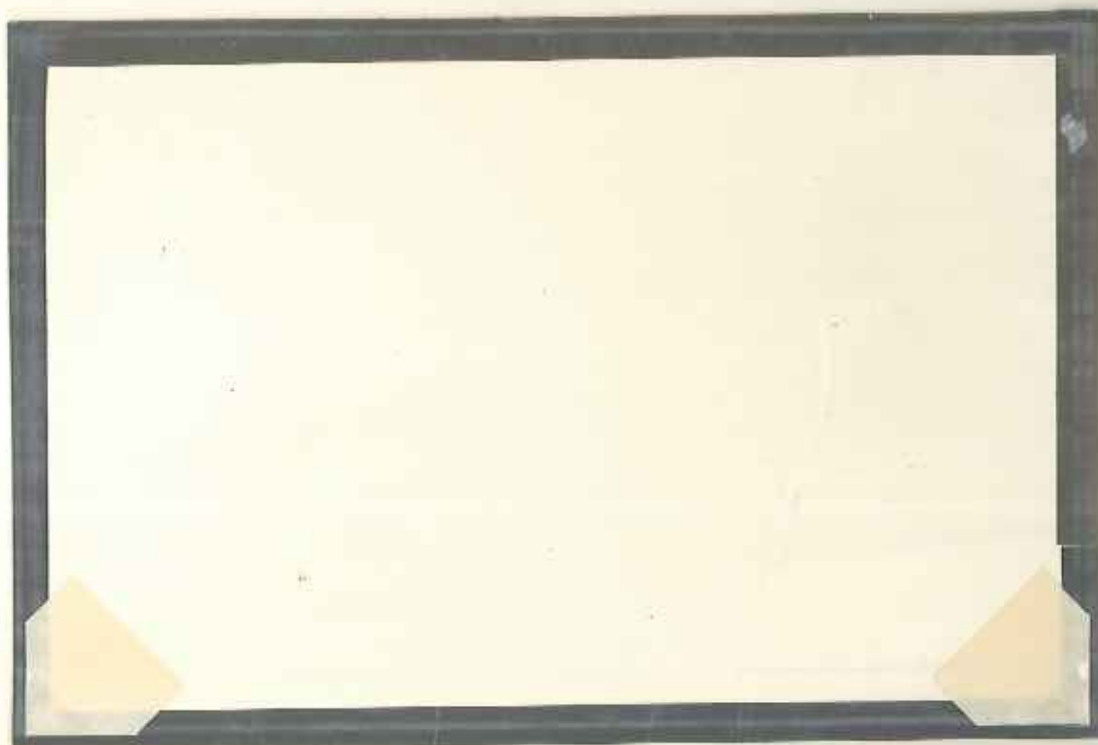


THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CHALLENGE

THE FIRST CROSSING



The South Atlantic was first flown in 1922. On March 30, Captains Gago Coutinho and Sacadura Cabral of Portuguese Navy took off from Lisbon in the floatplane "Lusitania", flew to Las Palmas, then to Cape Verde and Porto Praia.

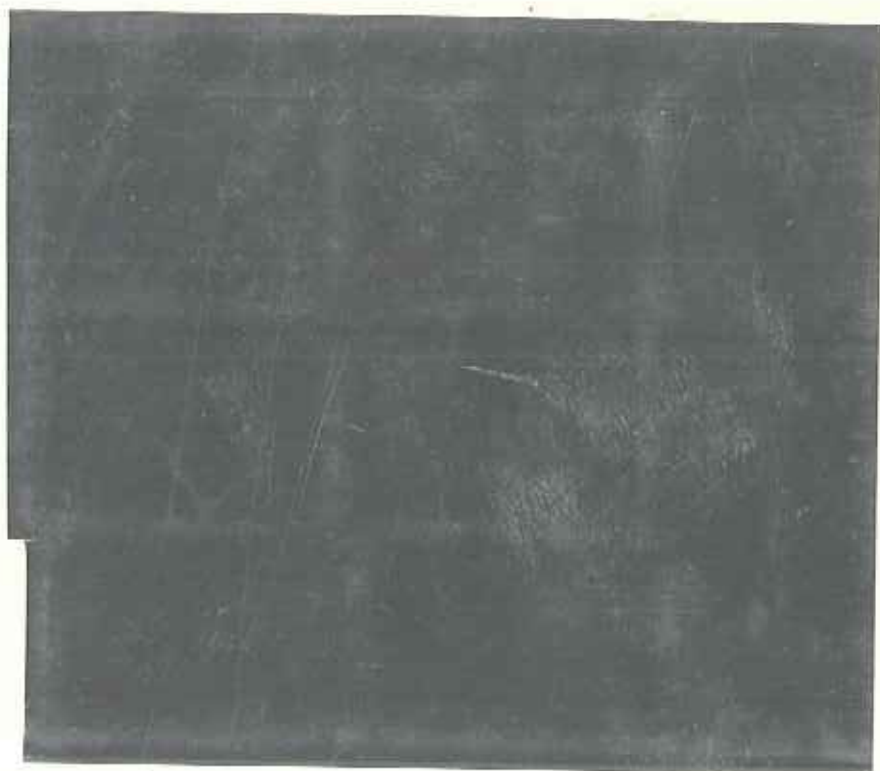


THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CHALLENGE



Bad weather caused long delays at the stopping points, and it was not until April 18 that they set off for the true ocean crossing. They arrived at Rio de Janeiro on June 16 in the plane "Santa Cruz".





Misplaced Perforation

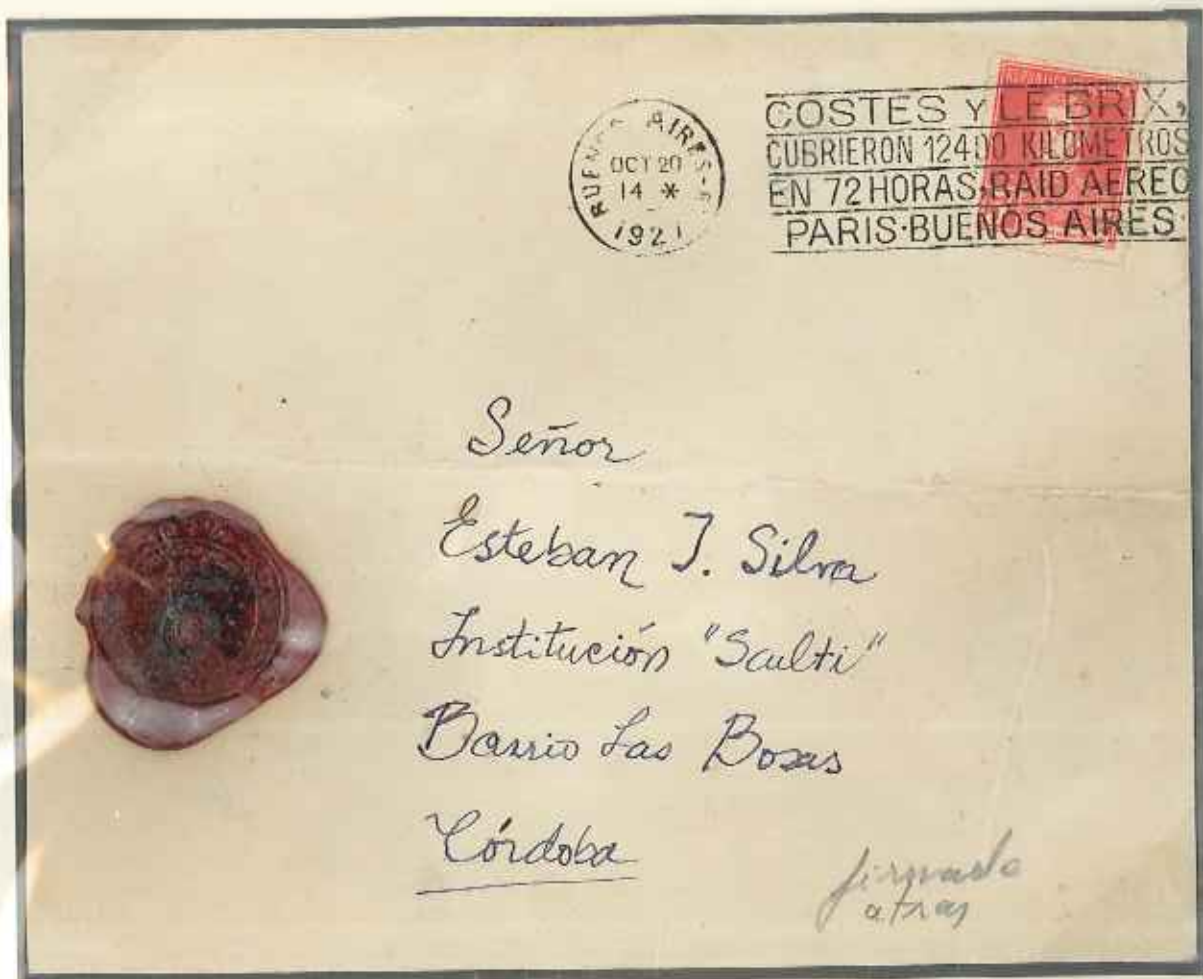
On October, 1926 the Brazilian João Ribeiro de Barros with a crew of three left Genova (Italy) in the floatplane "Jahu" to a trip over the South Atlantic. After many difficulties they arrived at São Paulo on August 01, 1927.



Die Proofs

COSTES AND LE BRIX

The year of 1927 saw the first non-stop South Atlantic crossing. In a Breguet 19, Captain Dieudonné Costes and Lt. Joseph Le Brix flew from St. Louis, Senegal, to Natal, Brazil, a distance of 3,420 km in 19 hours and 50 minutes.

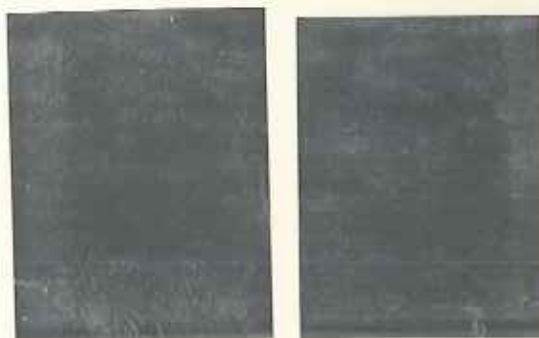


THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CHALLENGE

JIMENEZ AND IGLESIAS



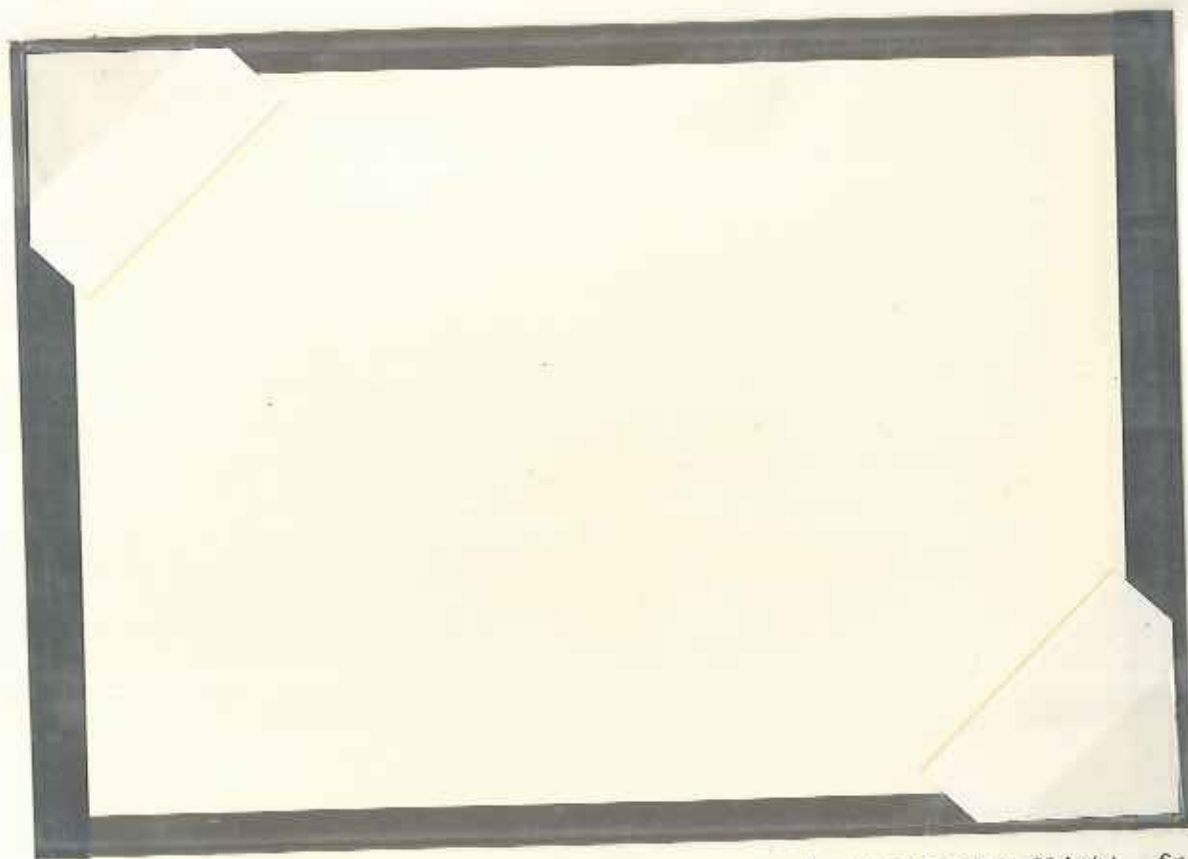
Color Proof



Color Error

The Spanish Jimenez and Iglesias, with a Breguet 19 airplane, made in 1929 a flight from Sevilla to Brazil.

CODOS AND ROSSI



On February 16, 1935 Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi attempted a flight from Marseilles, France, to South America. The fliers were forced down at Porto Praia where the flight was abandoned.

THE CONQUEST OF THE POLES

AMUNDSEN AND ELLSWORTH

On May 21, 1925 Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth with two flying boats started from Spitzbergen to try the first flight over the North Pole. They made several attempts but failed and lost one of their two aircraft in the process.



RICHARD BYRD

Commander Richard Byrd, accompanied by Floyd Bennet, was the first to fly over the North Pole. They took off from Kings Bay on May 09, 1926 and returned in 14 hours.





THE CONQUEST OF THE POLES






The "Norge", a semi-rigid airship powered by three 230 hp Maybach engines, made the first crossing of the Arctic, from Spitzbergen to Alaska.



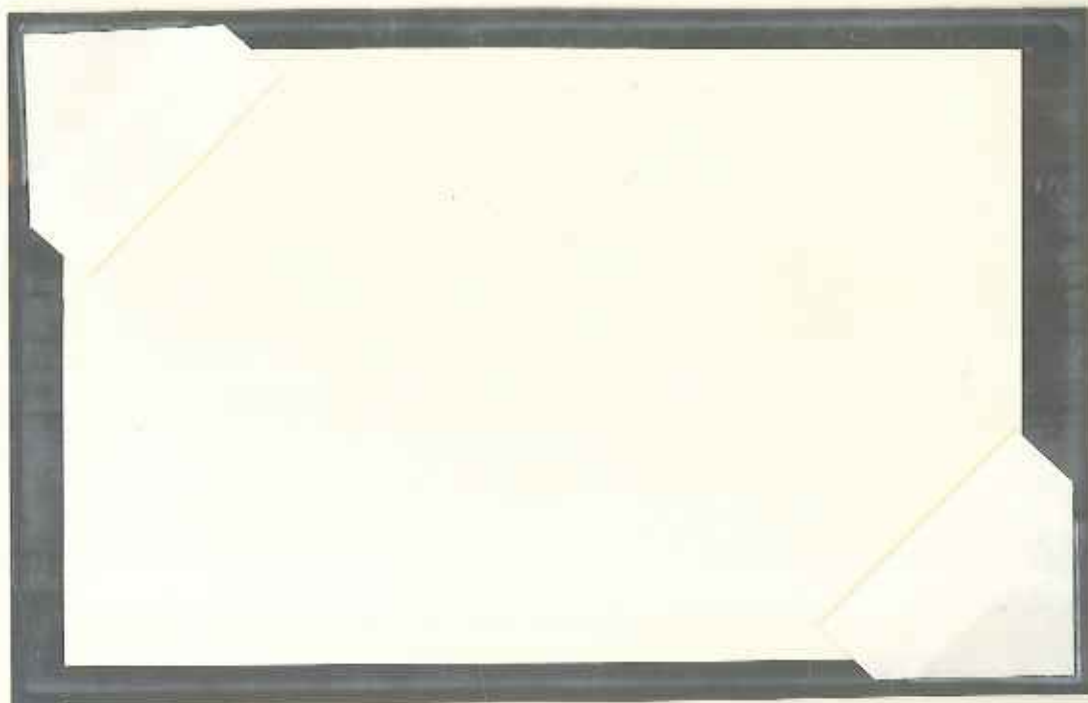
THE ANTARTIC EXPEDITIONS



The first Antarctic flight was made on November 16, 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, using a Lockheed Vega airplane.



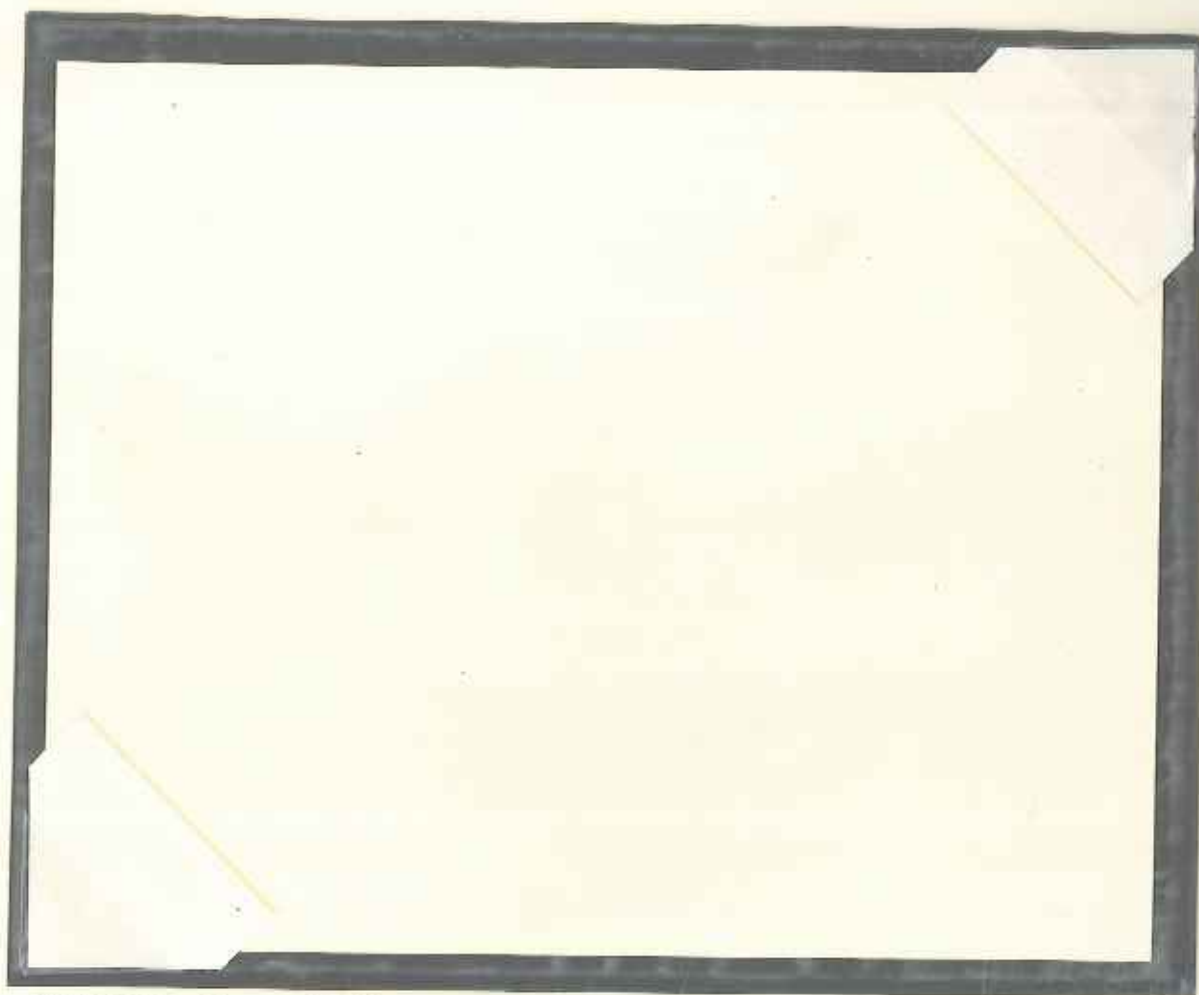
The conquest of the South Pole was also made by Commander Richard Byrd. The first aeroplane ever to fly over the South Pole, the "Floyd Bennet", reached the Pole on November 28, 1929 just under ten hours after leaving Little America.



OVER OCEANS AND CONTINENTS



Thanks to pilots such as Mermoz and Saint-Exupery, the dangerous line between France and Dakar was operated regularly.



Latecoere Survey Flight, Montivideo to Rio de Janeiro - Jan. 13, 1925.

On January 13, 1925 a Latecoere plane started from Montivideo to Rio de Janeiro. Roig was the pilot.

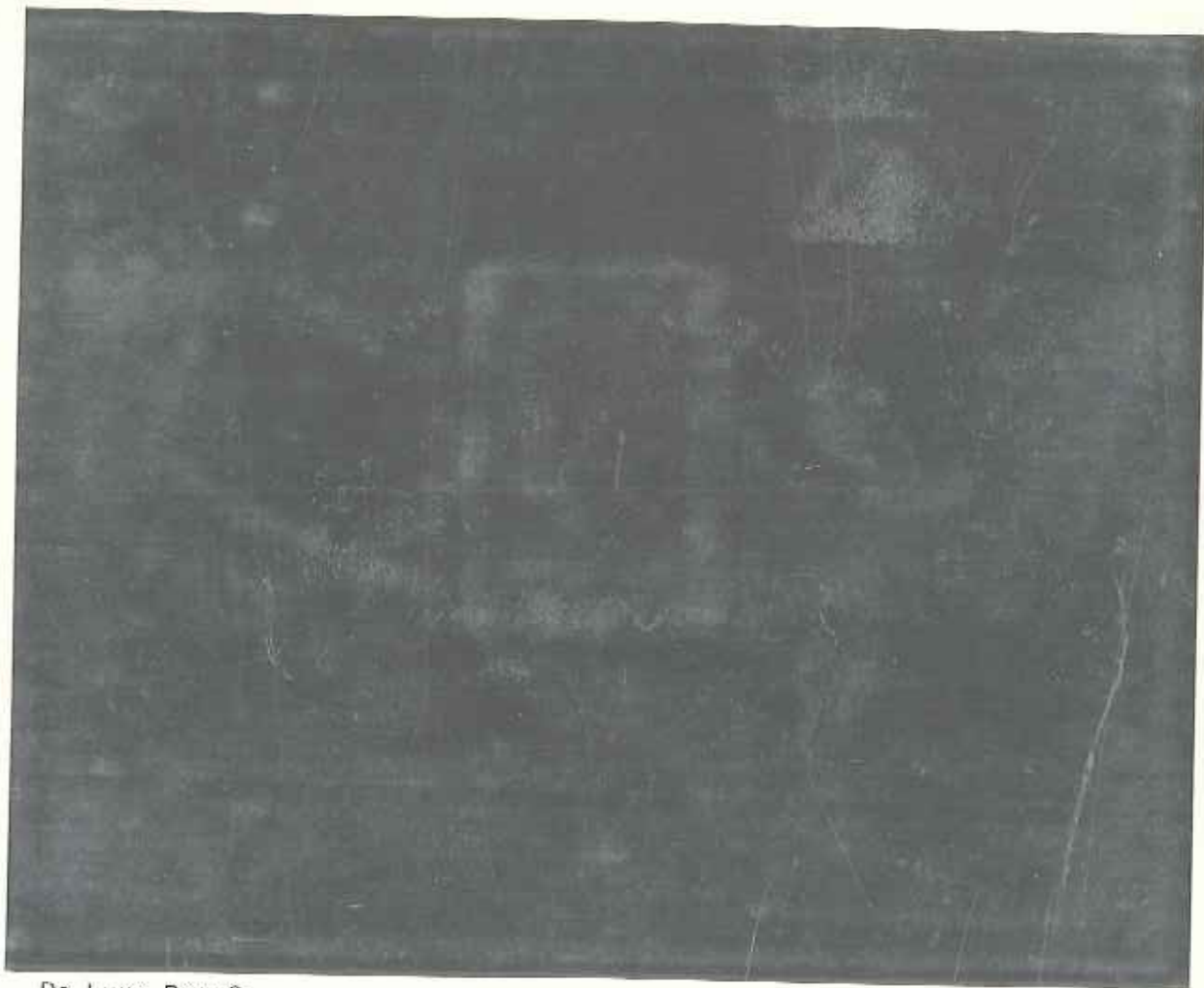
OVER OCEANS AND CONTINENTS



Misplaced Perfor.

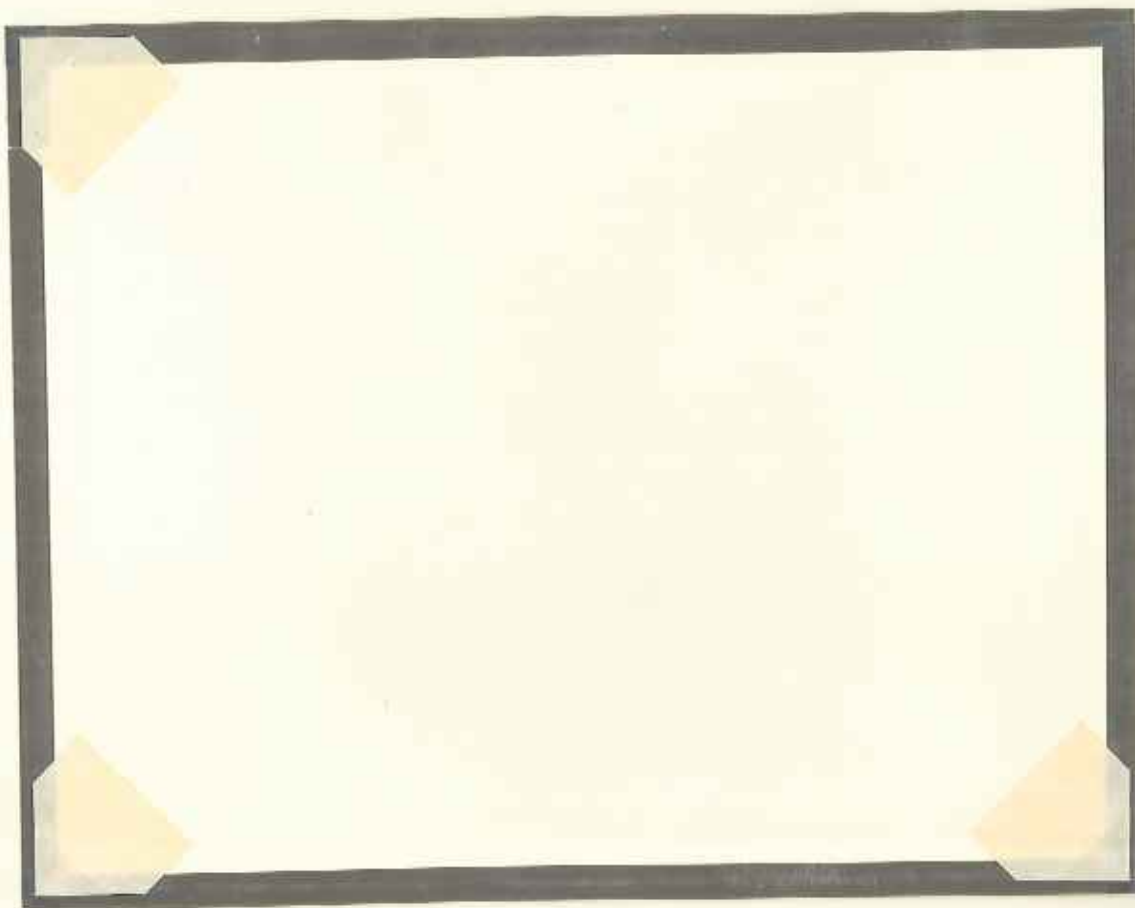


The South Atlantic was crossed for the first time by the Aeropostale airplanes in 1930. On May 12, Jean Mermoz , the navigator Dabry and the mechanic Gimie took off from Saint Louis, Senegal.



De Luxe Proof

After a flight without trouble, the Late 28 called "Comte de la Vaulx" landed at Natal, Brasil. The crossing had lasted 21 hours.



The 100% trans-Atlantic air mail service was inaugurated in 1936. Didier Daurat's dream of taking a single week for a letter between France and South America was now reality.




Didier DAURAT
Raymond VANIER



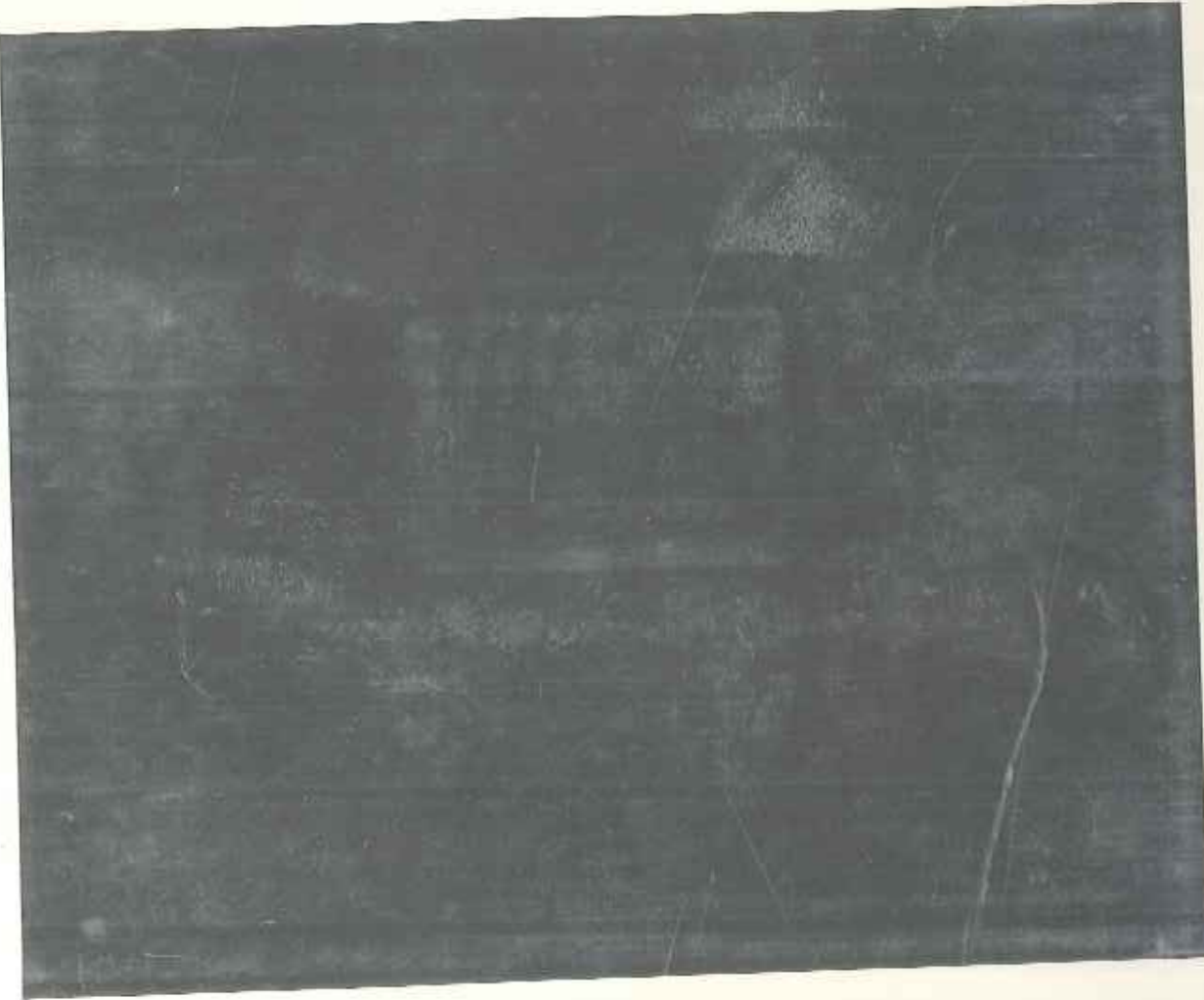
AIR FRANCE
PARIS - RIO de JANEIRO

AIR FRANCE
Maison de France
58, Av. Presid. Antonio Carlos
10° ANDAR
RIO DE JANEIRO
BRASIL

OVER OCEANS AND CONTINENTS



On December 07, 1936 , flying the Late 300 flying - boat " Croix du Sud ", four hours from Dakar Mermoz radioed that he was cutting an engine. No other word came from him, and no trace of the plane or its crew was ever found.



De Luxe Proof

ENGLAND - AUSTRALIA IN 28 DAYS



In 1919 the Australian Government offered a £ 10.000 prize for the first flight from England to Australia, to be completed within a period of 30 days. On November 12, they left England and after 28 days, most of them of bad weather encountered, they landed at Darwin winning the prize.

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ جمهورية العراق

London

Toronto

Cairo

Damascus

BAGHDAD

Darwin

100 FILS

AIR MAIL

15

35

100

1919-1969

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST FLIGHT 1919-1969

الطيران المشهور لمرور أول طائر وسماوي بين بلدو

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST FLIGHT 1919-1969

فلس

فلس



THE NEW YORK - RIO FLIGHT



Green color misplaced



Green color omitted

The first flight New York-Rio de Janeiro was made in 1922. The Brazilian Euclides Pinto Martins and the American Walter Hinton left New York on August 16 and had a lot of troubles to arrive in Rio on February 8, 1923.



CHARLES KINGSFORD SMITH



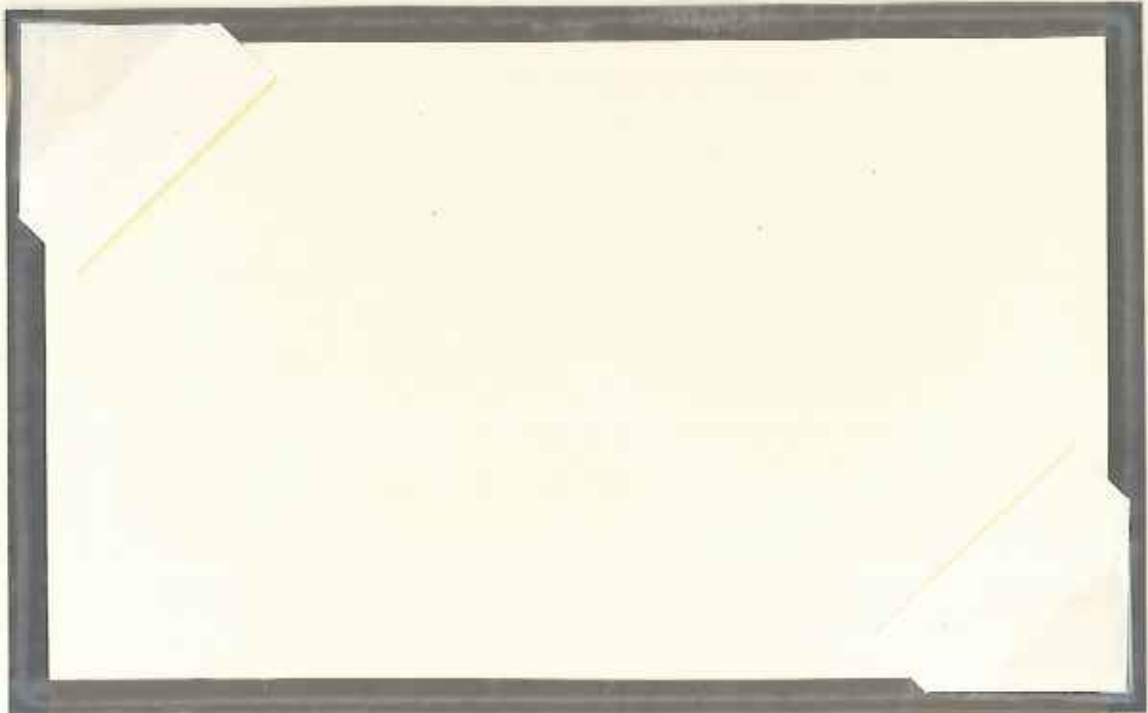
In 1928, the aerial crossing of the Pacific was a goal that most people considered impossible. On May 31, the Australians Charles Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm took off from San Francisco with the "Southern Cross", and after stops at Honolulu and Fiji Islands, landed at Brisbane, Australia, on June 10.



OVER OCEANS AND CONTINENTS



Acclaimed heroes in their country, Charles Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm made the first experimental flight from Australia to New Zealand on September 10, 1928.



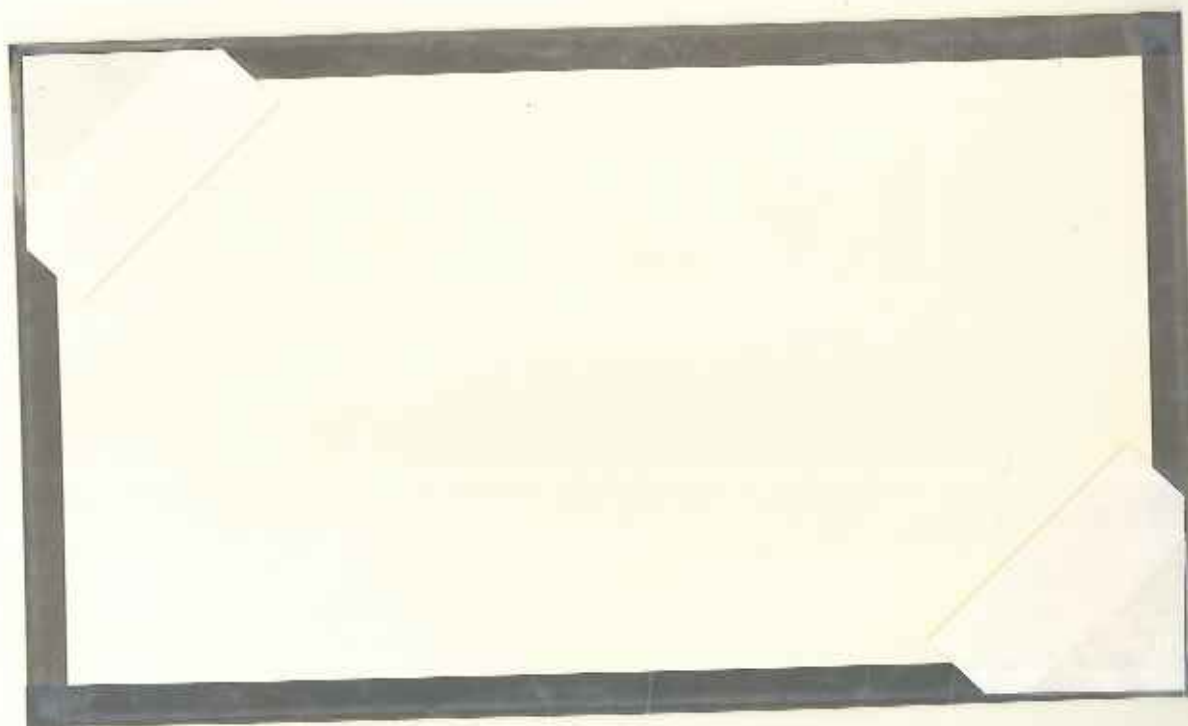
Up to 1934 Kingsford and the "Southern Cross" crossed the Tasman Sea for six times, linking Australia to New Zealand.

GIANTS IN THE SKY

THE AMERICAN AIRSHIPS



The "Shenandoah", which was the first airship in the world to use the helium gas, made its first flight on September 04, 1923. Under the command of Lieut. Zachary Lansdowne the ship made several successful trips until its destruction in a squall on September 03, 1925 in Ohio.



Shenandoah Governors' Conference Flight - July 03, 1925.

GIANTS IN THE SKY

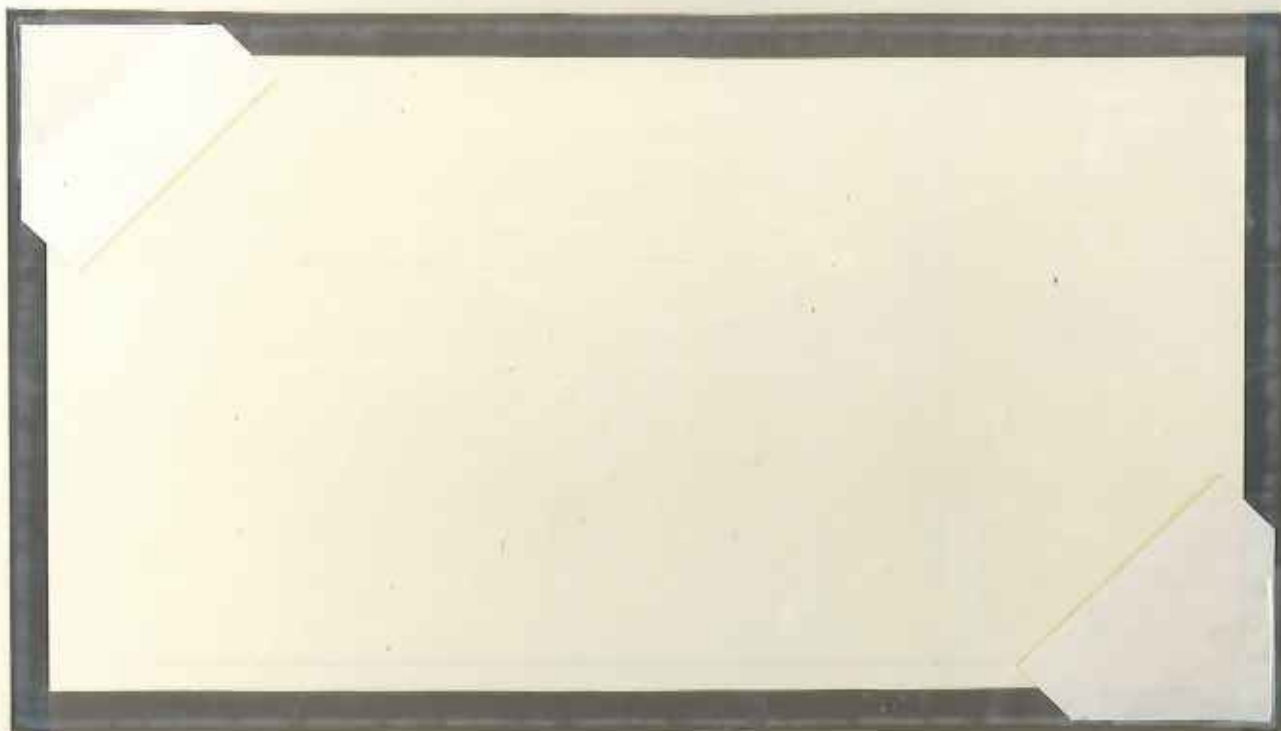


Akron Trans-Continental Flight - May 8/11, 1932

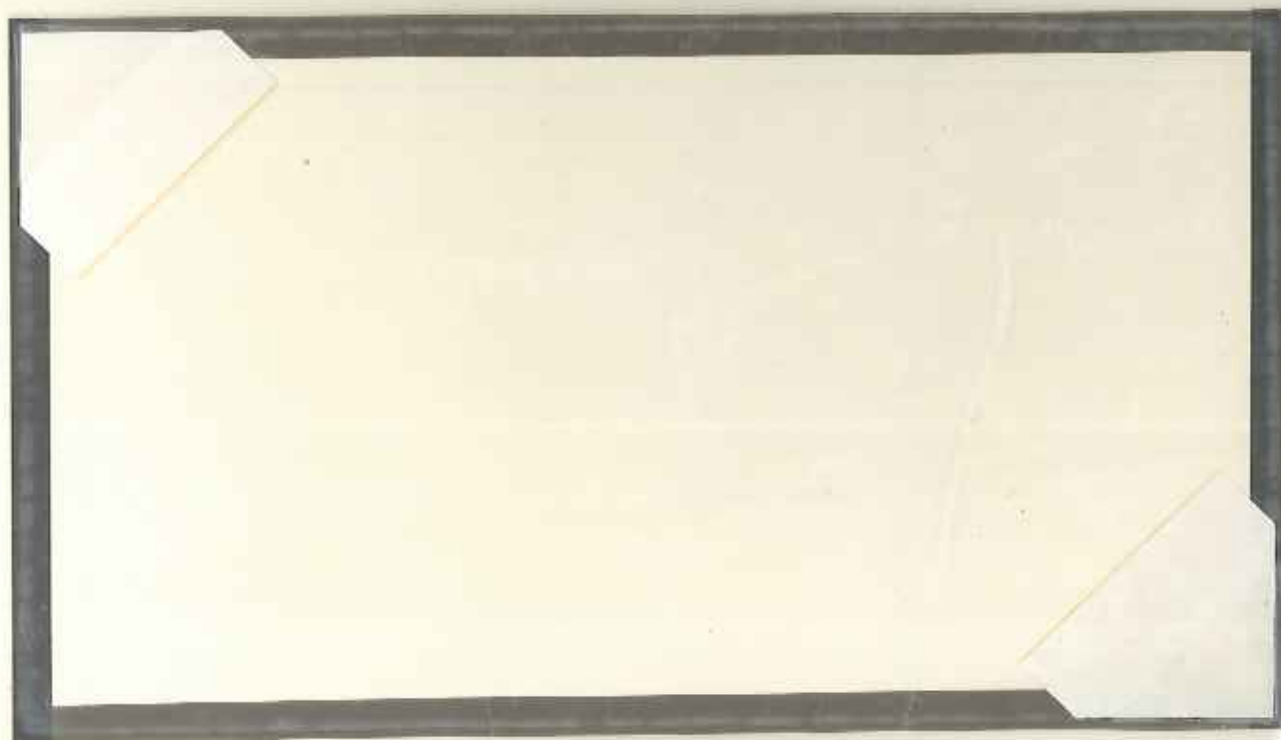
On May 8, 1932 the airship Akron left Lakehurst to a coast to coast trip until Sunnyvale, California, where it arrived on May 11.



GIANTS IN THE SKY



The U.S.S. Macon was the sister ship of the Akron and was commissioned into U.S. Navy on June 23, 1933. For 22 months the Macon flew on naval manoeuvres. On February 12, 1935 it was hit by severe turbulence while returning from naval manoeuvres over the Pacific, crashing into the ocean. This was the end of U.S. Navy's rigid airship programme.



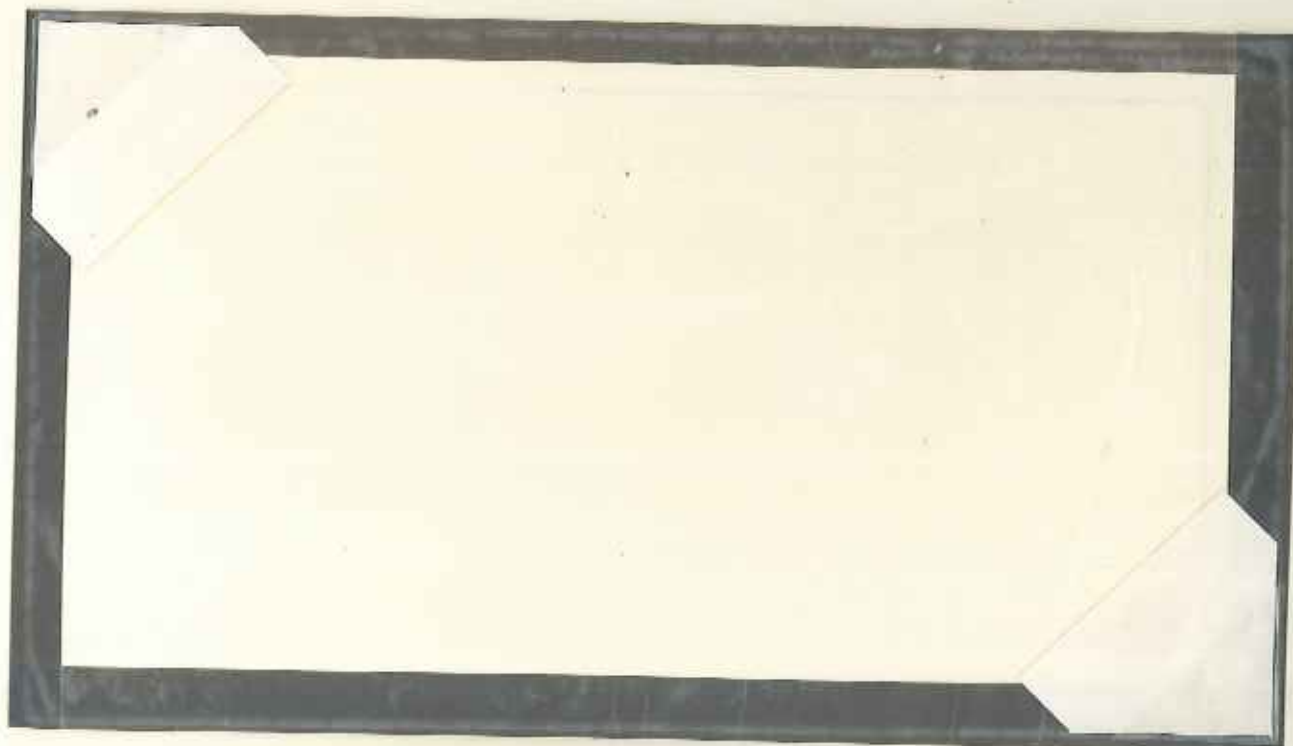
GIANTS IN THE SKY



DO-X Transatlantic Flight - USA to Germany

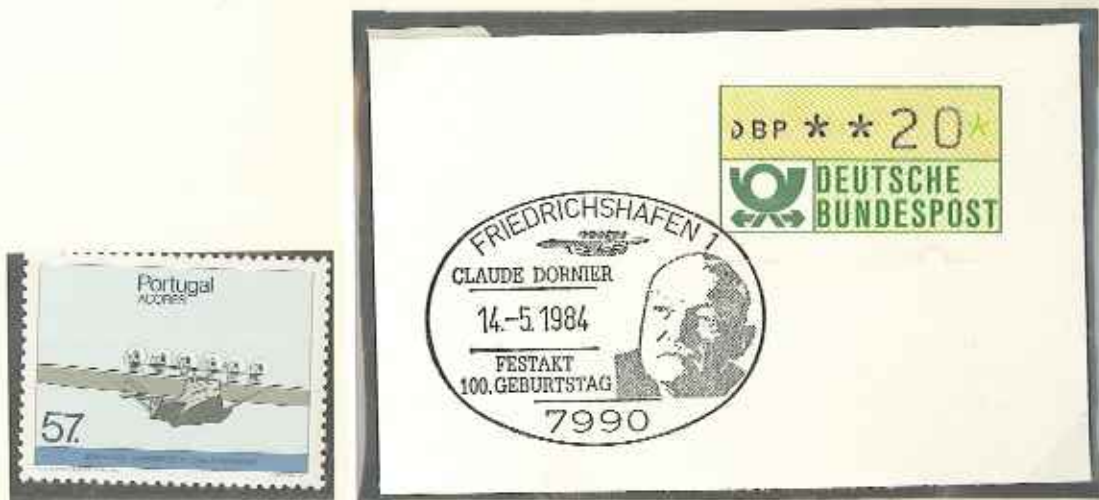


On November 1930, the giant DO-X started for a triangular trip Europe-South America-North America-Europe. The return to Germany was made on May 1932, after stops at several countries.



DO-X Transatlantic Flight - Newfoundland to Germany

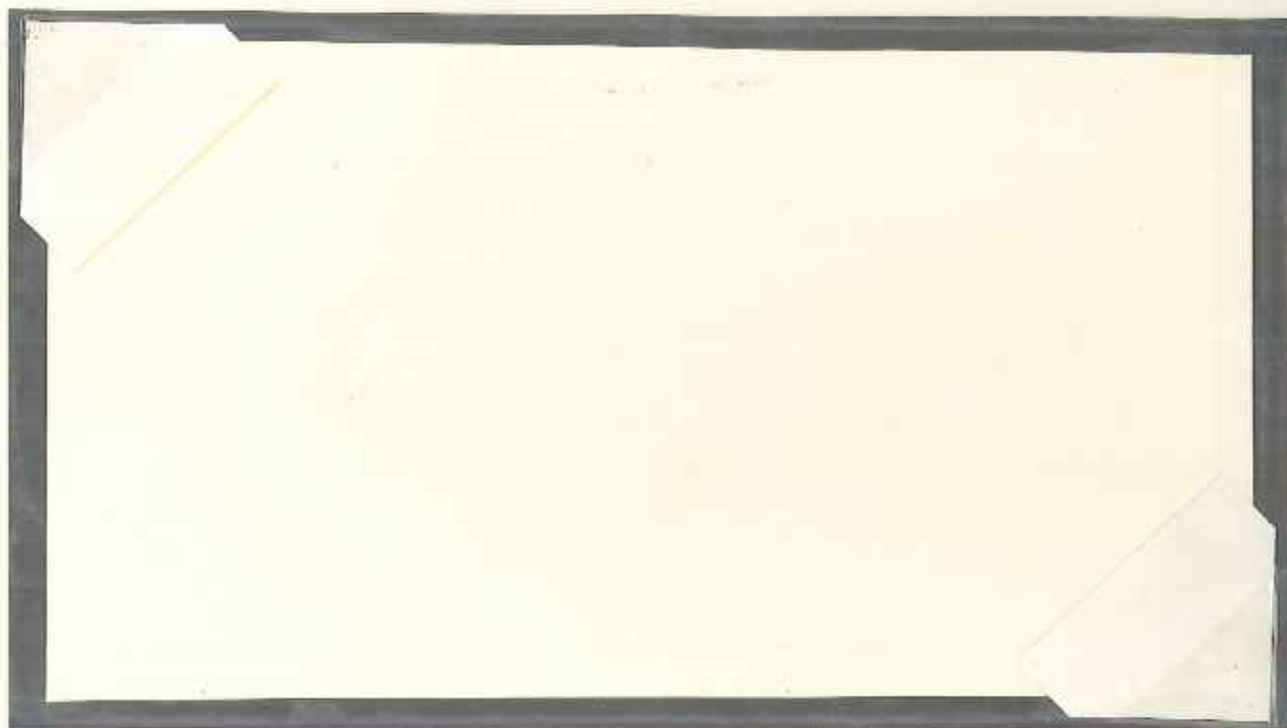
GIANTS IN THE SKY



The DO-X arrived at Lisbon on November 27, 1931, but fire on one of its wings caused a long delay. It took off from Lisbon on January 30, 1931.



DO-X Transatlantic Flight - Portugal to USA.



De Pinedo's Round the World Flight, Manila to Aparri - September 16, 1925.

In 1925 Commander Francisco De Pinedo with a Savoia S-16 seaplane made the flight Rome - Australia - Tokio - Rome. He left Rome on April 20 and arrived at Tokio on Sept. 26. The total cruise lasted 201 days and the seaplane alighted in 80 places.



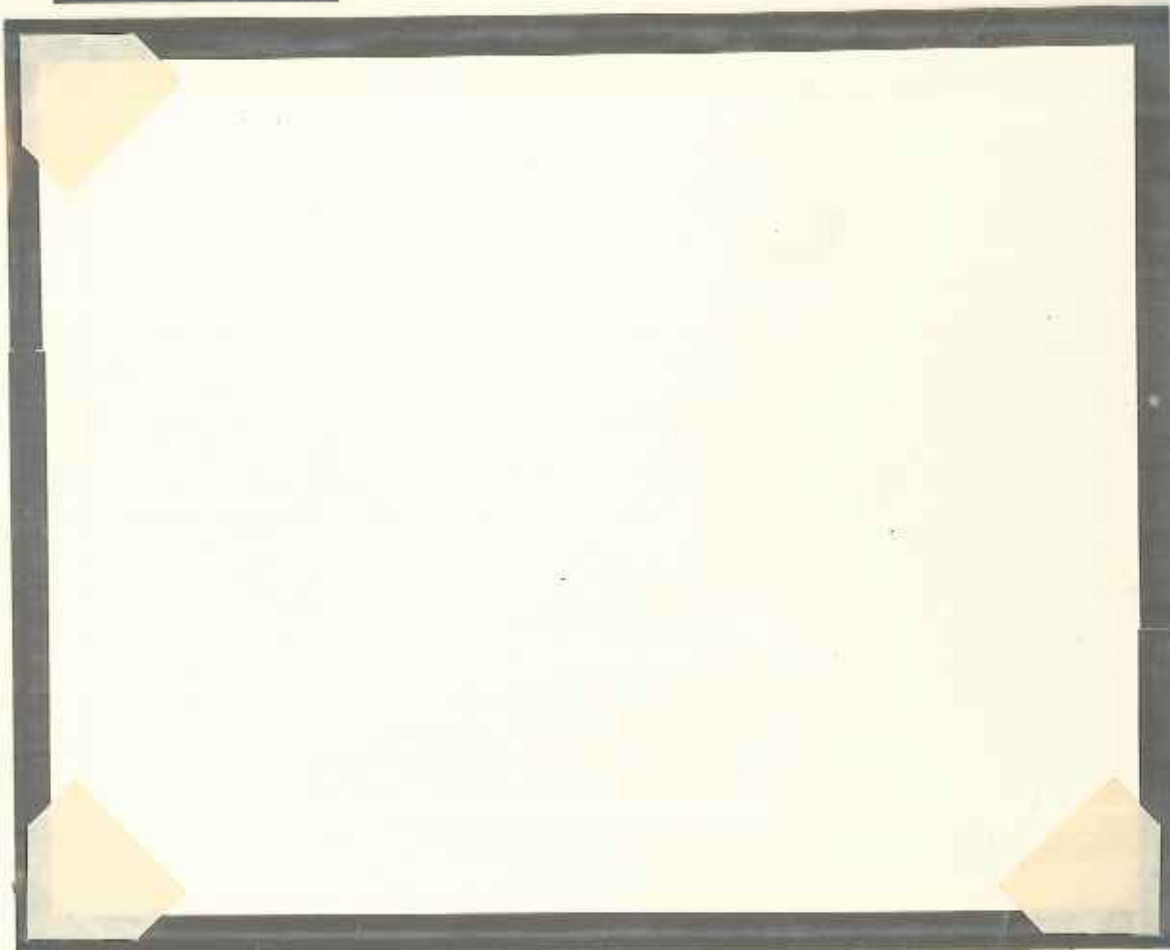
RICHARD WILLIANS



The first survey flight Australia-Pacific Islands-Australia was made on September 25, 1926 by captain Richard Willians.



WALTER MITTELHOLZER



Mittelholzer Africa Flight - December, 1926

Walter Mittelholzer, the famous Swiss aviator, left Zurich on December 7, 1926, in a Dornier-Merkus hydroplane and, following the Valley of the Nile reached Capetown in February 1927.

RAMON FRANCO



Specimen



On January 22, 1926, Ramon Franco with a crew of three started from Palos de Morguer (Spain) with the airplane "Plus Ultra". They reached Buenos Aires, Argentina, on February 10, after eight stops.

EDWIN MUSIK



First Habana - Kew West regular postal service - October 28, 1927.

The first regular postal service between Habana and Key West was made on October 28, 1927, by Captain Edwin Musik.

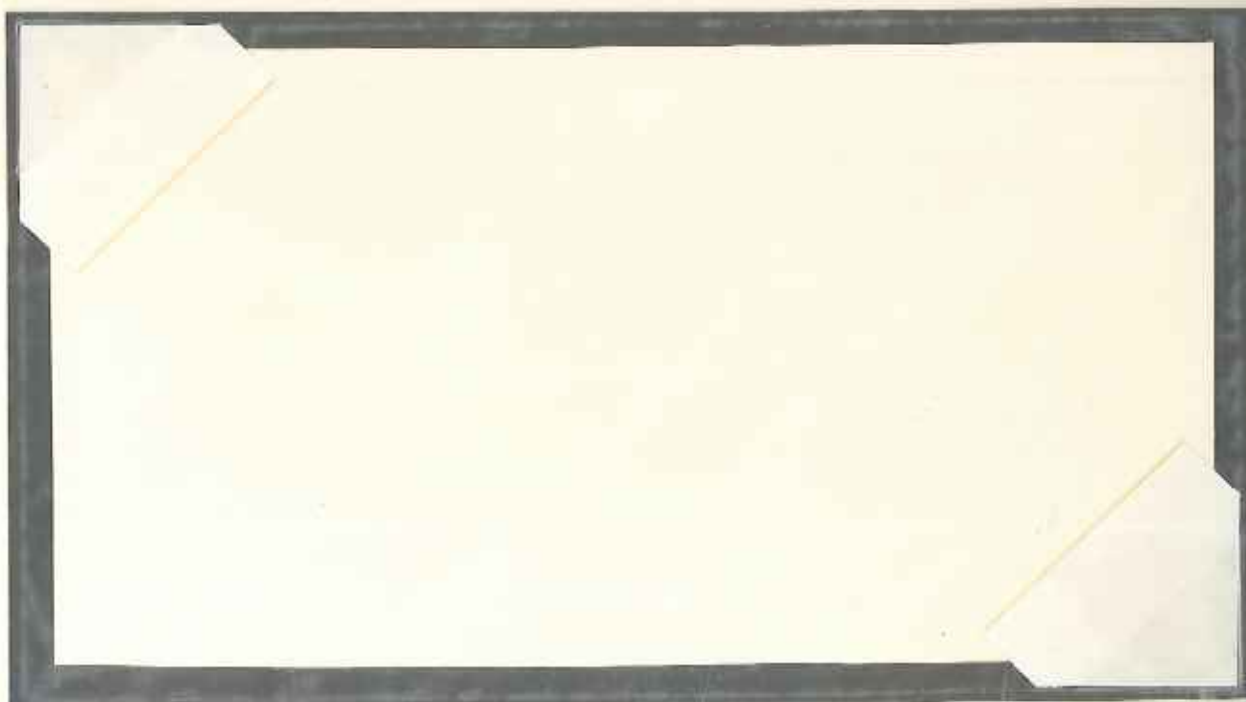
JUAN CALVO AND VON GRONAU

ADVENTURES, RECORDS AND GLORY



Juan Calvo Manila to San Miguel Flight - March 21, 1929.

The Philippine aviator Juan Calvo made the first commercial flight
Manila - San Miguel on March 21, 1929.

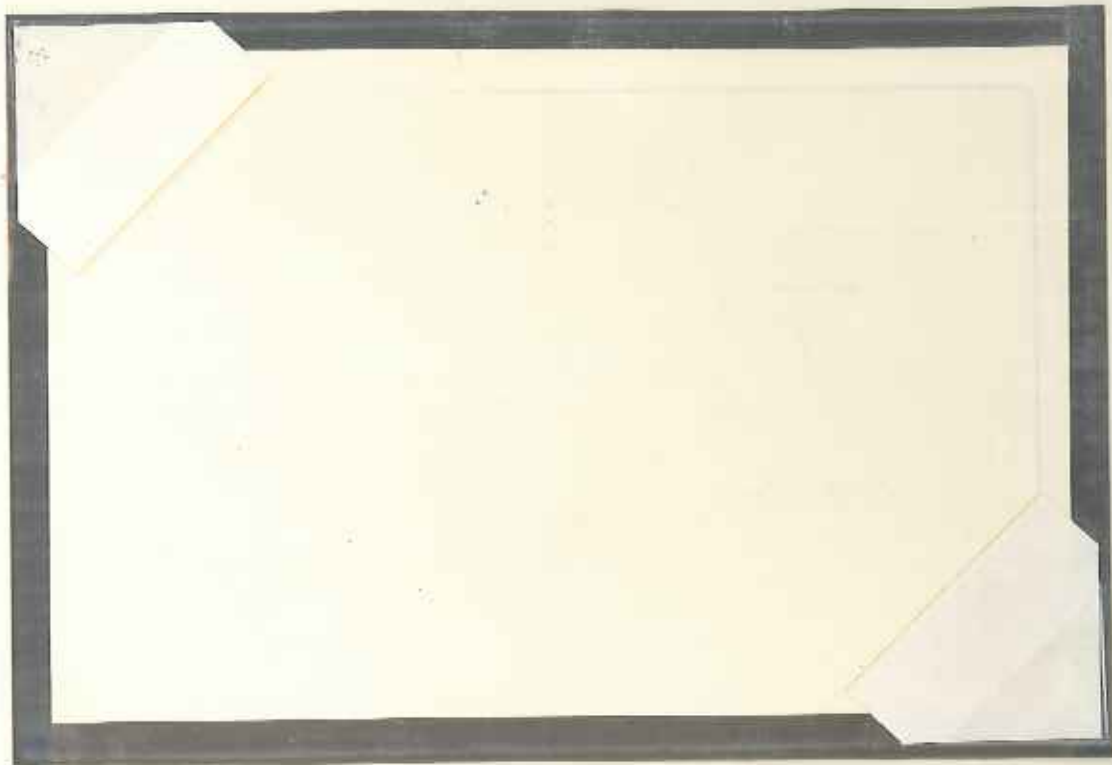


Wolfgang von Gronau Flight, Manila to Java - September 29, 1932.

On July 21, 1932 Cap. Wolfgang von Gronau and a crew of three started from Germany to a round the world flight, using a Dornier Wal flying boat. After several stops at different countries, they arrived at Friedrichshafen on November 10.

THE ETAMPES - DAKAR RAID

ADVENTURES, RECORDS AND GLORY



Lamaitre and Arranchar Flight, Etampes to Dakar – February 13, 1925

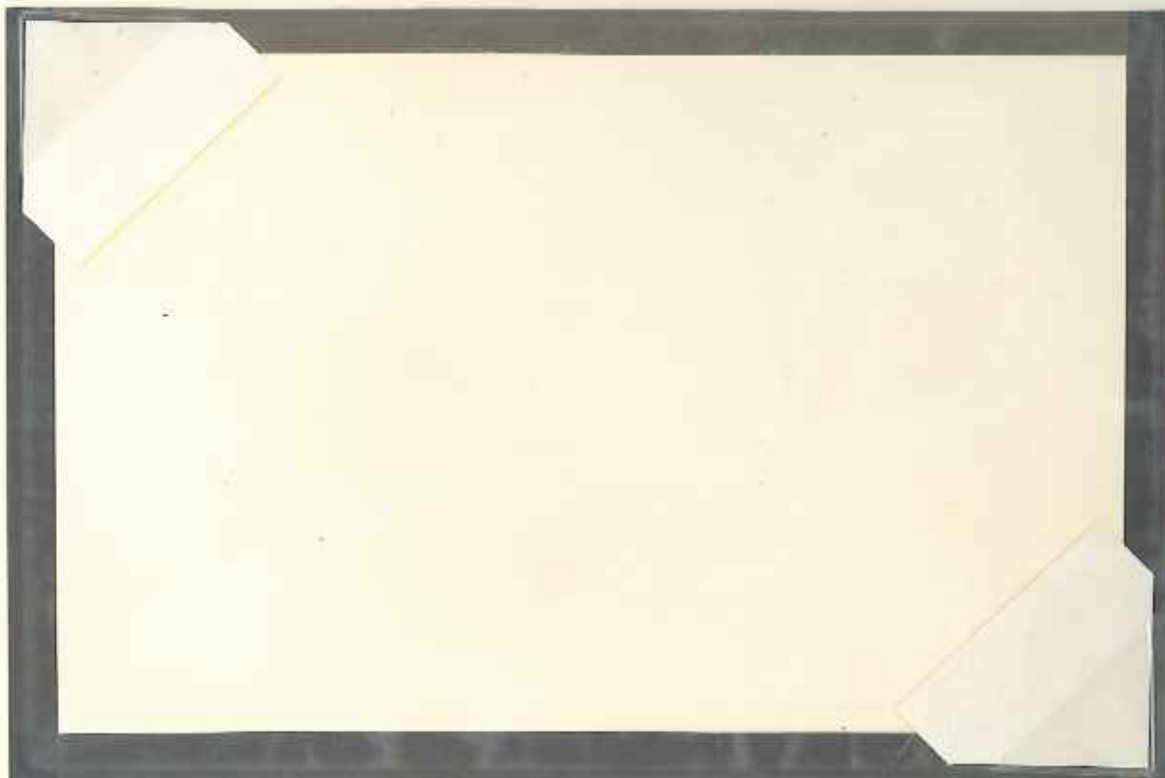
On February 13, 1925 Captains Lamaitre and Arranchar started from Etampes, near Paris, to a 4600 km flight up to Dakar, a new world distance flight record.

ZWIRK AND WIGURA



The Polish aviators Frank Zwirko and Stanislaw Wigura conquered in 1932 the first prize for the European Circuit of Flight.

ADVENTURES, RECORDS AND GLORY



Balbo Air Squadron Flight Rome to Chicago.

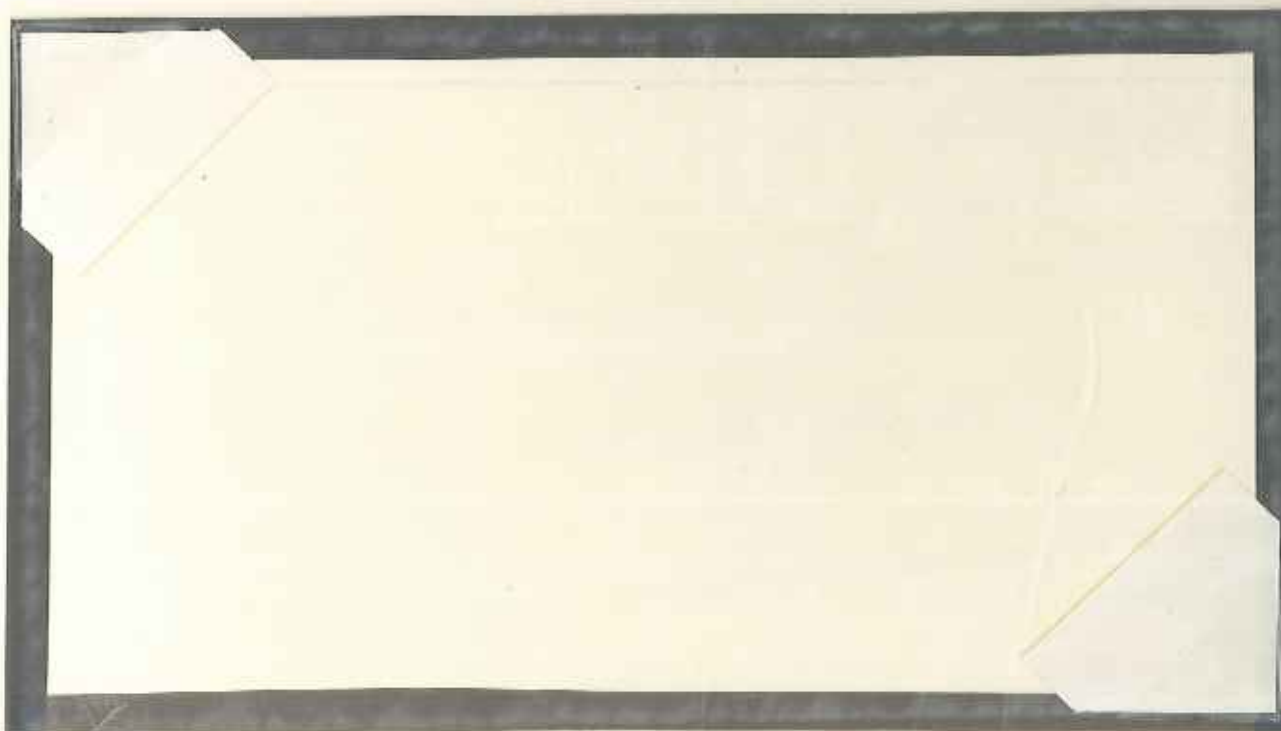
On July 01, 1933 the Italian Air Armada of 24 Savoia S55 flying boats commanded by General Italo Balbo took off from Orbetello, Italy, and successfully flew the northern route to Chicago. After several stops they arrived at the Century of Progress Exhibition on July 15, 1933.



ADVENTURES, RECORDS AND GLORY



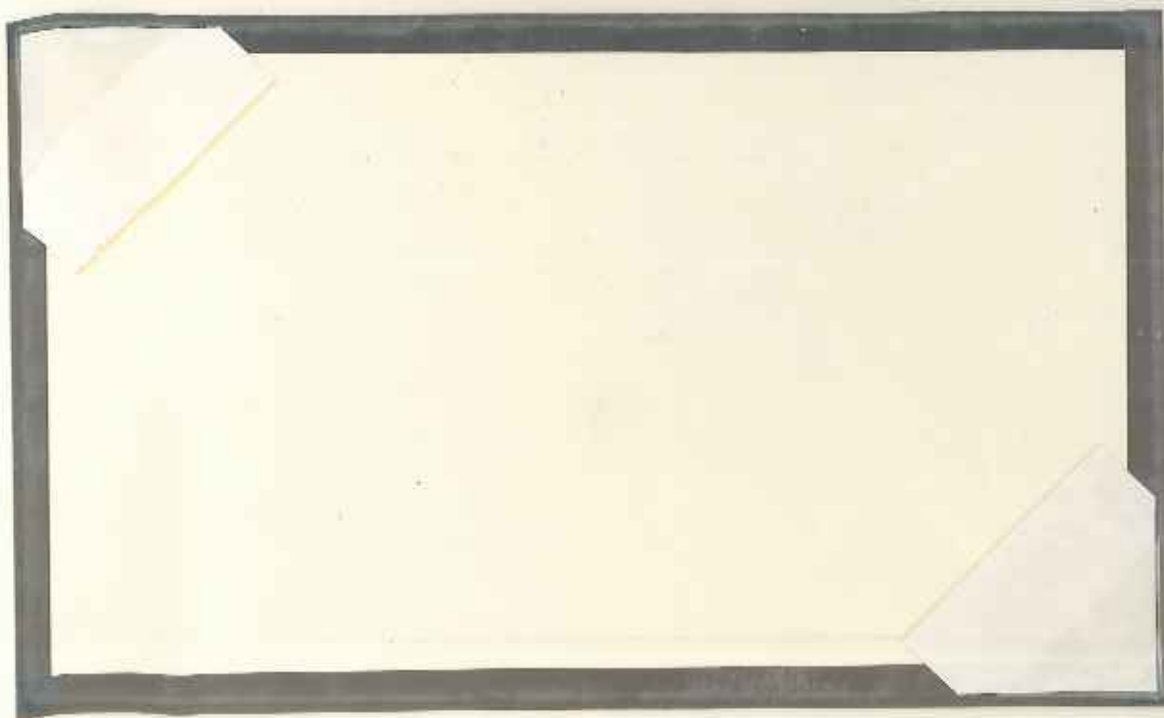
The return flight started on July 19 and the air squadron made stops at New York, Shediac, Shoal-Harbour, Azores and Lisbon. They arrived at Rome on August 12.



Balbo Air Squadron Return Flight - New York to Rome.

ADVENTURES, RECORDS AND GLORY

CHARLES ULM



On February 17, 1934, under command of pilot Charles Ulm, the plane VH - UXX "Faith in Australia" successfully completed the first air mail service across the Tasman Sea, between New Zealand and Australia. The return flight was made on April 12.



MAURICE NOGUES



The French pilot Maurice Nogues piloted the machine which opened the airmail service between France and Beyrouth in 1928. He also inaugurated the regular airmail service from France to Indochina in 1931.



THE MOSCOW - SAN FRANCISCO FLIGHT



Mikhail Gromov, pilot, Andre Yumashev, co-pilot, and Sergei Danilin, navigator, all skilled Soviet fliers, established a new world's distance record, July 12-13, 1937. They took off from Moscow to a nonstop flight over the North Pole to San Francisco, California.



AUGUSTO SEVERO



Proof



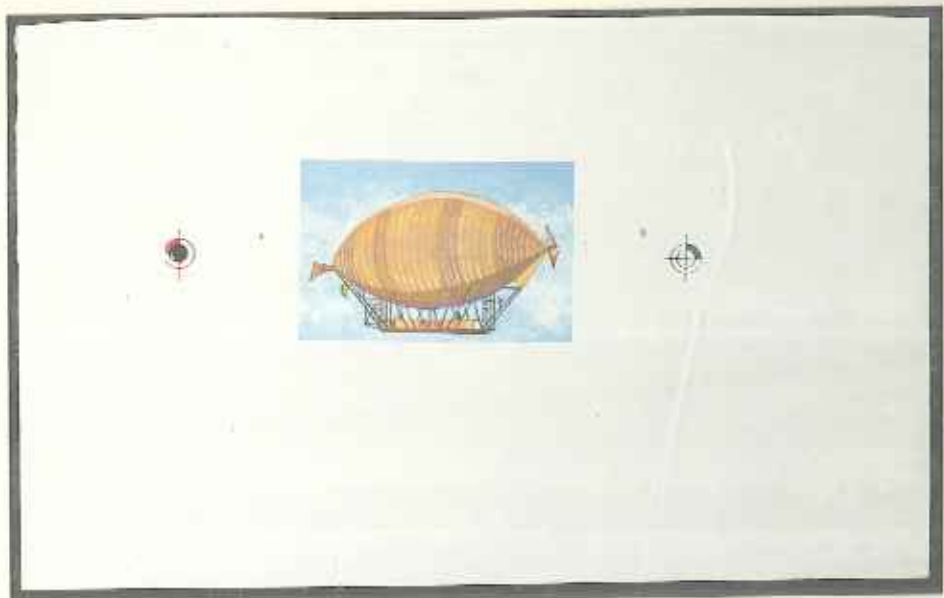
Watermarked Proof
"America Bank"



Lateral Imperf.



On May 12, 1902 the Brazilian aeronaut Augusto Severo, with his mechanic Sachet, went aloft in the balloon "PAX". The balloon exploded while over Paris and they lost their lives.



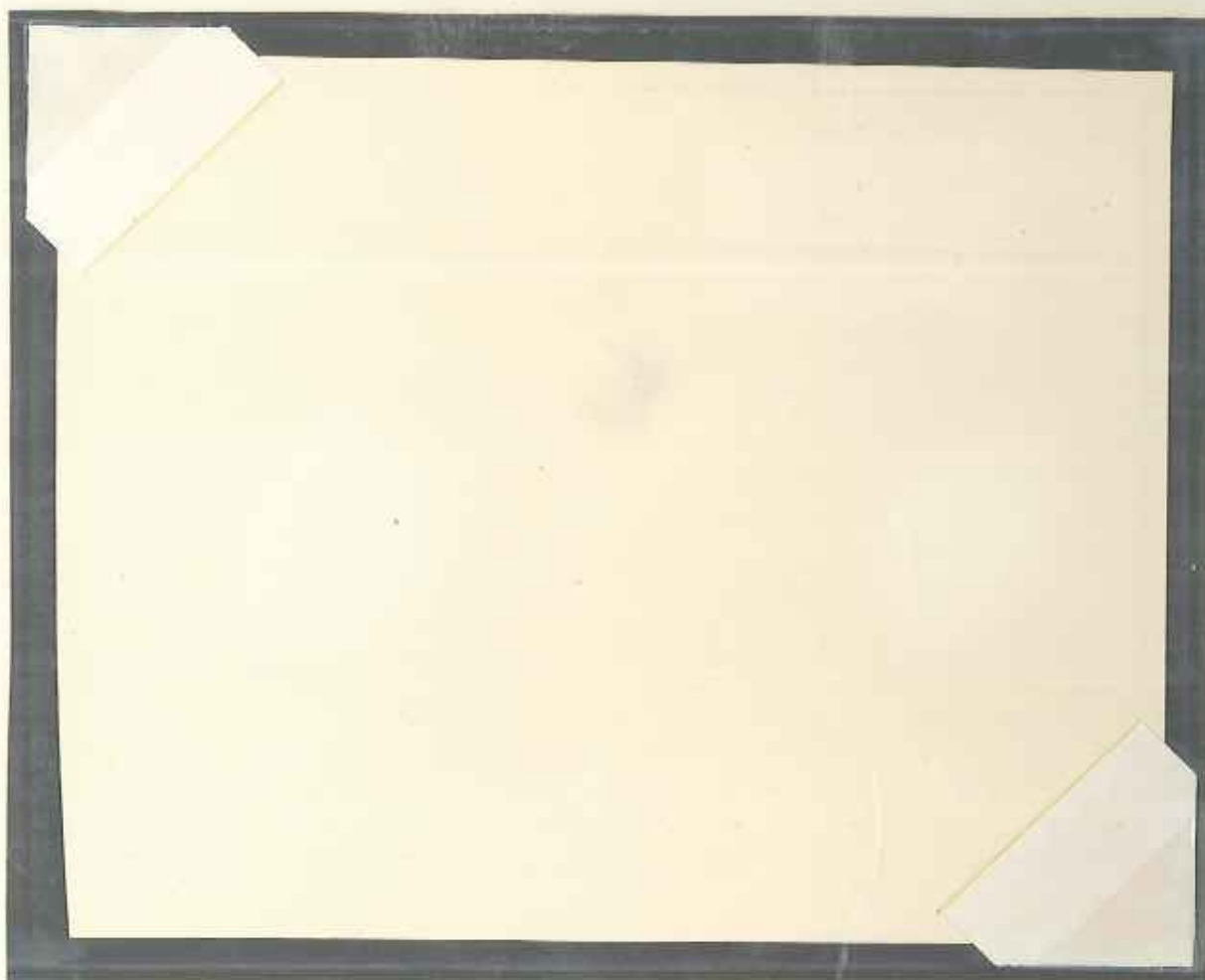
Proof

HEROES OF INTERRUPTED FLIGHTS

UMBERTO NOBILE



On May 1928, General Nobile started to a second flight over the North Pole in the airship "Italia".



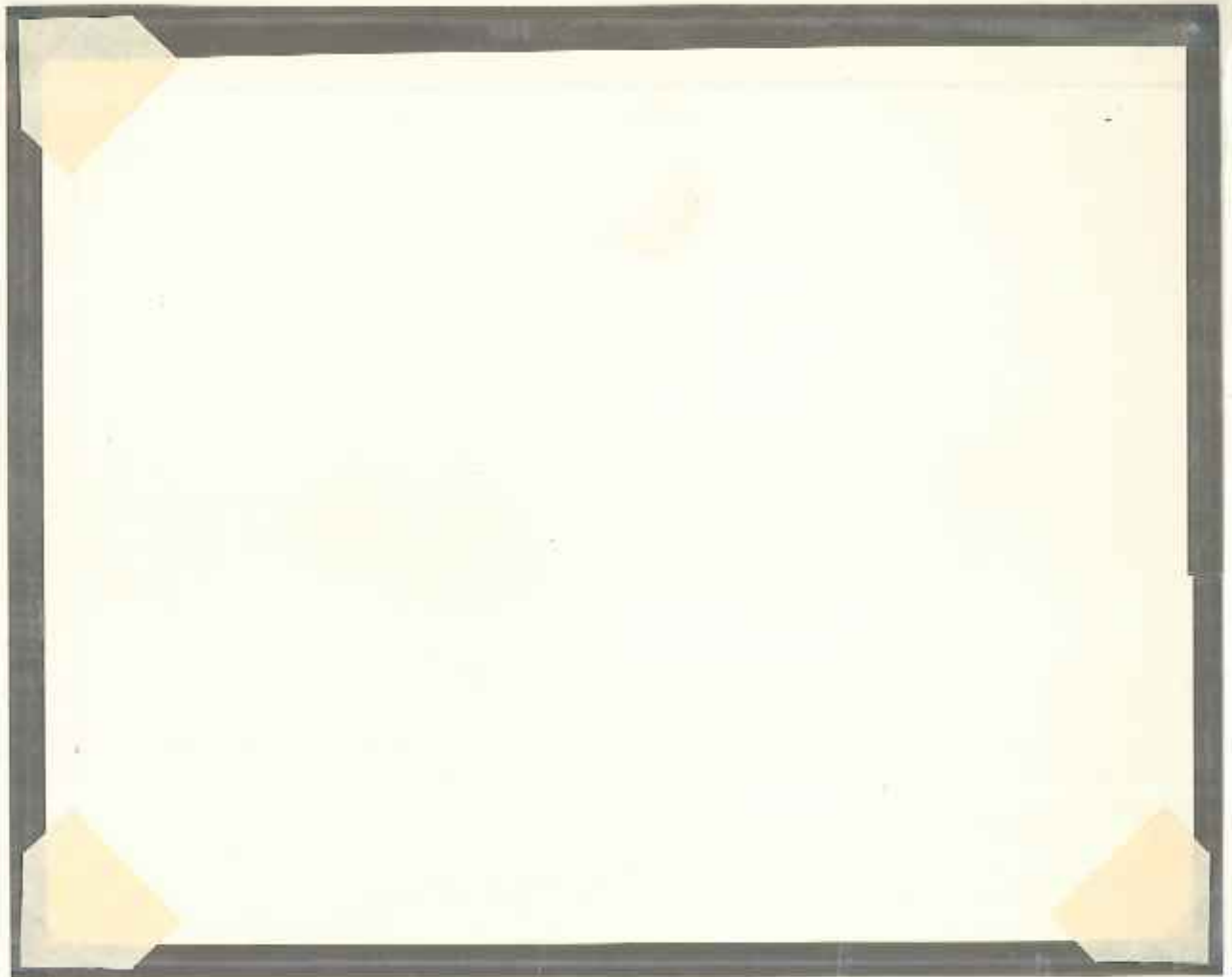
" R.N.C. DI MILANO - SPED. ARTICA " - May 18, 1928

The trip was successfull, but unfortunately the ship was wrecked in tragic circumstances on the return journey. Nobile and his crew remained lost for several days in the Artic region.

THE "DRAGON D'ANNAM" FLIGHT

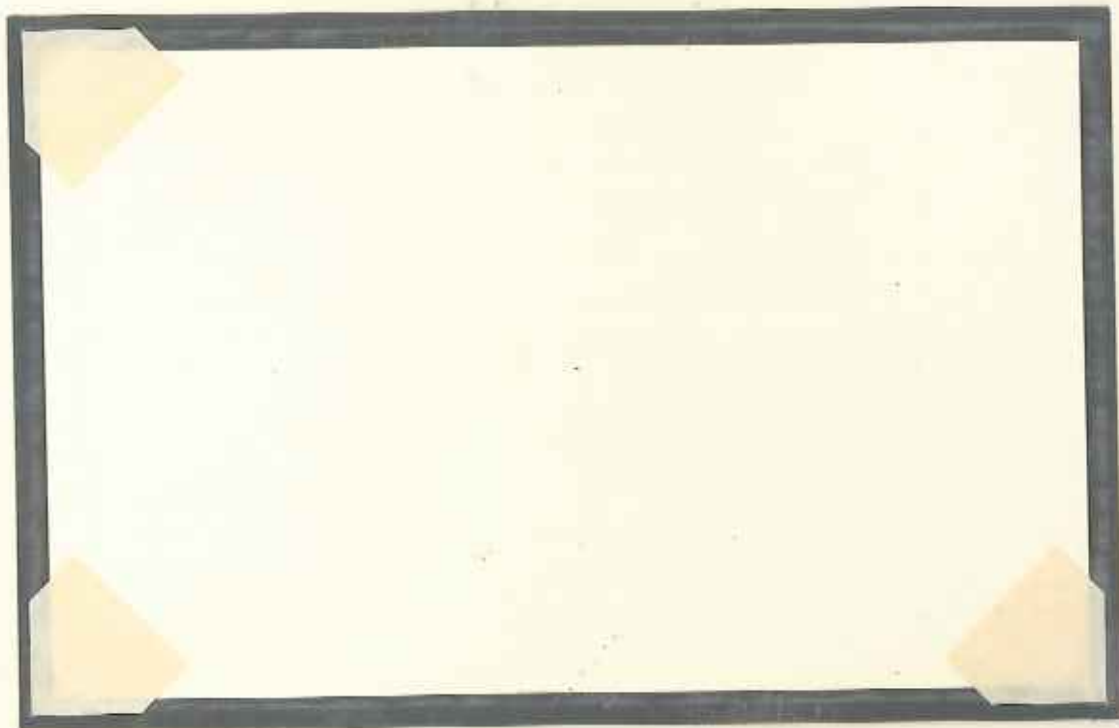


On February 19, 1929, the French aviators Costes, Codos and Bellonte attempted to fly from Paris to Hanoi in their plane "Dragon d'Annam". Only 8 kilometers from Le Bourget airport the engine failed and the plane crashed at Bondy, France.



Crash Cover - "Dragon d'Annam" Flight - February 19, 1929.

SIR FRANCIS CHICHESTER



Crash Cover - Katsuura, Japan - August 3, 1931

The first solo east-west flight across the Tasman Sea was accomplished by Francis Chichester in 1931. In July that year he left Australia for Japan with the intention of circumnavigating the world, but crashed near Yokohama, Japan, where the attempt was abandoned.

50th Anniversary of Sir Francis Chichester's
Flight Across the Tasman



Australia 22c

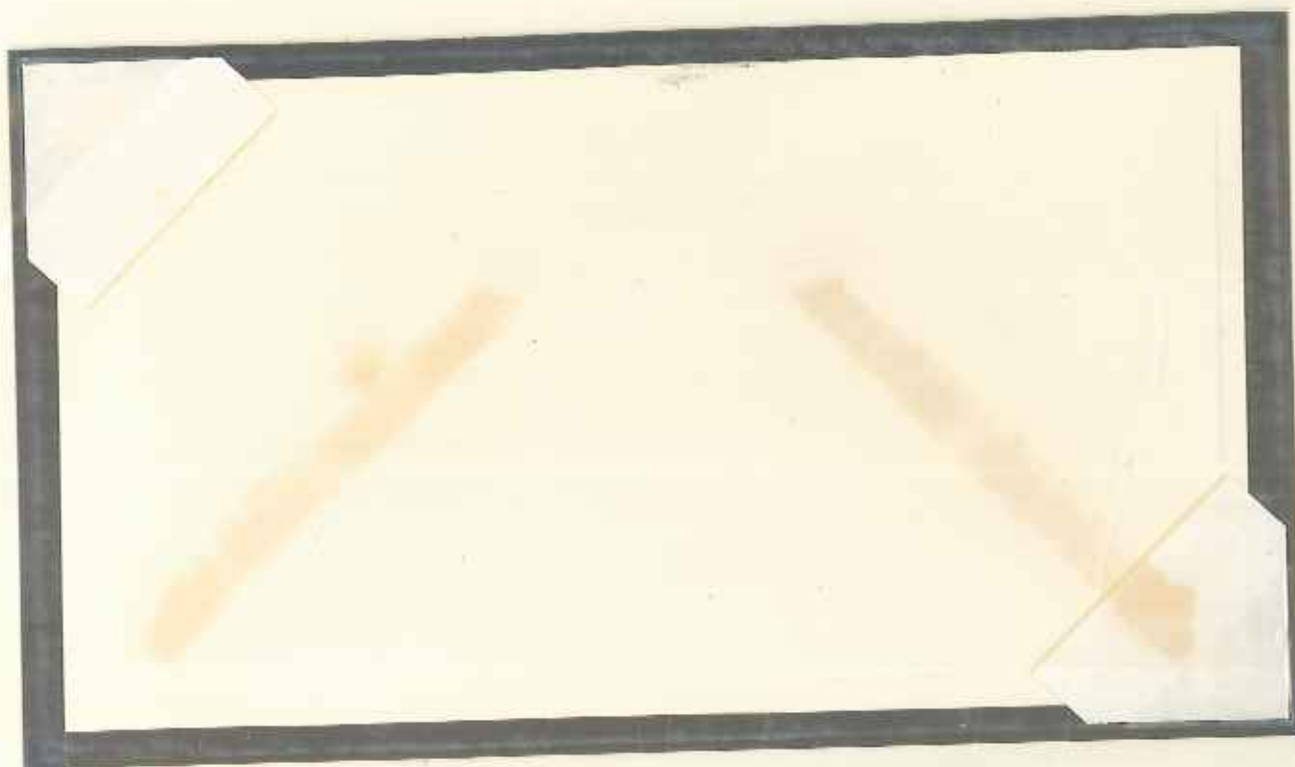


HEROES OF INTERRUPTED FLIGHTS

DARIUS AND GIRENAS



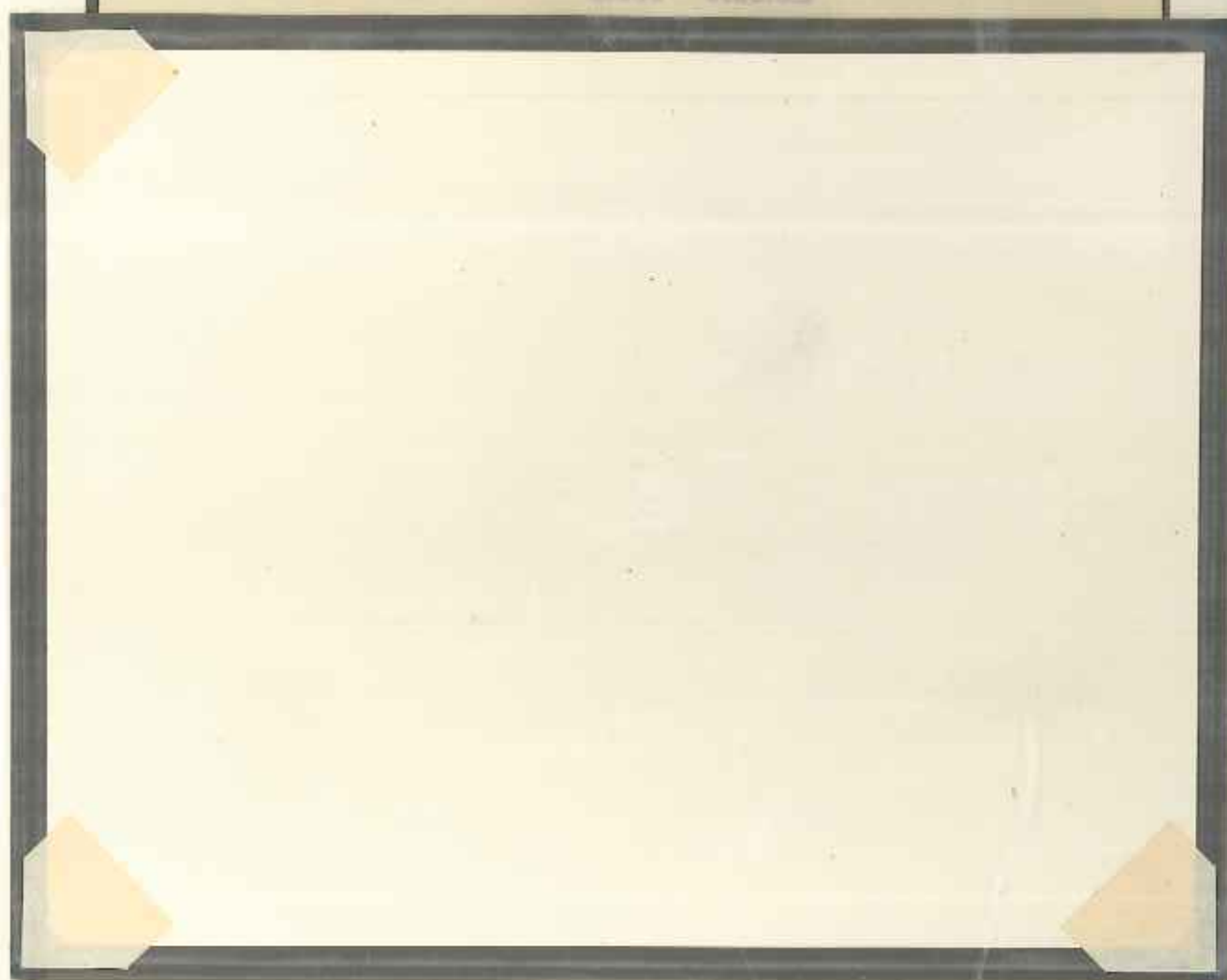
The Lithuanians, Cap. Stefan Darius and Stanley Girenas, attempted a flight from New York to Kaunas, Lithuania, in their plane "Lithuanica". After successfully crossing the ocean, the fliers lost their lives when their plane was wrecked at Soldin, Germany, about 400 miles short of their goal.



Crash Cover - New York to Lithuania flight - July 15, 1933

SPEEDING UP THE MAIL

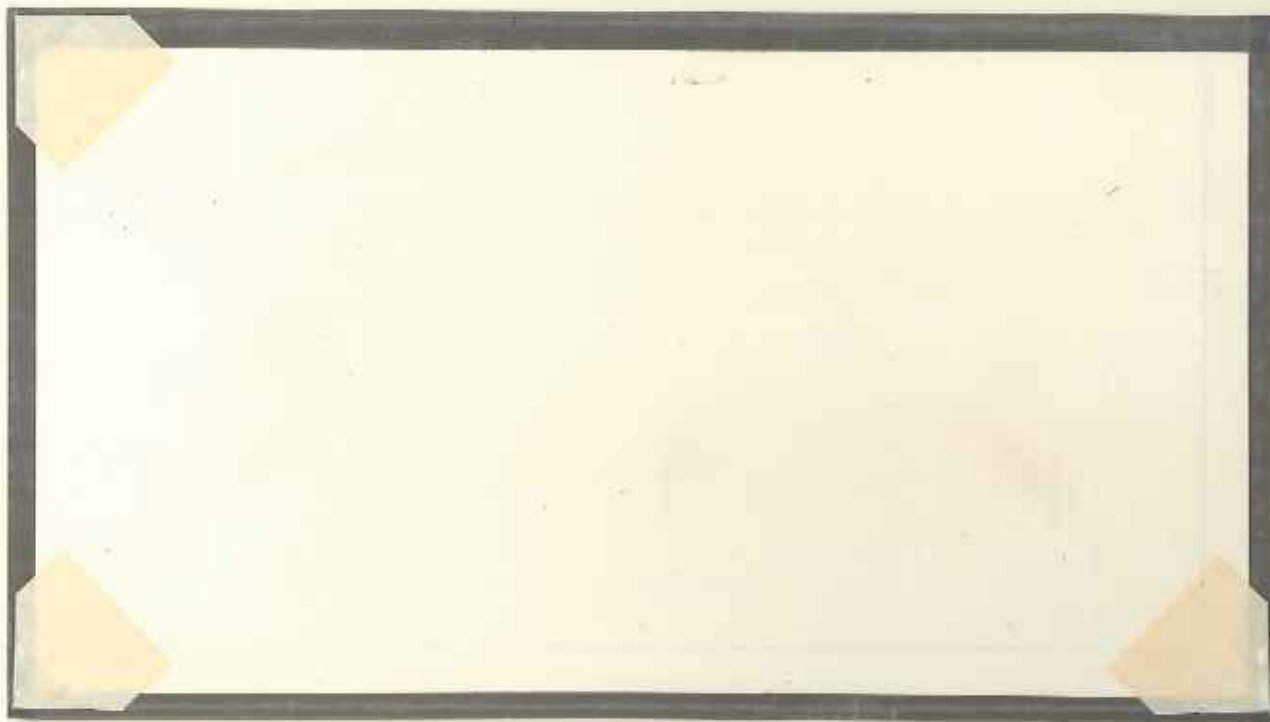
THE "ILE DE FRANCE"



"Ile de France" Catapult Flights - August 13, 1928 and September 3, 1928.

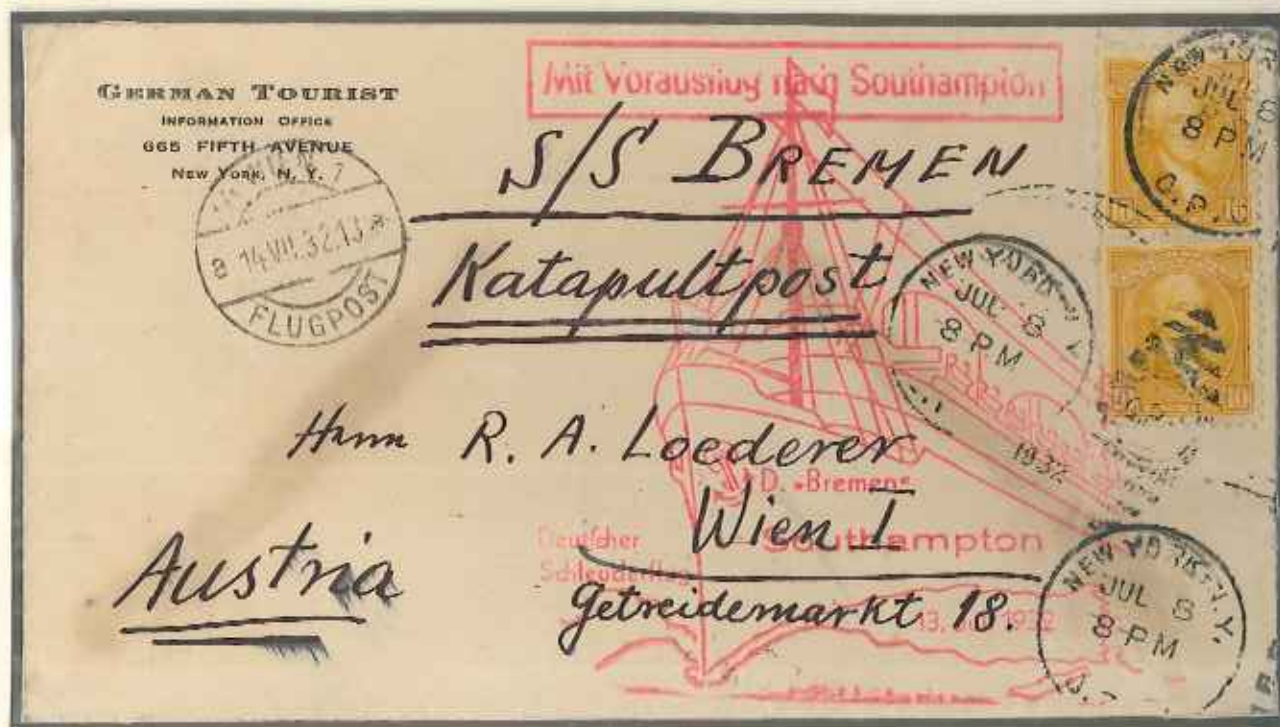
In order to accelerate the transatlantic mail service, the French liner "Ile de France" was equipped with a catapult so that a seaplane could be started from on board the ship 600-700 miles before she reached her port of destination. The first flight was made on August 13, 1928. Lieut. L. Demougeout was the pilot.

CATAPULT FLIGHTS FROM S.S. "BREMEN"



S.S. Bremen Catapult Flight - August 2, 1928

A regular and reliable service across the North Atlantic was achieved in 1929 when the German liners S.S. Bremen and S.S. Europa were equipped with catapults. The first flight was made on July 22 from the S.S. Bremen to New York.

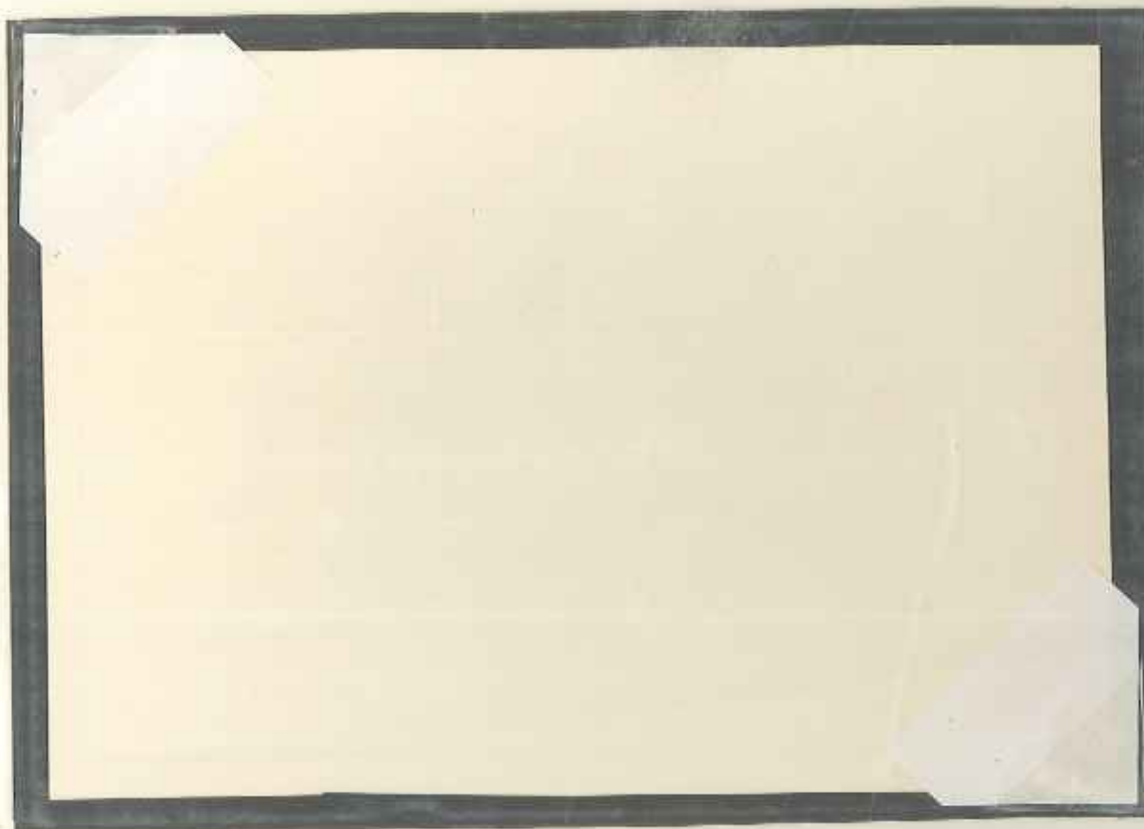


S.S. Bremen Catapult Flight - July 13, 1932

SOUTH ATLANTIC CATAPULT FLIGHTS

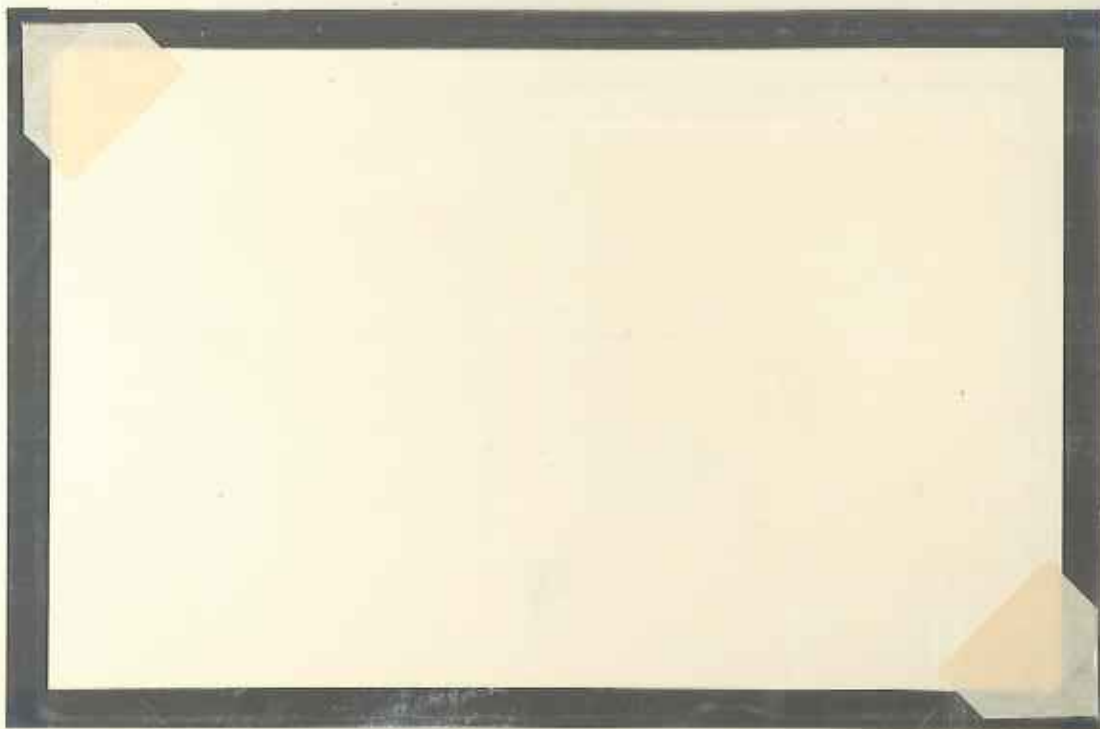


In 1934 DLH (Deutsche Luft Hansa) inaugurated a regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Germany and South America. This technique used a Dornier Wal twin engine flying-boat and the depot ship Westfalen, equipped with a catapult to launch the Wal and a derrick to lift it on board.



First Flight "Westfalen-Bathurst", June 02, 1933.

SPEEDING UP THE MAIL



South Atlantic Catapult Flight - August 16, 1934.

The Lufthansa service did not carry passengers, but only mail. It continued right up to the outbreak of war in 1939.



South Atlantic Catapult Flight - February 02, 1935.