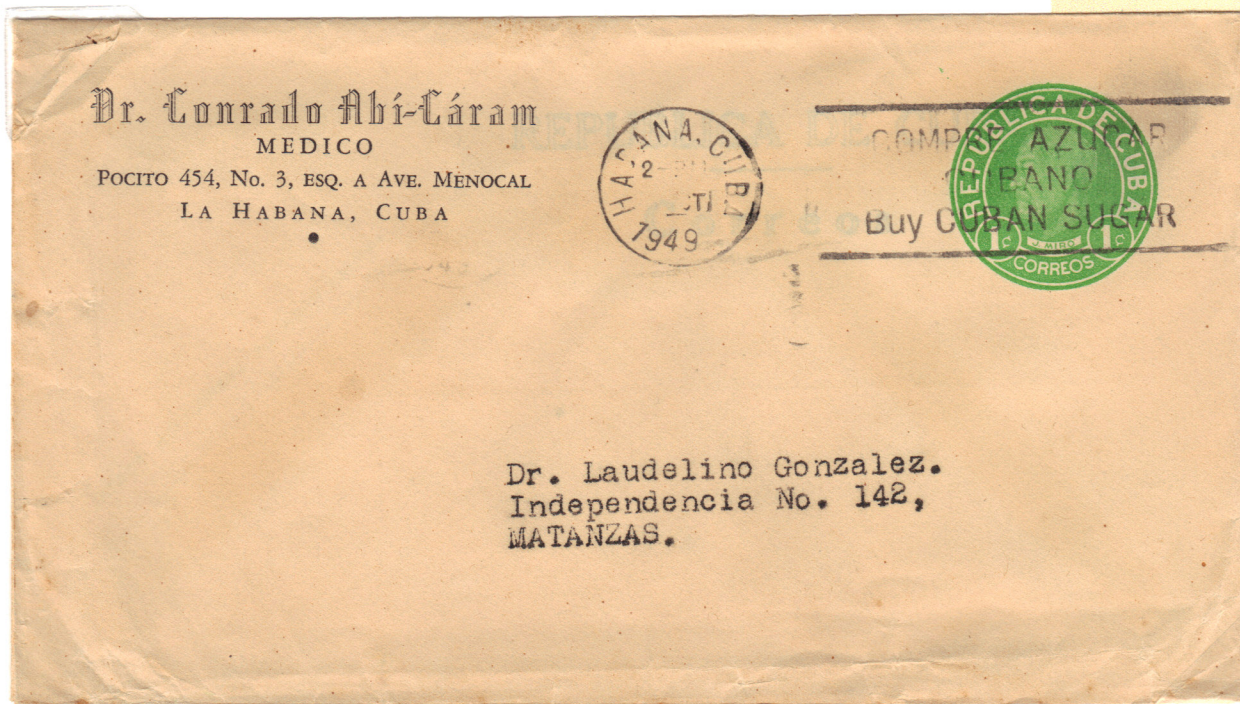


July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Envelopes

Usage of the 1 c. envelope.



Note the right side flap is not glued to allow for postal inspection. The green printing reads: "Abrase para la inspección postal" (Open for postal inspection).

Havana to Matanzas, October 1, 1949.

The 1 c. rate was conditioned on the letter contents being subject to **postal inspection**.

Needless to say, this was not a very popular policy.



Santiago to Havana, December 23, 1949. **Used during the "tuberculosis" surcharge months.**

Starting in 1938, the government had ordered the mandatory use of the semi-postal on all the mail posted during December & January of each year. Funds raised were used for treatment of the disease.



Camagüey to Portland, OR, October, 1952.

The added 1 c. **semi-postal** stamp was an obligatory use to help defray the construction cost of the new **Ministry of Communications** headquarters building.

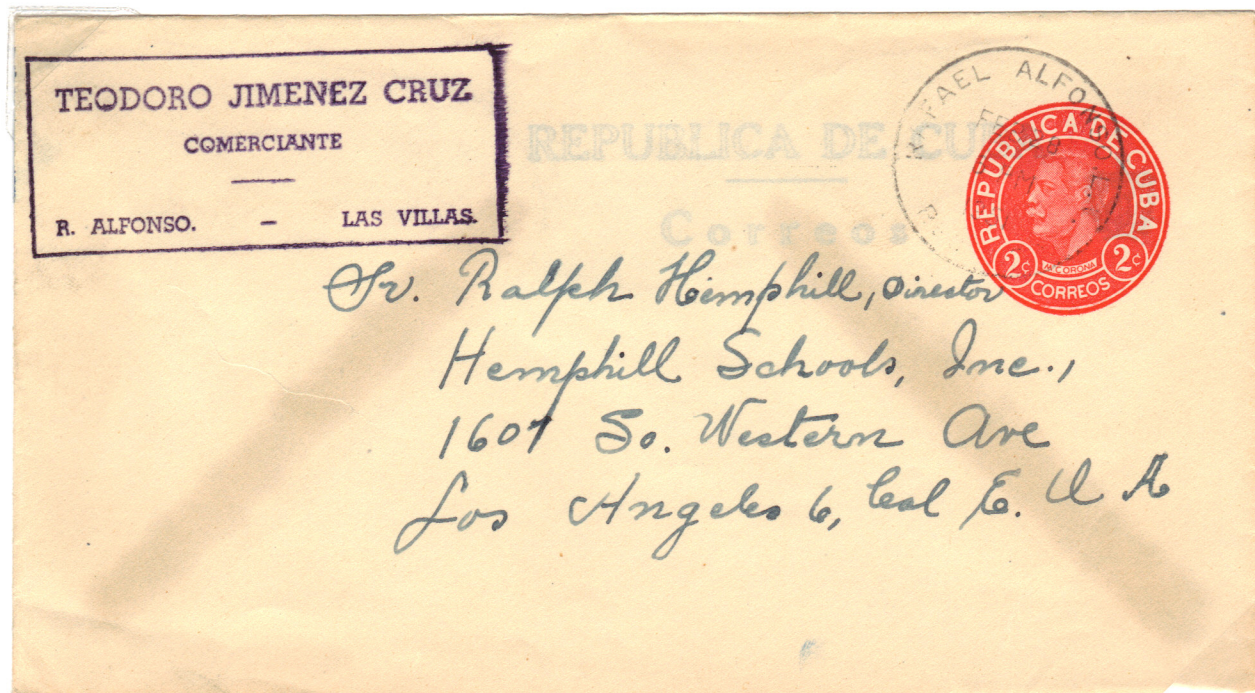
"Subject-to-inspection" rate	1¢
Postal tax	1¢
Total franking	2¢



Havana to Seattle, WA, October 2, 1950.

The writer chose to seal the flap on this envelope, thus subjecting himself to the closed letter rate. Additional franking: two 1 c. and one 2 c. stamps

Closed letter	2¢
Add'l weight	2¢
Postal tax	1¢
Total franking	5¢



Rafael Alfonso, Las Villas to Los Angeles, CA, February 20, 1951.
This envelope shows the "rotated die" variety (5° counterclockwise), on the vignette.
The variety is known to exist clockwise, as well.

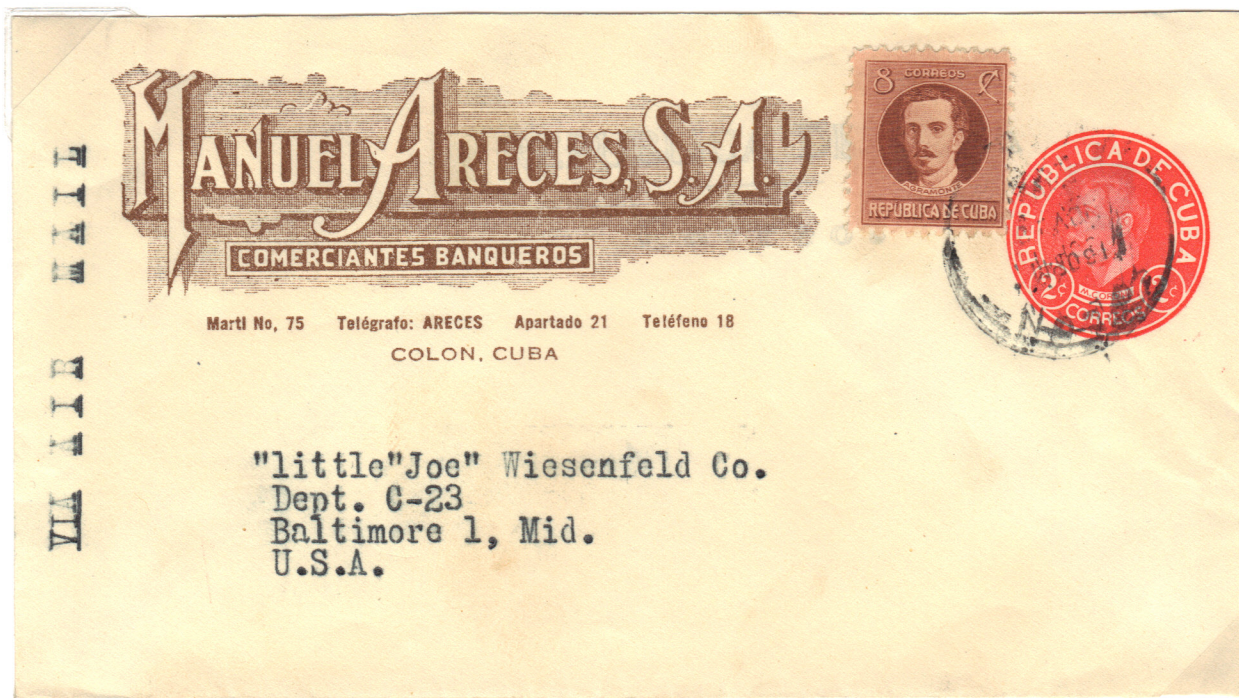


Havana to Winnipeg, Canada, May 5, 1950.
Additional franking: three 2 c. stamps, make up the 8 c. international airmail rate.
Envelope shows the "dark red" ink variety, also known on the 8 c. airmail envelope.

Ordinary stamps could be used to pay airmail, provided "Airmail" was noted on the envelope (See label).



Holguin, Oriente to Miami, FL, with tuberculosis semi-postal of 1949.



Colon, Matanzas to Baltimore, MD. Additional franking: 8 c. Agramonte stamp overpays the airmail rate by 2 c. This is an example of a "convenience use" of the 8 c. stamp.

Airmail letter	8¢
Franking	10¢
Overpaid	2¢

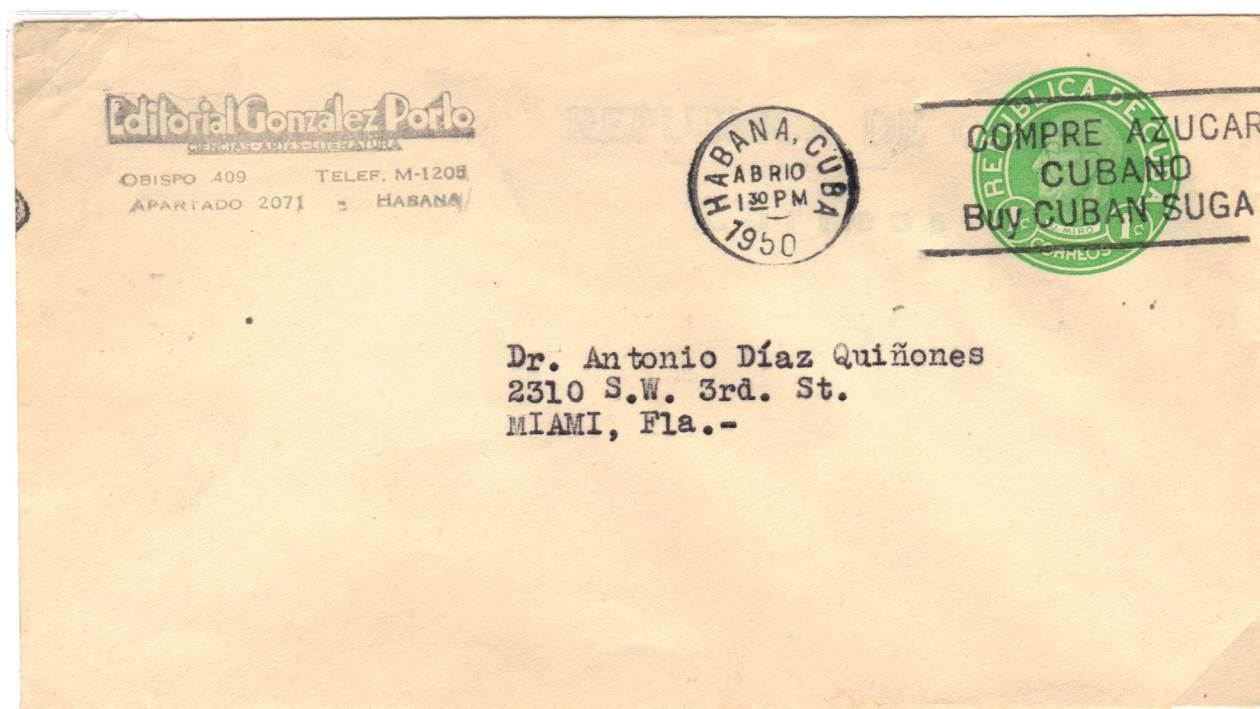
July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Envelopes

Used 2 c. window envelope.

The window envelopes were strictly utilitarian items, meant for invoices and other junk mail. Since we do not generally save invoices for sentimental reasons, used copies are uncommon.



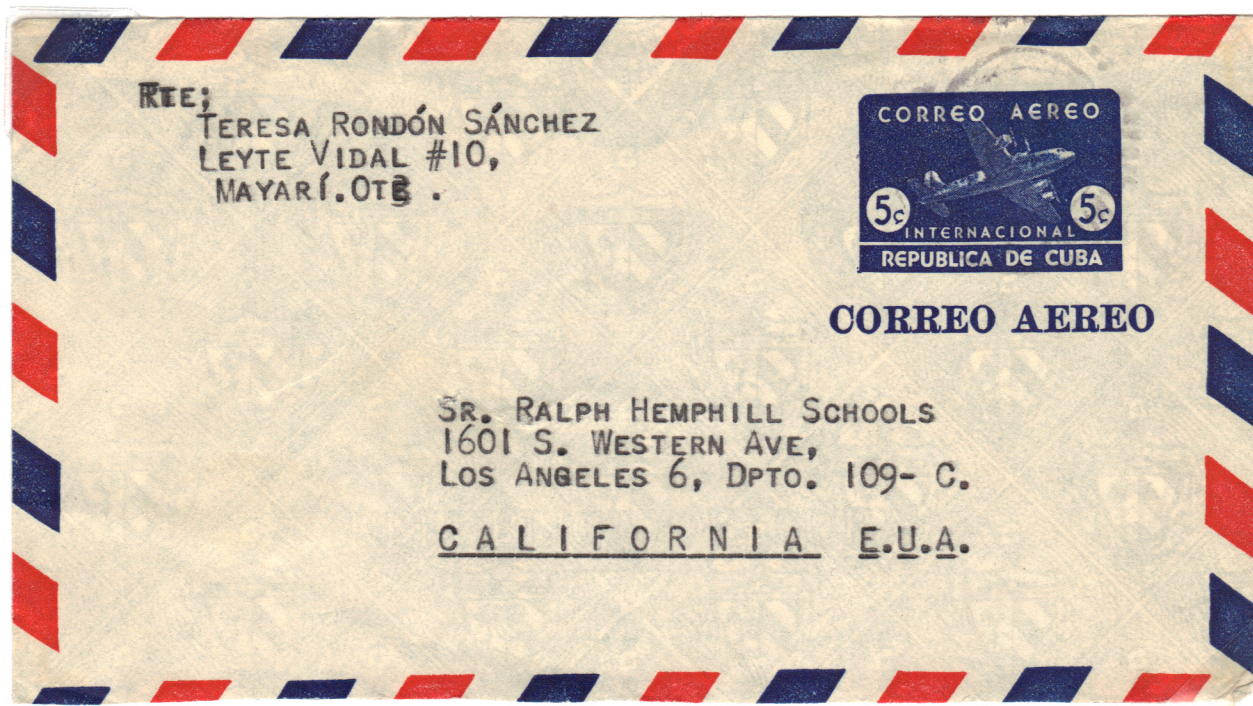
Habana to Cueto, Oriente, December, 30, 1949, with tuberculosis semi-postal of 1949.
The return address on this envelope is listed simply as Apartado (PO Box) No. 2071.
That identifies it as originating from **Editorial Gonzalez Porto**, a bookstore (see below).



Note the private corner card of **Editorial Gonzalez Porto** on this 1 c. envelope,
it also lists the address as Apartado No. 2071 (same as above).

July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Envelopes

Usage of the 5 c. airmail envelope.



Mayarí, Oriente to Los Angeles, CA. - **Sent via surface mail.**

Note the absence of any postage due markings even though the cover is underpaid by 3 c. This cover would have **traveled via surface mail**, a practice the Cuban Postmaster vehemently denied in spite of numerous customer complaints. UPU regulations called for the mail to be returned to sender marked postage due.



Matanzas to New York, NY, January 14, 1950.

Additional franking: 1 c. and 2 c. "Tobacco" stamps of 1948, paying the 8 c. airmail rate to the U.S., plus the 1 c. obligatory "tuberculosis" stamp.

July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Envelopes

Usage of the 5 c. & 8 c.
airmail envelopes.



Havana to France, May 7, 1951.
Additional franking: a 20 c. airmail stamp of 1931, uprates the cover to the **25 c. rate** to Europe.
International airmail rates varied from a low of 8 c. to a high of 45 c. (to Africa, Asia & Oceania).



Preston, Oriente to Springfield, VT, September 21, 1950.
This envelope has the "dark red" ink variety.



Havana to Stockholm, Sweden, October 5, 1951.
Additional franking: 1 c. "Train" stamp and two 8c. Airmail stamps, paid the 25 c. airmail rate to Europe.



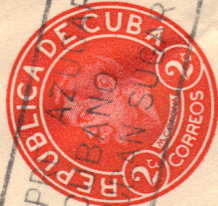
Registered use - Pinar del Rio to Atlanta, GA, August 11, 1950.
Registration fee paid by the additional 8 c. Agramonte stamp.

July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Env.

2 c. Corona - Havana to
Wisconsin, August 31, 1949.
Slogan cancel: "Buy Cuban
Sugar".

Usage of the 2 c.
legal size envelopes.

Rev. Arthur W. Fair,
P.O. Box 35,
Havana, Cuba.



TITULO
LO 913 FRANCISCA CAJIGAL
SAN MANUEL NO 30
RPTO LA SALLE MARIANAO

2 c. Gomez - Havana to
Marianao, December 9, 1949.
Used copies of the legal size
window envelope are also very
uncommon.

July 27, 1949
Journalists/Planes Env.

5 c. Domestic. - Used
within Havana, October
30, 1953.

Usage of the legal size
Airmail envelopes.



Airmail to U.S.	8¢
Add'l weight	8¢
Spec. Del.	<u>20¢</u>
Total franking	36¢

An 8 c. International -
Special Delivery use from
Havana to Washington,
DC, April, 1950.

International Express mail
rate was 20 c., thus the
use of two 10 c. special
delivery stamps on this
double weight letter.

The first aerogram issued by the Cuban Post Office. There were numerous reprints subsequently produced by the Castro government. The original printing used two different shades of blue ink.



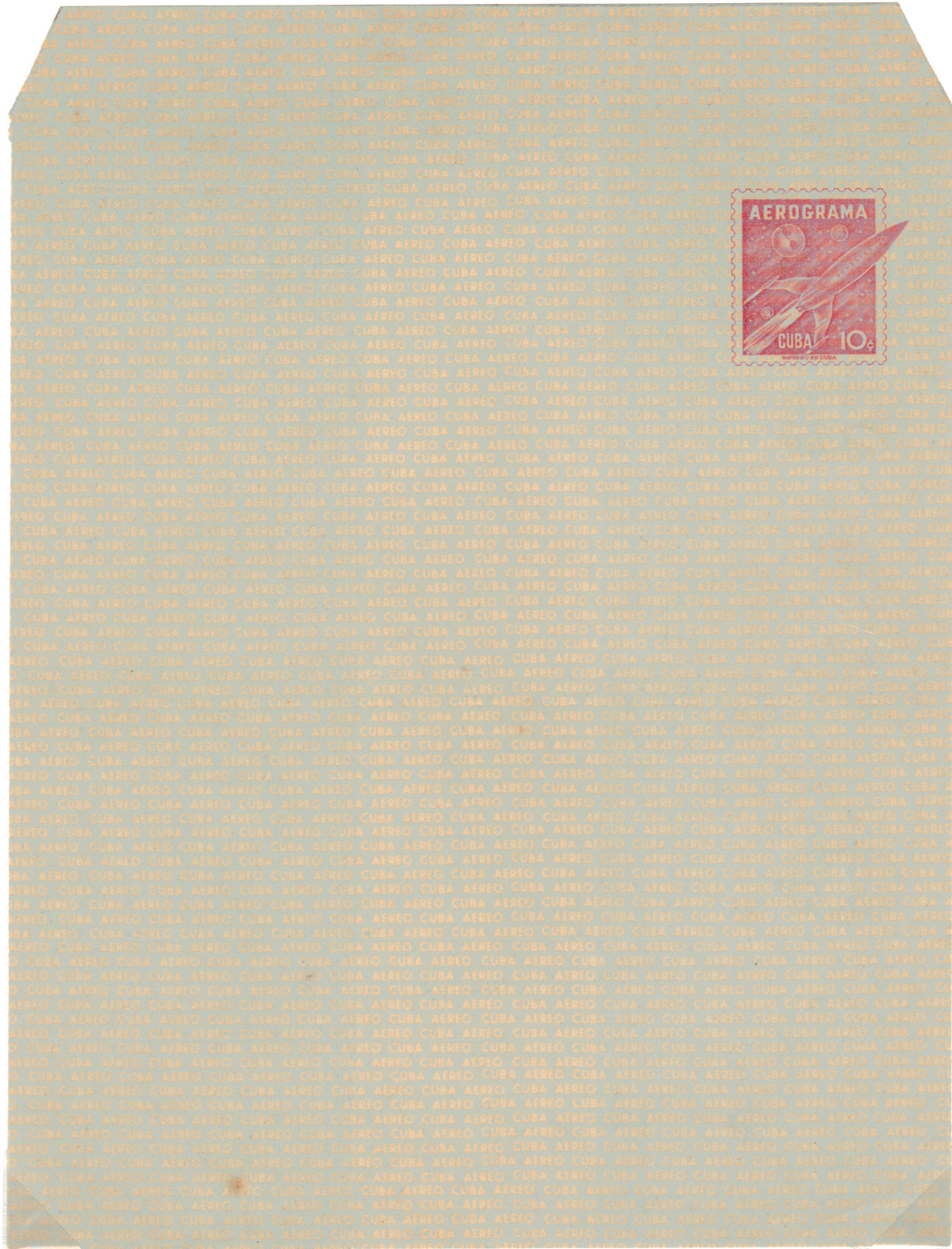
Dark blue.

Medium blue.



Die Proofs - Plate number proofs. Plate number 10561 was used for the original printing, in 1957.

The blue color omitted error is the more eye-catching of the varieties found in this issue, since it removes all text and the airmail lozenges normally found around the border.



10 c. "error" aerogram with blue color omitted.



First Day - Havana to Mexico, January 18, 1957. Bears as additional franking:
1 c. Tuberculosis semi-postal and 1 c. tax stamp (both mandatory).



Late Usage - Havana to Switzerland, January 28, 1963.
Note the added 1 c. stamp to meet the then current 11 c. aerogram rate.

The 1957 aerogram was the last postal stationery item issued by the Cuban Republic.
In 1959, Fidel Castro would come to power and establish a soviet-style Socialist Republic.