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### Software options

I used an old version of **QuarkXPress Passport** (version 7.3 from my publishing days) to do all the page layout work (with its brilliant page element library) but other alternatives are **Adobe InDesign**, **CorelDRAW** and perhaps MS Publisher. You might also want to take a look at **AlbumGen** (stamp album design software) which can combine with images and data from **EzStamp** – follow this link <https://ezstamp.com/software/stamp-album-software/>

### Get your pages printed professionally – not on a home printer.

In terms of printing your own stamp album pages, most decent digital print shops should be able to print on larger paper size for you (e.g. A3 paper - ideally at 1200 dpi); then also guillotine to whatever final page size is wanted; and then punch/drill holes to suit your binder choice.



### Paper specification

In terms of paper, I highly recommend **Mondi Colorcopy 160g/m2 (59 lbs bond)** paper – a paper that works really well with digital printing. You could use thicker paper if you wanted. Colorcopy paper is widely available in various paper sizes including A3. This is 100% recyclable, ECF, FSC™ paper containing pulp from tree farms; has a special surface treatment, is non-toxic, CO2 neutral, carries the EU Ecolabel, and is ageing resistance ISO 9706 certified (guaranteed archival life of 200+ yrs). If this is not available to you, then ask your local paper merchant to suggest the nearest paper equivalent.

### Fixing stamps

I have fixed my own stamps using **CLEAR** Hawid open-top stamp mounts but other options include Showgard mounts or even decent "peelable" stamp hinges with used stamps.

**If you have any questions regarding my own *non-watermarked* pages or page design, my contact details are below - best to email if you can.**

**David Farndale**

Tel: 07775 744 187; +44 7775 744 187

(UK time 10:00 to 17:00)

email: [ruskystamps@aol.com](mailto:ruskystamps@aol.com)

web: [www.ruskystamps.com](http://www.ruskystamps.com)

## - RUSSIAN STAMPS FOR SALE -

I am gradually selling off all my duplicated Russian stamps 1858-1991. I am not a "dealer", but as I occasionally buy up collections to help fill gaps in my own collection, more duplicates become available – it's a 'dynamic' situation. I usually sell these (Buy-it-Now and Auction) through my eBay account [www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ruskystamps](http://www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ruskystamps) but I do also have collectors that send me their "Wants Lists" from time to time – especially to help fill low value stamp gaps.

Please request a Wants List template if this is of interest to you.

Occasional bargains and estate sales items are sold through my other eBay channel:

[www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ser\\*e\\*ndipity](http://www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ser*e*ndipity)



# Russia



## Stamp Album

∞ Volume 3 ∞

USSR Soviet Period

1923 - 1959

Currency: 100 Kopeks = 1 Rouble

Watermarks

Watermarks are illustrated below with variations indicated by (1), (2), (3); a, b, c, d variants etc.



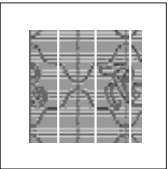
W#2(1)



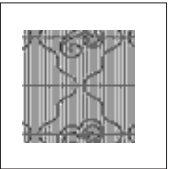
W#2(2)



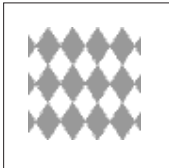
W#2(3)



W#7(a)



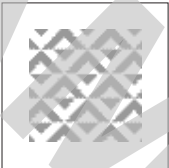
W#7(b)



W#44(a)



W#44(b)



W#50(a)



W#50(b)



W#50(c)



W#50(d)



W#103(a)



W#103(b)



W#161



SG1606



W#2071



# USSR

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



The USSR as first constituted consisted of the RSFSR, the Soviet Socialist Republics (SSR.) of Ukraine and Belorussia and the Transcaucasian Federation. In October 1924 the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR.s and in December 1929 the Tajik Autonomous SSR. were declared constituent republics. A new constitution was adopted on December 1936, by which the Transcaucasian Republic was split into the constituent republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Kazakh and Kirghiz autonomous republics of the RSFSR also became constituent republics of the USSR. The Union thus at that point consisted of eleven republics. In 1940 a further five republics were added including the former independent states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In 1956 the Karelo-Finnish Republic became an autonomous republic of the RSFSR, reducing the constituent republics of the USSR to 15.

### 1923 Agricultural Exhibition, Moscow



Reaper



Sower



Tractor

1923  
328 89  
7r.  
imperf

Exhibition

1923  
P12.5  
328a 86  
1r.

1923  
P12.5  
329 87  
2r.

1923  
P12.5  
330 88  
5r.



1923  
P13.5  
332 86  
1r.

1923  
P13.5  
333 88  
5r.

1923  
P13.5  
334 89  
7r.

1923  
P14 x 14.5  
334b 88  
5r.



## USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1923-25 Definitives Imperf.

T90, 93, 95 Worker; T91 Peasant; T92, 94 Soldier



1923-24  
Imperf  
Litho  
341 92  
10k.



1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
345 91  
2k.



1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
347 90  
4k.

1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
347a 91  
6k.



1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
351b 90  
20k.



1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
354 91  
50k.

1924  
Imperf  
Typo  
354a 92  
1r.



1925  
Imperf  
Typo  
357 95  
5r.



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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1924-25 Definitives

T90, 93, 95 Worker; T91 Peasant; T92, 94 Soldier

1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 358 90 1k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 359 91 2k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 360 92 3k.
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1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 361 90 4k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 362 90 5k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 363 91 6k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 364 92 7k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 365 90 8k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 366 91 9k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 367 92 10k.
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1925 P14 x 14.5 Typo 368 90 14k.		1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 370 90 20k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 371 91 30k.
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1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 372 92 40k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Typo 373 91 50k.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 374 92 1r.	1924-25 P14 x 14.5 Typo 375 93 2r.
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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS





## 1924-25 Definitives

T90, 93, 95 Worker; T91 Peasant; T92, 94 Soldier

1924-25 P12 Typo 376 90 1k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 377 91 2k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 378 92 3k.
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1924-25 P12 Typo 379 90 4k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 380 90 5k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 381 92 7k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 382 90 8k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 383 91 9k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 384 92 10k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 385 90 14k.
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1924-25 P12 Typo 386 91 15k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 387 92 20k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 388 91 30k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 389 92 40k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 390 91 50k.	1924-25 P12 Typo 391 92 1r.
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1924 P13.5 Typo 392 94 3r.		1924-25 P13.5 x 10 Typo 394 94 3r.		1924-25 P10 Typo 396 95 5r.
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1924 P14 x 14.5 Litho 397 90 4k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Litho 398 92 10k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Litho 399 91 30k.	1924 P14 x 14.5 Litho 400 92 40k.
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## 1923 Obligatory Tax Exchange Control Stamps (Insurance stamps surcharged)



## 1924-25 Postage Due Stamps

1924  
P13.5  
D401 45  
1k on 35k.

1924  
P13.5  
D402 45  
3k on 35k.

1924  
P13.5  
D403 45  
5k on 35k.

1925  
P13.5  
D404 45  
8k on 35k.

1924  
P13.5  
D405 45  
10k on 35k.



1925  
P13.5  
D407 45  
14k on 35k.

1924  
P13.5  
D408 45  
32k on 35k.







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## 1924 Lenin Mourning Issue

(Some were reissued in 1925-28 on 22 January, the anniversary of Lenin's death)



1924  
Imperf.  
402 96  
6k.  
Red Frame  
20 x 25



1924  
Imperf.  
407 96  
12k.  
Red Frame  
21 x 26.5

1924  
Imperf.  
408 96  
20k.  
Red Frame  
21 x 26.5

1924  
Imperf.  
409 96 3k.  
Red Frame  
20.5 x 26  
bright shiny  
colours



1924  
Imperf.  
412 96 20k.  
Red Frame  
20.5 x 26  
bright shiny  
colours



1924  
P13.5  
414 96 6k.  
Red Frame  
20.5 x 26  
bright shiny  
colours

1924  
P13.5  
415 96 12k.  
Red Frame  
20.5 x 26  
bright shiny  
colours





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## 1924 AIR Surcharge

Intended for use in 1923, but the air service was suspended for the winter before delivery took place. By the following year the stabilisation of the currency necessitated the surcharge. Fokker FIII aeroplane.



1924  
Imperf.  
418 97  
10k. on 5r.

1924  
Imperf.  
419 97  
15k. on 1r.

1924  
Imperf.  
420 97  
20k. on 10r.

1924  
Imperf.  
97 3r.  
no surcharge  
unofficial

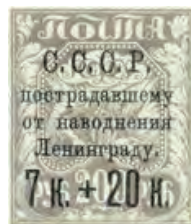


1924  
Postage Due  
D421 48  
1k. on 100r.

## 1924 Leningrad Flood Relief

For the victims of the flood in Leningrad

1924  
Imperf.  
421 48  
3+10k.  
on 100r.



1924  
Imperf.  
423 48  
14+30k.  
on 300r.





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## 1925 Obligatory Tax Exchange Control Stamps (Surcharged war charity stamps of 1914)

1925  
P13.5  
T426 31  
5k. on 1k.

1925  
P11.5  
T427 31  
10k. on 3k.



1925  
P13.5  
T429 31  
25k. on 7k.

1925  
P11.5  
T430 31  
50k. on 1k.



## 1925 1st Anniversary of Lenin's Death Lenin Mausoleum, Moscow



1925  
Imperf.  
429 102  
40k.

1925  
P13 x 13.5  
426 102  
7k.

1925  
P13 x 13.5  
427 102  
14k.

1925  
P13 x 13.5  
428 102  
20k.





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## 1925 Postage Due Stamps

(Postage Due stamps were abolished from 1 February 1926.  
Any used as ordinary stamps was unauthorised)



1925  
P12 Litho  
D452 D104  
2k.



1925  
P12 Typo  
D458 D104  
1k.



1925  
P12 Typo  
D460 D104  
3k.

1925  
P12 Typo  
D461 D104  
7k.



1925  
P12 Litho W103  
D465 D104  
2k.

1925  
P12 Typo W103  
D466 D104  
3k.



1925  
P12 Typo W103  
D468 D104  
8k.

1925  
P12 Typo W103  
D469 D104  
10k.

1925  
P12 Typo W103  
D470 D104  
14k.





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## 1925-28 Lenin

(Many other watermark and perforation variations exist)

1926  
P10.5  
W103  
451 104  
1r.



## 1925 Bicentenary of Academy of Sciences



Prof. Lomonosov and Academy of Sciences,  
Leningrad

The Academy of Sciences was officially opened in St. Petersburg (Leningrad) on 27 December 1725 and initially divided into three classes or departments: the first class included mathematics, astronomy, geography, and navigation; the second class - physics, anatomy, chemistry, and botany; and the third class - rhetoric, antiquities, history, and law. The staff comprised of 11 professors and several assistants. The Academy of Sciences had a library, Kunstkammer Museum, observatory, physics laboratory, chemical laboratory founded by M. V. Lomonosov in 1748, dissecting room, art classes, workshops, and Academic Printing House in the 18th century.

## 1925 30th Anniversary of Popov's Radio Discoveries

1925  
P13.5  
W103  
458 107  
7k.



Prof. A. S. Popov  
1859-1905



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## 1925 20th Anniversary of 1905 Rebellion



Postal Rioters



Orator and Crowd



Moscow Barricade

1925  
P13.5 W103  
462 110  
14k.

1925  
P13.5  
W103  
461 109  
7k.

Orator and Crowd

1925  
P13.5  
W103  
460 108  
3k.

Postal Rioters

## 1925 Centenary of Decembrist Uprising



"Decembrists in Exile"



Senate Square,  
St Petersburg, 1825



Pestel, Ryleev,  
Bestuzhev-Ryumin,  
Muravev-Apostol and  
Kakhovsky

1925  
P13.5 W103  
467B 112  
7k.

Senate Square,  
St Petersburg, 1825

1925  
P13.5  
W103  
466B 111  
3k.

"Decembrists in Exile"

1925  
P13.5  
W103  
468B 113  
14k.

1926  
P12 Litho  
W103 469  
90 8k.  
Type (i)

1926  
P12 Litho  
W103 470  
90 8k.  
Type (ii)  
(smaller  
portrait)

Reissue of 437  
but Litho





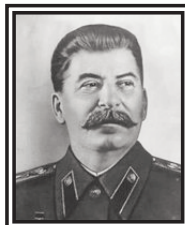
# USSR

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## Joseph Stalin

Russian Leader from 1927-53



Iosif (Joseph) Vissarionovich Stalin, original name Ioseb Jughashvili was a Bolshevik revolutionary and the second leader of the Soviet Union. Under Stalin, who replaced the New Economic Policy (NEP) of the 1920s with five year plans (introduced in 1928) and collective farming, the Soviet Union was transformed from a peasant society to a major world industrial power. Meanwhile, Stalin consolidated his personal power and eliminated effective political opposition during the 1930s, primarily through the Great Purge. A hard-won victory in World War II (1945), made possible in part through the discipline and capacity for production that were the outcome of the collectivisation, industrialisation, and purges, laid the groundwork for the formation of the Warsaw Pact and established the USSR as one of the two major world powers, a position it maintained for nearly four decades following Stalin's death in 1953.

## 1927 Surcharged Postage Due Stamps

(Designs from 1925 surcharged for postal use)



1927  
P12  
D478 D104  
8k. on 2k.



1927  
P12 D484  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 1k.



1927  
P12 D486  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 3k.



1927  
P12 D488  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 8k.

1927  
P12 D489  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 10k.



1927 W103  
P12 D492  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 2k.



1927 W103  
P12 D494  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 7k.



1927 W103  
P12 D494f  
D104 Typo  
8k. on 14k.



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## 1927 Definitives Surcharged

	1927 P12 496 92 8k. on 7k.	1927 P12 W103 497 92 8k. on 7k.
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## 1927 40th Anniv of Publication of Zamenhof's "Langue Internationale" Esperanto

1927 P10.5 W103 498A 119 14k.	
--	--

Dr L. L. Zamenhof  
1859-1917

## 1927 1st International Air Mail Congress, The Hague

	1927 P12.5 x 12 500 120 15k.
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Tupolev ANT-3 Biplane and Map

## 1927 10th Anniversary of October Revolution

		1927 P10.5 chalk-surfaced paper 503 123 7k.	
--	--	---	--

Worker, Soldier  
and Peasant

Allegory of Revolution

Smolny Institute

Sailor and Worker



Soviet Russia



Russian Racial Types






Worker, Soldier and Peasant  
(symbolising Federation of Soviet  
Republic)



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		1927 P12 x 12.5 W103 525 109 surcharged 8k. on 7k.	1927 P12 x 12.5 W103 526 114 surcharged 8k. on 7k.		1927 P13.5 W103 528 112 surcharged 8k. on 7k.
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## 10th Anniversary of Red Army

Vladimir Lenin's government founded the Workers and Peasants Red Army (RKKA) in January 1918. Initially composed of Red Guards and revolutionary soldiers and organised on the militia principle, the RKKA became a conscript force in 1919 and grew to 5.5 million men by the end of the Russian Civil War in 1921. Although it was supposed to be authentically proletarian, the Red Army relied heavily upon expertise and traditions derived from the ancien régime. Possibly as many as 75,000 former tsarist officers entered its service from 1918 to 1921, either voluntarily or under compulsion. Nonetheless, the Red Army suffered throughout the war from chronic logistical shortages and mass desertion. In January 1919, I. I. Vatsetis, the RKKA's first commander in chief, wrote to Lenin denouncing the vile sanitary condition of the "filthy and undressed" army. Later that summer Leon Trotsky would still be describing the Red Army as "barefoot, naked, hungry, and lice-ridden." A major reason for these conditions was the Bolshevik decentralisation of the war economy, which made individual Soviet fronts responsible for acquiring their uniforms and growing much of their food.

			
Infantryman	Sailor	Cavalryman	Airman

Military service was unpopular in the villages that supplied the majority of the recruits. Draft evasion was common; the desertion rate mind-boggling. In 1919 alone, for example, the Red Army rounded up 1.7 million AWOL soldiers. As a result, the Red Army constantly experienced difficulty in bringing force to bear on the battlefield, despite its enormous paper strength. It has been estimated that no more than 11 percent of the Red Army was ever at the front, and less than 3 percent ever saw action. In 1920, for instance, the Bolsheviks were able to mobilise only forty thousand men for their unsuccessful Polish campaign. Yet the Red Army prevailed against the Whites notwithstanding. After the civil war ended, the RKKA played an indispensable part in suppressing anti-Communist peasant rebellions in Tambov, Penza, and Siberia. It was also instrumental in Moscow's reannexation of vast territories in Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

The 1920s were a decade of contraction for the Red Army. The imperative need to reduce the defence burden caused the RKKA to decline to 516,000 men by 1923. At the same time the state emended the conscription statute: the majority of eligible males in any given age cohort were now drafted into the territorial militia, which was called out for active duty only in the summer months. The most important function of the Red Army in the period appears to have been the indoctrination of peasant recruits. A secret report of 1929 spoke of the expanding role of the RKKA as "a political-economic school."





# USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1929-31 Definitive Issue

(Many shades exist, printings after 1931 had yellowish gum)

1929-31 P12 x 12.5 541 138 1k.					1929-31 P12 x 12.5 546 143 7k.	
Worker	Factory Girl	Peasant	Farm Girl	Guardsman	Worker, Soldier, Peasant	Worker
		1929-31 P12 x 12.5 550 146 30k.				
Worker, Soldier, Peasant	Peasant	Factory Girl	Farm Girl	Guardsman	Peasant	Lenin

## 1929-32 High Value Definitive Issue

	1932 P12 x 12.5 W103 561 149 1r.	
Central Telegraph Office, Moscow		Lenin Hydro-electric Power Station

## 1929 Industrial Loan Propaganda

			1929 P12 x 12.5 564 152 10k.
Industry	"More Metal, more Machines"	Blast Furnace and graph showing Pig-iron output	Tractors



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## 1930 25th Anniversary of 1905 Rebellion



Battleship Potemkin

1930 P12 x 12.5  
(Dated "1905-1930")  
W103  
577 155  
5k.

Barricade and Rebels

1930  
P12.5 x 12  
(Dated  
"1905-1930")  
W103  
578 155  
10k.

Red Flag at  
Presnya Barricade

1930 Imperf.  
(Dated "1905-1930")  
W103  
576 155  
3k.



## 1931 Airship Construction Fund (W103 Imperf. types)



From the Tundra (reindeer)  
to the Steppes (camel)



Above Lenin's  
Mausoleum



Above the Dnieprostroi Dam



Above the North Pole



Airship Construction



# USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1931 Airship Construction Fund (continued)

(Perforated 12.5, but compound perms. also exist)

1931  
P 12.5  
W103  
579b 165  
10k.

From the Tundra (reindeer)  
to the Steppes (camel)

1931  
P 12.5  
W103  
580b 166  
20k.

Above Lenin's  
Mausoleum

1931  
P 12.5  
W103  
581b 167  
15k.

Above the Dnieprostroi Dam

1931  
P 12.5  
W103  
582a 168  
50k.

Above the North Pole

1931  
P 12.5  
W103  
583b 169  
1r.

Airship Construction

In 1812, desiring to attack Napoleon's army during the French invasion of Russia, Alexander I commissioned the German engineer Leppig to build a large fish-shaped airship propelled by fins: the craft inflated but became damaged and failed to lift off. Like other nations in the early 20th century, Russia began researching and developing its own airships. Russia also purchased airships from the French and then from the German firm Luft-Fahrzeug-Gesellschaft, and in the 1920s and 1930s built others such as the USSR-V5 and the SSSR-V6 OSOAVIAKHIM with help from the Italian Umberto Nobile.

In the early 1910s, the German firm Luft-Fahrzeug-Gesellschaft delivered the small semi-rigid PL 7 "Grif", and the PL 14 Burewestnik to the Russian military. The Albatross was used in World War I. From 1920 to 1947, the Soviet Union apparently built a series of airships mostly designated with the prefix "СССР-В". Much of Soviet airship development remains obscure; the proclaimed rigid "Zeppelin"-style airships announced in the five year plans were probably pure propaganda; there is no known photograph of an actual Soviet rigid airship.

## 1931 AIR Graf Zeppelin North Pole Flight

(Imperf. types)

1931 Imperf.  
W103  
584 170  
30k.



Graf Zeppelin over  
Ice-breaker Malygin



Graf Zeppelin over  
Ice-breaker Malygin







USSR

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1931 AIR Graf Zeppelin North Pole Flight (continued)  
(Perforated 12.5, but compound perms. also exist)

	1931 P 12.5 W103 585b 170 35k.	1931 P 12.5 W103 586b 170 1r.	1931 P 12.5 W103 587b 170 2r.
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Graf Zeppelin over  
Ice-breaker *Malygin*

Graf Zeppelin over  
Ice-breaker *Malygin*

1931-33 Obligatory Tax Exchange Control Stamps

1933 P 13.5 T589 45 5k on 70k.	1933 P 13.5 T590 45 10k on 70k.	1932-33 P 13.5 T591 45 15k on 70k.	1932-33 P 13.5 T592 45 25k on 70k.	1932-33 P 13.5 T593 45 50k on 35k.
1931 P11.5 T588 48 handstamped 10k. on 25k on 300r. green				
1932-33 P 13.5 T594 45 1r. on 35k.	1933 P 13.5 T595 45 3r. on 35k.		1933 P 13.5 T597 45 10r. on 35k.	1933 P 13.5 T598 45 10r. on 70k.



# USSR

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## 1932-33 15th Anniversary of October Revolution



Dnieper Hydroelectric  
Power Station & Dam

1932  
P12.5 x 12  
W103  
593 173  
3k.



Storming the Winter  
Palace, Petrograd



Harvesting with Combines,  
Collective Farm



Industrial Metallurgical Plant,  
Magnitogorsk, Urals



Asiatics Saluting the  
Soviet Flag



Wireless Mast and Siberians  
Listening-in

## 1932 10th Anniv of Intl. Revolutionaries' Relief Organisation



Liberation

### MOPR

International Red Aid (also commonly known by its Russian acronym MOPR) was an international social service organisation established by the Communist International (Comintern). The organisation was founded in 1922 to function as an "international political Red Cross", providing material and moral aid to radical "class war" political prisoners around the world. The first plenary session of the Central Committee of MOPR was held in June 1923 in Moscow. At this gathering it was determined that MOPR should establish sections in all countries, particularly those suffering from so-called "White terror" against the revolutionary movement.



# USSR

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## 1933 50th Anniversary of Death of Karl Marx



Marx's Grave in  
Highgate Cemetery



Trier, Marx's Birthplace



Karl Marx  
(1818-1883)

## 1933 Philatelic Exhibition, Leningrad (No's 601/2 surcharged in red)



## Early Russian Stamp Collectors and Collections

The Russian Civil War of 1918-23 had a massive impact on philatelic collectors in Russia. Most serious collectors were either forced to flee from Russia, or were casualties, either on the battlefields or in the basements of the notorious Cheka secret police. As for their collections, most of these were confiscated, destroyed, or stolen. Those collectors who survived this period eventually returned to philately, and even the state education programs started to use philately as a form of distributing knowledge to the population as a whole. Numerous philatelic societies were established and a new generation of collectors joined the hobby.

Between 1931-1941, the era of the worst totalitarianism in the history of the USSR (under the rule of Stalin), the authorities considered that stamp collectors had far too many contacts and knew too much outside of the confines of official propaganda. Moreover philatelic societies were looked upon suspiciously as potentially counterrevolutionary organisations. Accordingly well known and active collectors were either sent to labour camps or killed. During this period the collections of such unfortunates were accurately confiscated and sold to finance the rising Soviet military industry.

Russian collectors who survived the "Great Patriotic War" of 1941-1945, but found themselves in German occupied territory, had their collections confiscated, but this time by German administrations. In 1944 and 1945 things turned the other way round - Russian soldiers and officers (with any interest in stamps) "confiscated" private collections in Hungary, Romania, Austria and Germany and a flood of stamps went to Russia to fill childrens collections with rarities. While these "enthusiastic amateurs" brought home stamps as part of their war "souvenirs, the officials did it more seriously, moving to Russia entire postal archives, State collections and especially accumulations of stamps formerly confiscated by the Nazis all over Europe.

In complete contrast, 1946-57 was a relatively golden era in Russian philatelic terms - the rising up of a new generation of collectors. Shops were full of nice stamps at prices next to nothing, and collectors were no longer afraid to communicate with one another. After the war, the value of human life was ascribed a modest amount of value. Stamp clubs were established in major cities under the overall management of official societies such as the Artists' Union, Theatre societies and similar organisations.



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## 1933 Ethnographical Issue



Kazakhs



Lesgins



Crimean Tatars



Jews of Birobidzhan



Tungusians



Buryats



Chechens



Abkhazians



Georgians



Samoyedes

1933  
P12.5 x 12  
W103  
618 183  
14k.



Ukrainians



Uzbeks



Tadzhiks



Transcaucasians





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## 1933 AIR Stratosphere Record (19,000 metres)



1933  
P14  
W103  
636 187  
20k.

Stratosphere Balloon  
USSR-1 over Moscow

## 1933 15th Anniversary Order of Red Banner Badge



Massed  
Standard Bearers



Commissar Shaumyan

## 1933 15th Anniversary of the Execution of 26 Baku Commissars



The 26 Condemned Commissars

1933  
P14  
639 189  
5k.

Commissar Dzhaparidze



Monument in Baku



Workman, Peasant and Soldier  
Dipping Flags in Salute



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1934 AIR 10th Anniv of Soviet Civil Aviation  
and U.S.S.R. Air-mail Service



Tupolev ANT-9 PS9 over  
Furnaces at Kuznetsk



Tupolev ANT-9 PS9  
over Oilfield



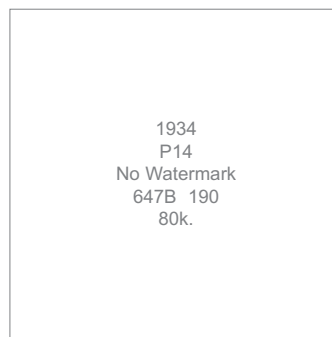
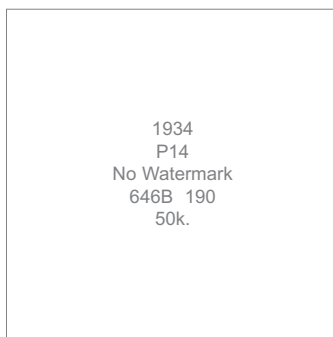
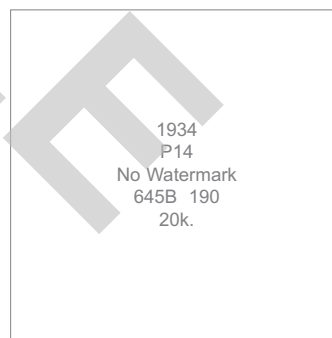
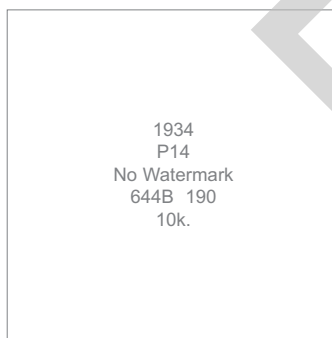
Tupolev ANT-9 PS9  
over Harvesters



Tupolev ANT-9 PS9 over  
Volga-Moscow Canal



Tupolev ANT-9 PS9 over  
Ice-breaker *Ob*





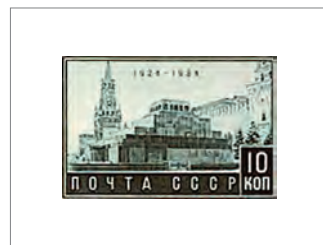
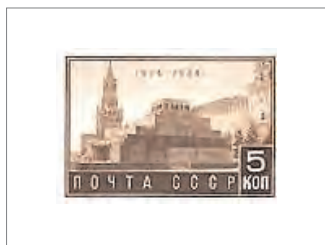


# USSR

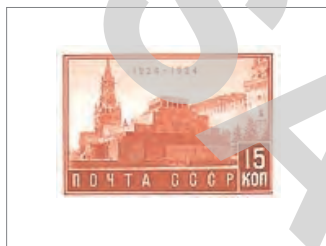
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1934 10th Anniversary of Lenin's Death



New Lenin Mausoleum,  
Red Square, Moscow



1934  
P13.5  
651 191  
20k.

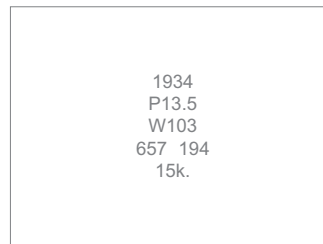
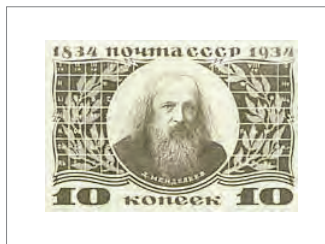


## 1934 350th Anniversary of Ivan Fyodorov (First Russian Printer)



Fyodorov Monument, Moscow,  
and Hand and Rotary Presses

## 1934 Birth Centenary of Dmitri Mendeleev (Chemist)



Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev  
(1834-1907)



# USSR

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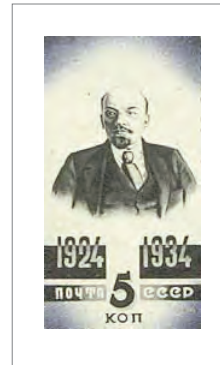
1934 10 Years without Lenin 1924-1934



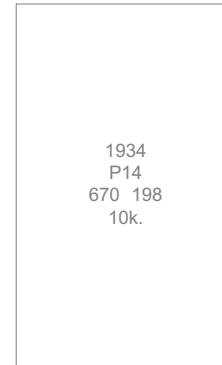
Lenin at 3 Yrs.



Lenin as Student



Lenin as Man



Lenin as Orator



Red Demonstration  
at Lenin's Mausoleum



Stalin and Marchers  
inspired by Lenin

1935 Anti-War



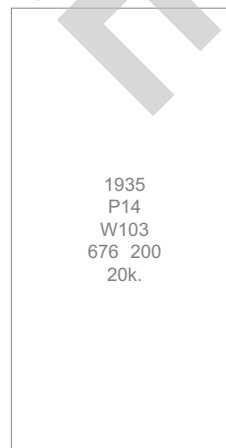
War Clouds



Flight from a  
Burning Village



Before War  
and Afterwards



Ploughing  
with the Sword



Fraternisation



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## 1935 AIR Rescue of Chelyuskin Expedition



Capt. Voronin and  
Ice-breaker *Chelyuskin*



A. V. Lyapidevsky



S. A. Levanevsky



Prof. Schmidt and  
Schmidt Camp

1935  
P14  
W103  
682 204  
15k.

M. G. Slepnev



I. V. Doronin



M. V. Vodopyanov



V. S. Molokov



N. P. Kamanin



Schmidt Camp Deserted





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1935 Spartacist Games,  
Moscow (continued)



Rowing



Football



Skiing



Cycling



Tennis





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## 1935 40th Death Anniversary of Friedrich Engels (German Socialist and Collaborator of Marx)



1935  
P14  
W103  
703 208  
10k.



Friedrich Engels  
(1820-1895)

## 1935 AIR Moscow to San Francisco via North Pole

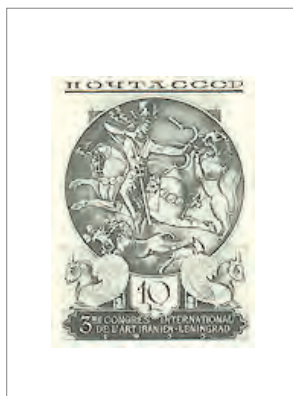
### Sigizmund Levanevsky



Levanevsky had been a pilot with the Glavsevmorput and had accomplished several long distance flights. In April 1934 Levanevsky piloted from an improvised airfield on the Arctic ice of the Chukchi Sea, taking part in the successful aerial rescue operation saving people from the sunken steamship Cheliuskin. He was awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for this deed, though actually he didn't reach their "ice-camp" because of his crash near Vankarem, so he didn't rescue anyone.

In August 1935, Levanevsky completed his first North Pole flight, a journey from Moscow to San Francisco. A contemporary of Charles Lindbergh, Levanevsky was celebrated as a hero of the new age of aviation. In early 1936 he flew back from Los Angeles, USA to Moscow, USSR covering 19,000 kilometers (over 11,800 miles) on his way. The airmail stamp carries an overprint with the inscription "Flight Moscow - San Francisco via North Pole 1935".

## 1935 Third International Congress of Persian Art and Archaeology, Leningrad



1935  
P14  
W103  
709 210  
15k.



A Lion Hunt from a Sassanian Dynasty Silver Plate



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## 1936 Pioneers



Pioneers Securing Letter-box



Pioneers Securing Letter-box

1936  
P11  
723 213  
3k.

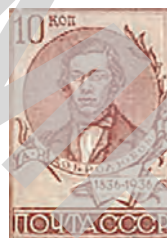


Pioneer preventing another from throwing stones



Pioneers disentangling kiteline from telegraph wires

## 1936 Birth Cent. of Dubrolyubov



Nikolai Dobrolyubov  
(1836-1861)



Girl Pioneer Saluting

## 1936-41 Definitive Issue

Typo, No Wmk.

1940  
P12 x 12.5  
727a 138  
1k.  
worker

1938  
P12 x 12.5  
727b 139  
2k.  
factory girl



1937  
P12 x 12.5  
727e 138  
10k.  
worker



1936  
P12 x 12.5  
727h 141  
20k.  
farm girl

1937  
P12 x 12.5  
727i 145  
20k.  
peasant



1937  
P12 x 12.5  
727l 144  
40k.  
Lenin



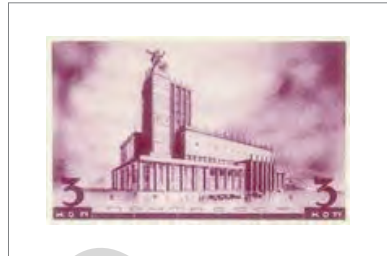


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## 1937 Architecture of New Moscow



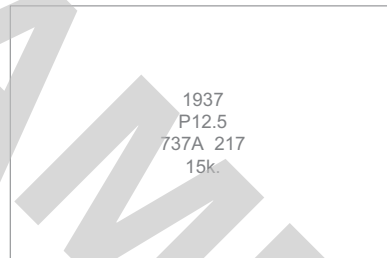
Meyerhold Theatre,  
Tchaikovsky Concert Hall



Telegraph Agency House



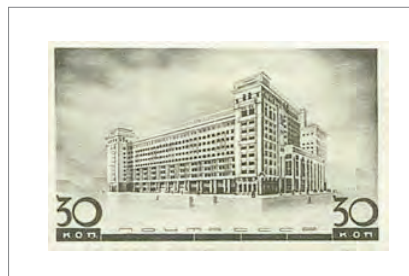
Meyerhold Theatre,  
Tchaikovsky Concert Hall



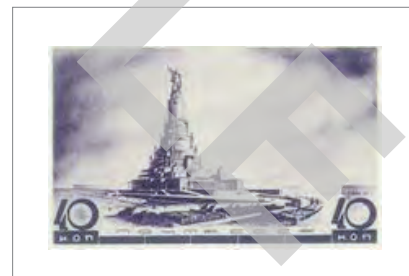
Telegraph Agency House



Red Army Theatre



Hotel Moscow



Palace of the Soviets



Red Army Theatre





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1937 1st Soviet Architectural Congress



Palace of the Soviets



Palace of the Soviets

The Palace of Soviets was a project to construct an administrative centre and a congress hall in Moscow, Russia, near the Kremlin, on the site of the demolished Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. The architectural contest for the Palace of Soviets (1931-1933) was won by Boris Iofan's neoclassical concept, subsequently revised by Iofan, Vladimir Shuko and Vladimir Gelfreikh into a supertall skyscraper. If built, it would have become the world's tallest structure.

Construction started in 1937, and was terminated by the German invasion in 1941. In 1941-1942, its steel frame was disassembled for use in fortifications and bridges. Construction never resumed again. In 1958, the foundations of the Palace were converted into the largest ever open-air swimming pool. The Cathedral was rebuilt in 1995-2000. A nearby subway station, built in 1935 as Palace of Soviets station, was renamed Kropotkinskaya in 1957.



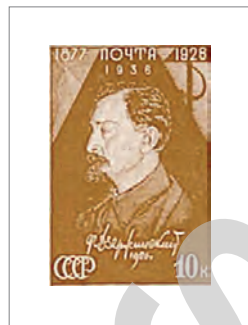


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## 1937 10th Death Anniversary of Feliks Dzerzhinsky (Founder of the Cheka - Soviet Secret Police)



1937  
P12.5  
743 218  
20k.



F. E. Dzerzhinsky  
(1877-1926)

## 1937 AIR Air Force Exhibition



Yakovlev Ya-7 Air 7



Tupolev ANT-9



Tupolev ANT-6 Bomber



O.S.G.A. 101 Flying Boat



Tupolev ANT-4 TB1 Bomber



Tupolev ANT-20 *Maksim Gorky*



Tupolev ANT-14 *Pravda*



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1937 All-Union Avion Fair



ANT-14 "Pravda"



Tupolev ANT-14 "Pravda"

The one-off ANT-14 Pravda designed by A. N. Tupolev, was an enlargement of the ANT-9, powered by five 358kW Jupiter radials and capable of carrying a crew of five and 36 passengers at a maximum 236km/h. It spanned 40.40m as against the 23.80m of the ANT-9. Empty weight was 10,650 kg and maximum take-off weight was 17,146 kg. The ANT-14 had a range of 1,200 km, an operational ceiling of 4,220 m, and cruise speed of only 195 km/h. It was used mostly for commercial amusement flights over Moscow. Two flights were also made to Kharkiv, and one to Leningrad. Pravda made over 1,000 flights and carried over 40,000 passengers without a glitch during 10 years before being grounded in 1941.

Unfortunately, USSR had no capacities for mass production of such an airliner. There was also no internal market for large aircraft (one of the largest passenger planes of its time!). ANT-14 was transferred to the Soviet Propaganda squadron named after Maxim Gorky, where it served as a flagship for many years. ANT-14 served until its resources run out. It was transferred to exposition of military equipment, where it served as a documentary movie theatre during the Great Patriotic War.



# USSR

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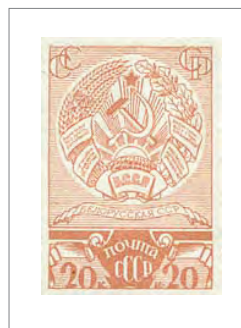
## 1937-38 New USSR Constitution Arms of Constituent Republics



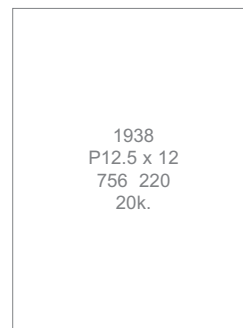
Armenia



Azerbaijan

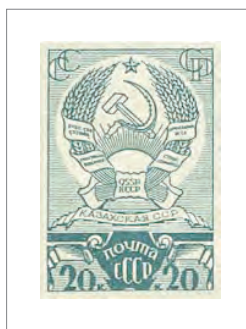


Byelorussia

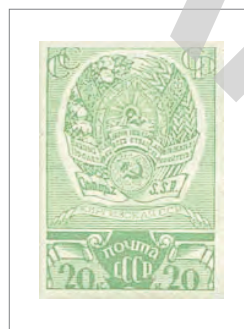


1938  
P12.5 x 12  
756 220  
20k.

Georgia



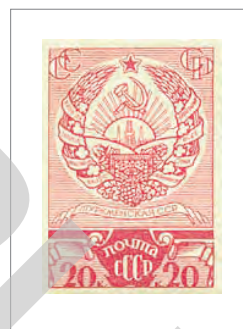
Kazakhstan



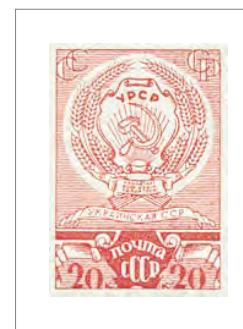
Kirghizia



Tadzhikistan



Turkmenistan



Ukraine



Uzbekistan



USSR



RSFSR





# USSR

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## 1938 First Flight over North Pole Moscow (USSR) to Portland (USA)



1938  
P12.5  
782 229  
40k.



Aviators G. Baidukov, V. Chkalov  
and A. Belyakov

### Russia's Shortcut to Fame: A Hoax Exposed or True?

The first claimed transpolar flight, in a "Russian ANT-25" which was actually one of a pair of French Dewoitine D 33's which had crashed in Russian territory in 1931 and been rebuilt. So many inconsistencies exist in the claim of having flown non-stop over the North Pole that the US Government, headed by F. D. Roosevelt, must have known that it was fraudulent. Army General George C. Marshall, later Army Chief of Staff, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Special Ambassador to China, architect of the "Marshall Plan" and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, did his best to keep the heavy-drinking fliers in check and prevent the press from asking awkward questions before Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador, arrived.

## 1938 Second Flight over North Pole Moscow (USSR) to San-Jacinto (USA)



1938  
P12.5  
786 230  
50k.

Aviators M. Gromov, A. Yumashev  
and S. Danilin

### Disputed Second Flight over North Pole

The second claimed transpolar flight. After supposedly flying for 60-odd hours, the engine of the second ANT-25 "was absolutely clean of any oil and it gave the general appearance of an engine having just been completely cleaned. The exhaust smudge on the fuselage was exceedingly light." The Air Force personnel who inspected the aircraft remarked that the general workmanship "was very poor, welding was poor, riveting unevenly spaced, the heads of rivets generally crushed, inferior painting, apparently brushed on, and the fabric very loose." (*Russia's Shortcut to Fame*, p. 209)





# USSR

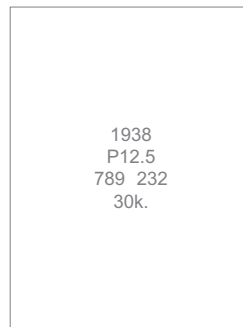
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



## 1938 Rescue of Palpanin's North Pole Meteorological Party



Ice-breaker Rescue Ships  
Approaching Survivors



1938  
P12.5  
789 232  
30k.



Ivan Papanin and  
Survivors

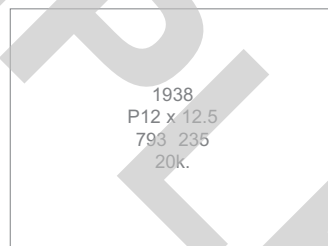
## 1938 Soviet Union Children - Child Welfare



Nurse Weighing  
Baby



Children Visiting  
Statue of Lenin



1938  
P12 x 12.5  
793 235  
20k.



Health Camp



Biology Lesson



Young Model Builders



Young Inventors at Play



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1938 Views of Crimea and Caucasus



Crimean Landscape

1938  
P12.5  
799 235  
5k.

View along Crimean Shore



Georgian Military Road



Crimean Shoreline



View near Yalta



Swallows' Nest Castle



Dzerzhinski Rest House for Workers (Crimea)



Sunset in Crimea



Alupka



Gurzuf Park



Crimean Gardens



Swallows' Nest Castle



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1939 New Moscow

1939  
P12.5 x 12  
838 241  
10k.

Gorky Avenue



Council of Peoples' Commissars Headquarters  
and Hotel Moscow



Lenin Library



Crimea Suspension Bridge  
over River Moskva



Arched Bridge over River Moskva



Dynamo Underground  
Station



Khimki River Station





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## 1939 Caucasian Health Resorts



Kislovodsk Sanatorium



Sochi Convalescent Home

1939  
P12.5  
878 250  
15k.



Abkhazia Sanatorium



Sochi Convalescent Home



Sochi Convalescent Home



Sukumi Rest Home



Sochi Convalescent Home

## 1939 125th Birth Anniv of Mikhail Lermontov (Poet and Novelist)



1939  
P12.5  
886 251  
45k.

M. I. Lermontov  
(1814-1841)





# USSR

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## 1940 Occupation of Eastern Poland

The Re-unification of the West Ukraine with Ukraine SSR  
and West Byelorussia with Byelorussia SSR



Welcoming  
Soviet Red Army Troops

1940  
P12.5  
894 254  
30k.

Villagers Welcoming  
Tank Crew



Soldier Distributing  
Newspapers to Crowd



Soldier Distributing  
Newspapers to Crowd



People Waving  
to Column of Tanks

## 1940 Polar Research

Heroism of the Sedov crew which drifted in the Polar Basin for 812 days



Ice-breaker *Iosif Stalin* and  
Portraits of Chief Papanin and  
Captain Belousov



Ice-breaker *Georgy Sedov* and  
Portraits of Captain Bagdin and First  
Mate Trofimov

1940  
P12 x 12.5  
900 255  
50k.

Meeting between  
Bagdin and Papanin



Route of  
*Georgy Sedov's* Drift



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## 1940 10th Death Anniv. of Vladimir Mayakovsky (Poet)



V. V. Mayakovsky  
(1893-1930)



Portrait of Mayakovsky  
Wearing Cap

1940  
P12.5  
905 256  
80k.



V. V. Mayakovsky  
(1893-1930)

## 1940 20th Death Anniversary of Timiryazev (Scientist)



Miniature of Timiryazev and  
Academy of Agricultural  
Sciences, Moscow



Timiryazev in Laboratory



K. A. Timiryazev  
(1843-1920)

1940  
P12.5  
909 257  
60k.

Timiryazev's Statue,  
Moscow

## 1940 2nd All-Union Physical Culture Festival (Relay Race, Girls' Parade, Children and Sports Badges, Skiing, Grenade-throwing)



1940  
P12.5  
913 258  
60k.





# USSR

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1940 All-Union Agricultural Fair, Moscow



Leningrad and  
North East RSFSR



Three Central Regions  
(RSFSR)



Ukrainian SSR



Byelorussian SSR



Azerbaijan SSR



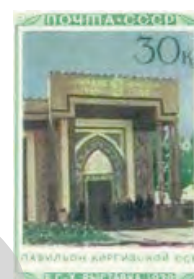
Armenian SSR



Uzbek SSR



Tadzhik SSR



Kirgiz SSR



Karelo-Finnish SSR



Kazakh SSR



Main Pavilion



Mechanisation Pavilion  
and Statue of Stalin



Volga Provinces (RSFSR)



Far East



Georgian SSR



Turkmen SSR





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## 1940 Birth Centenary of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky (Composer 1840-1893)



Tchaikovsky's House  
at Klin



Tchaikovsky  
and Passage from his  
"Fourth Symphony"

1940  
P12.5 x 12  
917 259  
30k.



Tchaikovsky's House  
at Klin



Full-face Portrait of  
Composer and Excerpt  
from "Eugene Onegin"

## 1940 20th Anniv of Wrangel's Defeat at Perekop (Crimea)

1940  
P12.5  
937 261  
10k.

Red Army  
Heroes Monument



Grenade Thrower



Map of Perekop and  
Portrait of M. V. Frunze



Soldiers Crossing the Sivash



A Victorious Soldier



Army H.Q. at Stroganovka





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## 1941-43 23rd Anniversary of Red Army



Red Army Ski Corps

1941  
P12.5  
951 263  
10k.

Sailor



Artillery



Cavalry



Automatic Rifle Squad



Clearing a Hurdle



Airman



Marshal's Star

1943  
P12.5  
957b 263  
3r.

Marshal's Star

## 1941 20th Death Anniv of Zhukovsky



Zhukovsky  
( 1847-1921)



N. E. Zhukovsky and  
Air Force Academy

1941  
P12.5  
960 264  
50k.

Zhukovsky Lecturing

### Nikolay Yegorovich Zhukovsky

Nikolay Yegorovich Zhukovsky was a Russian scientist, founding father of modern aero- and hydrodynamics. Whereas contemporary scientists scoffed at the idea of human flight, Zhukovsky was the first to undertake the study of airflow. He was the first scientist to explain mathematically the origin of aerodynamic lift, through his circulation hypothesis, the first to dimension the lift force generated by a body moving through an ideal fluid as proportional to the velocity and the circulation around the body, and through a mathematical conformal transformation the first to define the shape of the aerodynamic profile having as essential elements a rounded nose (leading edge), double surface (finite thickness), cambered or symmetrical, and a sharp tail (trailing edge). He built the first wind tunnel in Russia.



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## 1941 25th Death Anniversary of Surikov (Artist)



"Suvorov's March  
Through the Alps, 1799"



"Razin on the Volga"

1941  
P12.5  
974 269  
50k.



"Razin on the Volga"



V. I. Surikov  
(1848-1916)

## 1941 Fifth Anniversary of Lenin Museum



Lenin Museum



Exterior of Lenin Museum

1941  
P12.5  
979 270  
45k.



Exterior of Lenin Museum

## 1941 Death Cent of Lermontov (Poet and Novelist)



M. Yu. Lermontov  
(1814-1841)

1941  
P12.5  
982 271  
30k.

## 1941 Mobilisation ("Be a Hero!")



Mother's Farewell to a  
Soldier Son

## 1941 National Defence



People's Militia

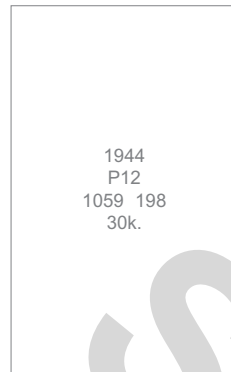


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## 1944 "20 years without Lenin"



Lenin at 3 Years of Age



Lenin at School



Lenin when a Man



Lenin as Orator



Stalin and Marchers  
inspired by Lenin



Lenin Mausoleum and Red Square,  
Moscow

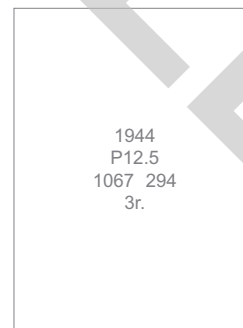


Stalin and Marchers  
inspired by Lenin

## 1944 14th June (Allied Nations Day)



Allied Flags



1944  
P12.5  
1067 294  
3r.

The Allies of World War II ("Anti-Hitler coalition") were the countries that opposed the Axis powers during the Second World War (1939–1945). The Allies became involved in World War II either because they had already been invaded, were directly threatened with invasion by the Axis or because they were concerned that the Axis powers would come to control the world. The anti-German coalition at the start of the war (1 September 1939) consisted of France, Poland and the United Kingdom, soon to be joined by the British dominions (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland and South Africa). After 1941, the leaders of the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America known as the "Big Three", held leadership of the allied powers. China, at that time, was also a major Ally. Other Allies included Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India (as part of the British Empire), Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway and Yugoslavia.



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## 1945 Liberation of Leningrad



Бессмертна слава Сталинграда!

Soviet Soldier with Banner



Soldier

1945  
P12  
1101 305  
3r.





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1952 75th Death Anniv of Ogarev  
(Poet and Revolutionary Writer)



N. P. Ogarev  
(1813-1877)

1952 50th Death Anniversary  
of Uspensky (Writer)



G. I. Uspensky  
(1843-1902)

1952 150th Birth Anniversary  
of Admiral Nakhimov



P. S. Nakhimov  
(1802-1855)

1952 150th Anniv of Extension  
of Tartu University



Tartu University, Estonia

The University of Tartu is a classical university in the city of Tartu, Estonia. Established by King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632, it is one of the oldest universities in Northern Europe.

1952 War Orders and Medals (7th Series)



Order of Insignia  
of Honour

Order of Red Star

Order of Red Banner  
of Labour

Order of Red Banner

Order of Lenin



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1952 150th Birth Anniversary  
of Odоеvsky (Poet)



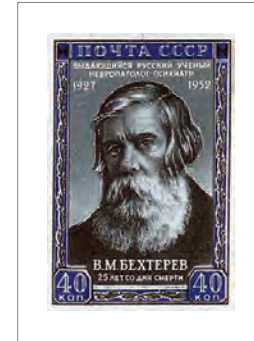
A. I. Odоеvsky  
(1802-1839)

1952 Birth Centenary  
of Mamin-Sibiryak (Writer)



D. N. Mamin-Sibiryak  
(1852-1912)

1952 25th Death Anniversary  
of Bekhterev (Psychiatrist)

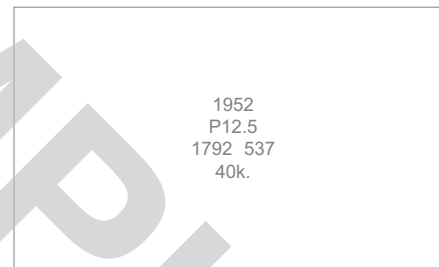


V. M. Bekhterev  
(1857-1927)

1952 Moscow Underground Stations



Belorussia Koltsevaya



Botanical Gardens

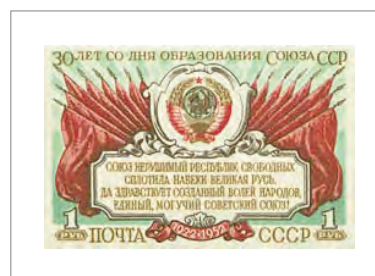


Novoslobodskaya



Komsomolskaya Koltsevaya Station

1952 30th Anniv of USSR



USSR Arms and Flags



# USSR

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## 1953 Volga-Don Canal



Volga River Lighthouse



Lock No. 9



Lock No. 13



Lock No. 15



Tsimlyanskaya Dam  
Hydro-electric Station

1953  
P12.5  
1806 544  
1r.

M. S. Iosif Stalin

## 1953 35th Anniversary of "Komsomol" (Russian Youth Organisation)



Lomonosov University  
and Students



Four Medals and  
"Komsomol" Badge





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1954 300th Anniversary of Reunion of Ukraine with Russia



Supreme Soviet Buildings in  
Kiev and Moscow



T. G. Shevchenko  
Memorial, Kharkov



State Opera House, Kiev



Shevchenko University, Kiev



Bogdan Chmielnitsky  
Memorial, Kiev



Flags of RSFSR and  
Ukrainian SSR



Academy of Sciences, Kiev



Shevchenko Monument,  
Kanev



"Pereyaslavskaya Rada" - Chmielnitsky  
proclaiming reunion of Ukraine  
and Russia, 1654



Order of Bogdan  
Chmielnitsky





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1955 50th Death Anniv of Savitsky  
(Painter)



Savitsky and  
"Construction of Railway"  
1844-1905

50 лет со дня смерти  
К. А. Савицкого



1905 — 1955



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## 1955 10th Anniversary of Russo-Polish Friendship Agreement



Pushkin and Mickiewicz



"Brotherhood in Arms"  
Monument, Warsaw



Palace of Culture and Science,  
Warsaw



Copernicus - Painting by  
Jan Matejko (in Medallion)

## 1955 85th Birth Anniversary of Lenin



Lenin and Shushenskoe



Lenin in Secret  
Printing House



Lenin and Krupskaya at Gorky

## 1955 150th Death Anniversary of Schiller (German Poet)



Friedrich von Schiller  
(1759-1805)

## 1955 AIR



Ilyushin Il-12  
over Globe

1955  
P12.5  
1894  
582  
2r. blue

## 1955 25th Death Anniversary of Mayakovsky (Poet)



Vladimir Mayakovsky  
(1893-1930)



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## 1955 All-Union Agricultural Fair



RSFSR



Byelorussian SSR



Tadzhik SSR

## All-Russia Exhibition Centre

All-Russia Exhibition Centre (Всероссийский выставочный центр - called also: "All-Russian Exhibition Center") is a permanent general-purpose trade show in Moscow, Russia. The exhibition was established February 17, 1935 as the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition (VSKhV) (Russian: Всесоюзная Сельско-Хозяйственная Выставка Vsesoyuznaya Selsko-Khozyaystvennaya Vystavka). An existing site (then known as Ostankino Park, a country territory recently incorporated into the city limits), was approved in August 1935. The master plan by Vyacheslav Oltarzhevsky was approved in April 1936, and the first show season was announced to begin in July 1937.



Azerbaijan SSR



Latvian SSR



Lithuanian SSR

However, plans did not materialise, and three weeks before the deadline Joseph Stalin personally postponed the exhibition by one year (to August 1938). It seemed that this time everything would be ready on time, but again the builders failed to complete their work, and regional authorities failed to select and deliver proper exhibits. Some pavilions and the 1937 entrance gates by Oltarzhevsky were torn down to be replaced with more appropriate structures (most pavilions were criticised for having no windows).



Karelo-Finnish SSR



Estonian SSR



Armenian SSR





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1955 All-Union Agricultural Fair







# USSR

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1955 200th Birth Anniversary of Venetsianov  
(Painter)



A. G. Venetsianov (self-portrait) and  
"The Labours of Spring"





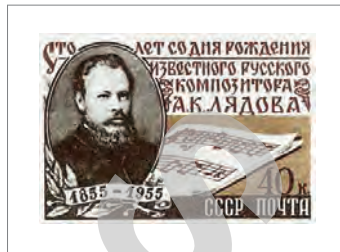
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## 1955 60th Anniv of Popov's Radio Discoveries (Radio Pioneer)

### 1955 Birth Centenary of Lyadov (Composer)



A. Lyadov  
(1855-1914)

1955  
P12.5 x 12  
1916 588  
40k.  
pale blue



Aleksandr S. Popov  
(1859-1906)

## 1955 38th Anniversary of Russian Revolution



"Capture of Winter Palace"



Lenin



Lenin Speaking to Revolutionaries

## 1955 AIR Opening of North Pole Scientific Stations



Ilyushin Il-12 over  
Coastline

1955  
P12 x 12.5  
1922 T591  
2r.

Ilyushin Il-12 over  
Landscape



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1955 North Pole Scientific Stations



Scientific Observations



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## 1956 Birth Centenary (1955) of Michurin (Soviet Biologist)



I. V. Michurin  
(1855-1935)



Michurin with Pioneers



1956  
P12.5 x 12  
1970 613  
1r.

I. V. Michurin  
(1855-1935)

## 1956 125th Birth Anniv (1955) of Savrasov (Painter)



A. K. Savrasov  
(1830-1897)

## 1956 Krupskaya Commemoration (Lenin's Wife)



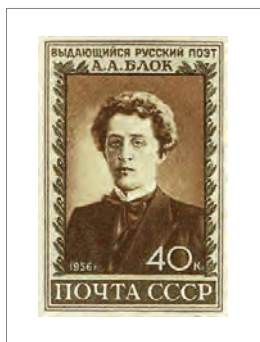
N. P. Krupskaya  
(1869-1939)

## 1956 70th Birth Anniversary of Kirov (Statesman)



S. M. Kirov  
(1886-1934)

## 1956 Blok Commemoration (Poet)

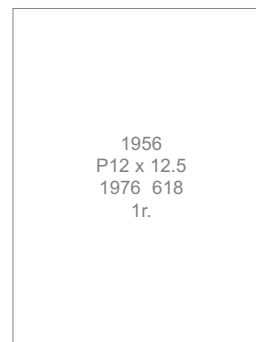


A. A. Blok  
(1880-1921)

## 1956 125th Birth Anniv of Leskov (Writer)



N. S. Leskov  
(1831-1895)



1956  
P12 x 12.5  
1976 618  
1r.





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1956 All-Union Spartacist Games, Moscow



Relay-race

Volleyball

Swimming

Rowing



Diving

Cycle Racing

Fencing

Football



Flag and Stadium

Tennis

Medal



Gymnastics

Boxing

Netball



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## 1956 Cultural Anniversaries (World Famous People)



Wolfgang Mozart  
Composer  
(1756-1791)

1956  
P12.5  
2018 633  
40k.  
bluish green



Christian Heinrich Heine  
Poet  
(1797-1856)



Henrik Johan Ibsen  
Playwright  
(1828-1906)



Fyodor M. Dostoevsky  
Writer  
(1821-1881)



Benjamin Franklin - Journalist,  
publisher, author, scientist,  
inventor (1706-1790)



George Bernard Shaw  
Irish Playwright  
(1856-1950)



Sesshu-Toyo Oda  
Japanese Painter  
(1420-1506)



Rembrandt Harmenszoon  
van Rijn - Painter  
(1606-1669)

## 1956 Julia Zhemaite Commemoration (Lithuanian Novelist)



J. Zhemaite  
(1845-1921)

## 1956 Soviet Scientific Antarctic Expedition



Mirnyi Base and Supply  
Ship *Lena*

## 1956 125th Birth Anniversary of Bredikhin (Astronomer)



Fedor A. Bredikhin  
(1831-1904)



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## 1957-60 Russian Wildlife



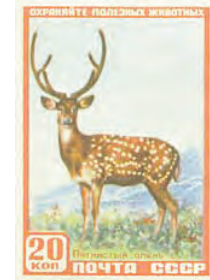
Grey Partridge



Black Grouse



Polar Bear



Sika Deer

1960  
P12.5  
2059a 653  
20k.



Tiger



Wild Siberian Horse

Brown Hare



Mallard



European Bison



Elk



Sable



Eurasian Red Squirrel



Yellow-throated Marten



Hazel Grouse



Mute Swan





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1957 Sixth World Youth Festival (3rd Issue)



Kremlin

1957  
P12.5  
2109 675  
40k.

Stadium



Bolshoi State Theatre



Moscow State University

1957 International Philatelic Exhibition, Moscow



Lenin Library







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## 1957 40th Anniversary of Russian Revolution (Second and Third Issues)



Workers & Emblem  
(Ukraine)



Estonia



Uzbekistan



RSFSR



Belorussia



Lithuania



Armenia



Azerbaijan



Georgia

1957  
P12 x 12.5  
2139 686  
40k.



Kirghizia



Turkmenistan



Tadjikistan

Kazakhstan



Latvia



Moldavia



Lenin

1957  
P12.5  
2146 687  
60k.



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1958 Centenary of First Russian Postage Stamp





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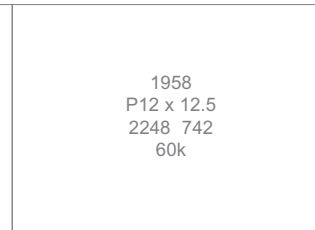
## 1958 Stamp Cent Philatelic Exhibition, Leningrad



Facade of Exhibition  
Building



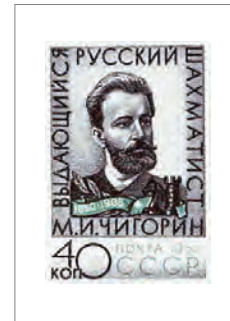
Vladimir Gateway



Street Scene in Vladimir

## 1958 850th Anniversary of Town of Vladimir

## 1958 50th Death Anniversary of Chigorin (Chess Player)



M. I. Chigorin  
(1850-1908)

## 1958-60 Definitive Issue



Farm Girl  
(Recess P12.5)

Architect  
(Recess P12.5)

Furnaceman  
(Recess P12.5)

Farm Girl  
(Litho P12 x 12.5)

Architect  
(Litho P12 x 12.5)

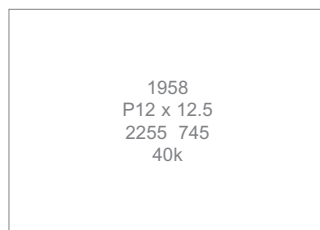
Furnaceman  
(Litho P12 x 12.5)

Furnaceman  
(Litho P12 x 12.5)

## 1958 40th Anniversary of Red Cross and Crescent Societies



Red Cross Nurse & Patient



Convalescent Home

## 1958 Bicentenary of Birth of Kapnist (Poet)



V. Kapnist  
(1758-1823)

## 1958 69th Death Anniv of Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin (Writer)



M. Saltykov-Shchedrin  
Scene from his Works





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## 1958 Republican Capitals



Yerevan, Armenia



Baku, Azerbaijan



Minsk, Byelorussia



Tbilisi, Georgia



Tallin, Estonia



Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan



Frunze, Kirgizia



Riga, Latvia



Vilnius, Lithuania



Kishinev, Moldavia



Moscow, RSFSR



Stalinabad, Tadzhikistan



Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan



Kiev, Ukraine



Tashkent, Uzbekistan





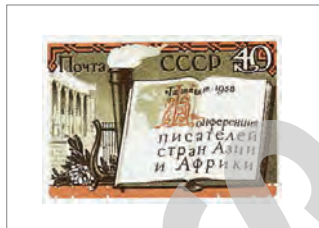
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1958 1100th Birth Anniv of Rudaki  
(Tadzhik Poet & Musician)

1958 Asian-African Writers'  
Conference, Tashkent



Open Book, Torch,  
Lyre and Flowers



Rudaki  
(859-c.941)

1958 1500th Anniv of Founding  
of Tbilisi, Georgian Capital



Statue of Founder  
Vakhtang I. Gorgasal

1958 40th Anniv of Young Communists League



Soldier



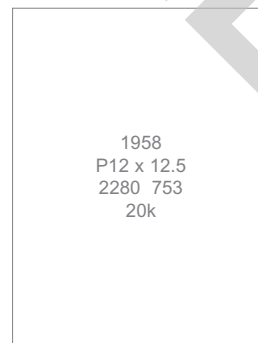
Young Revolutionary



Riveters



Harvester



Builder



Students

During the revolution, the Bolsheviks did not display any interest in establishing or maintaining a youth division. However, by 1918 the first Komsomol Congress met with the patronage of the Bolshevik Party, despite the two organisations having not entirely coincident membership or beliefs. By the time of the second Congress, a year later, however, the Bolsheviks had, in effect, acquired control of the organisation, and it was soon formally established as the youth division of the Communist party.



# USSR

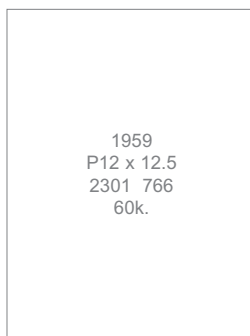
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1959 21st Communist Party Congress,  
Moscow



Lenin, Red Banner and  
Kremlin View



Workers beside *Lenin*  
Hydro-electric Plant



Moon Rocket and  
Sputniks

1959 350th Birth Anniversary  
of Evangelista Torricelli (Physicist)

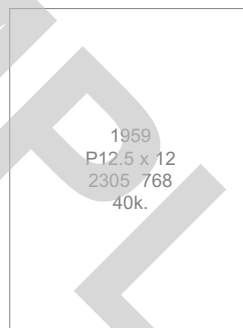


E. Torricelli  
(1608-1647)

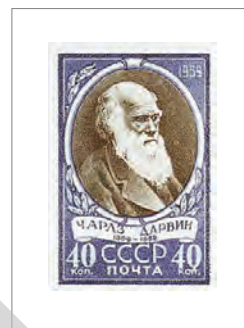
1959 Women's World Ice Skating  
Championships, Sverdlovsk



Ice Skater



1959 150th Birth Anniversary  
of Charles Darwin (Naturalist)



C. Darwin  
(1809-1882)

1959 Russian (Unofficial) Victory in  
World Basketball Championships, Chile

1959 Birth Cent of Gamaleya  
(Microbiologist)



N. Gamaleya  
(1859-1949)



Basketball  
(overprinted #1851)

1959 Birth Cent of Sholem  
Aleichem (Jewish Writer)



S. Aleichem  
(1859-1916)



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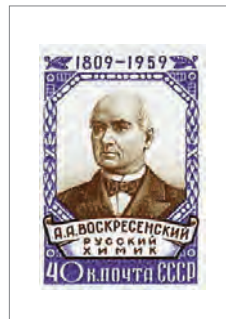


## 1959 Voskresensky Commemoration (Chemist)

## 1959 Manolis Glezos Commemoration (Greek Communist)



M. Glezos  
(1922- )



A. Voskresensky  
(1809-1880)

## 1959 40th Anniv Russian Cavalry



"The Trumpeters of the  
First Horse Army"

## 1959 Tourist Publicity



River Chusovaya



Riza Lake, Caucasus



River Lena



Iskanderkuly Lake



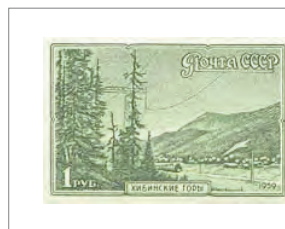
Coastal Region



Lake Baikal

1959  
P12.5  
2405 814  
60k.

Beluha Mountains, Altay



Khibinsky Mountains



Gursuff Region, Crimea



# Russia



## Stamp Album

(continued)