

Lenin: the man, the myth and his time



Burendi - Total color proof: Lenin and his revolutionary movements

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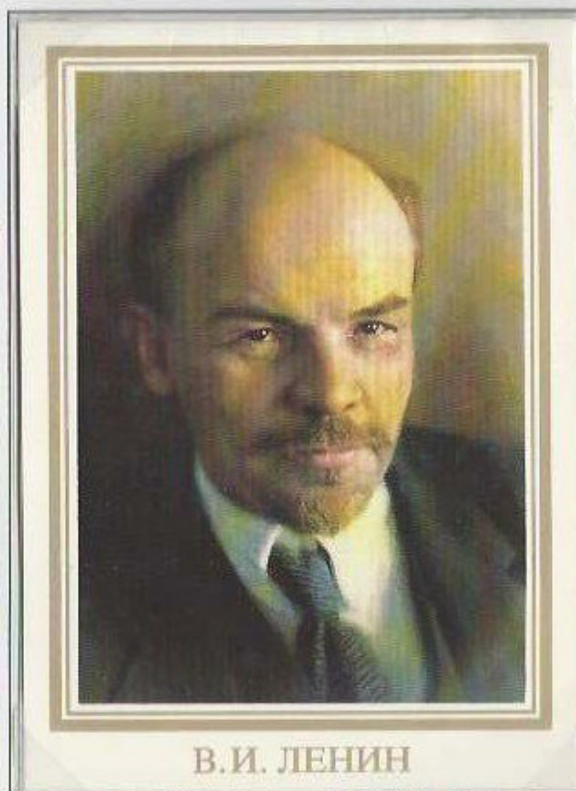
9.3. Lenin's Cult of Personality

9.4. The anti-communism

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CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION



Soviet Union - 1985 - Telegram: Lenin (03/11)



East Germany - Proof: Map - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Soviet Union - Missing face value and country name: hammer and sickle

Lenin was the founder and the guiding spirit of the Soviet Republics - a communist philosopher, ardent disciple of Karl Marx, leader of the Bolshevik Party and the mastermind of the 1917 October Revolution.



Color variation



Proof



Soviet Union - 1931 - Postal Stationery: Map - СССР (07/36)



Essay



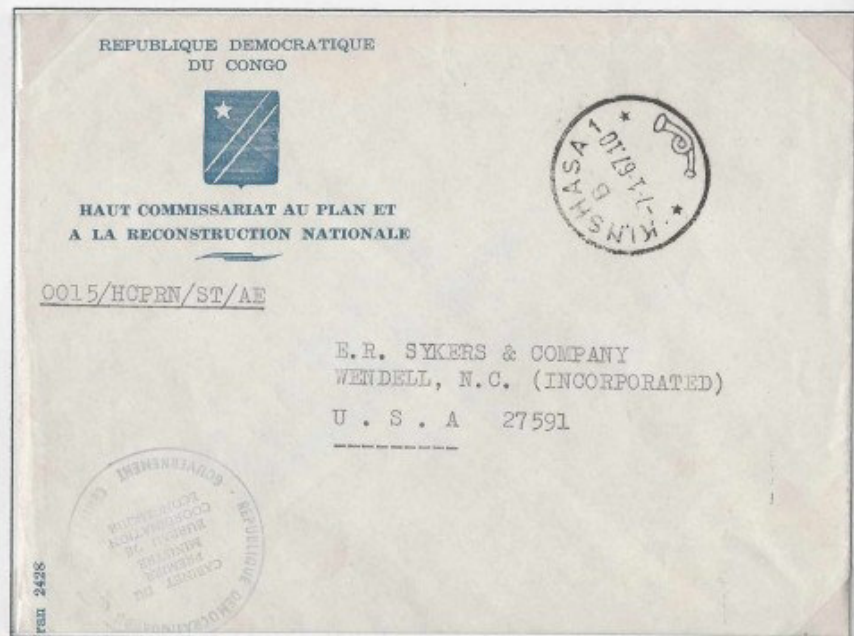
Czechoslovakia - 1987 - Booklet: Lenin

Some consider him a prophet, others a tyrant; there are those who call him a saint, many more – a devil. What is certain is that Lenin played an enormous role in the history of the 20th century.

Soviet Union - 1944 - Meter: Soviet Symbols



He reshaped Russia and had millions of people bent to his will. Lenin applied communist ideas to real life and his "experiment" forever changed the face of the world.



Congo - 1967 - Official mail: Democratic Republic of Congo (01/67)



Democratic Republics appear. Let us know him?



Lenin (pseudonym) was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Russian: Владимир Ильич Ульянов) on 22 April, 1870 (under the sign of Taurus) in the town of Simbirk, now called Ulyanovsk, in his honor, in the Russian Empire.



Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: young Lenin



Soviet Union - 1969 - Telegram: Lenin in childhood (10/22)



Proof: Sign of Taurus

1. Early life and background



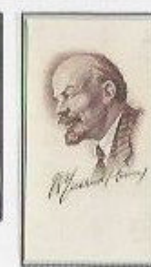
Bulgaria – 2008 – Commemorative Postmark: Romanov dynasty



Color proof essay engraved



Transfer
→ Proof →



Lenin was born into a comfortable middle-class family.



Black Proof

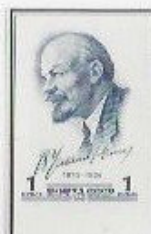
At that time Russia was governed by Czar Alexander II (Александр II Николаевич, Aleksandr II Nikolaevich), member of the Romanov dynasty (decayed).



Proof - Rise paper



Proof



Proof



Bulgaria – 2012 – Postal Stationery: Czar Alexander II (04/21)



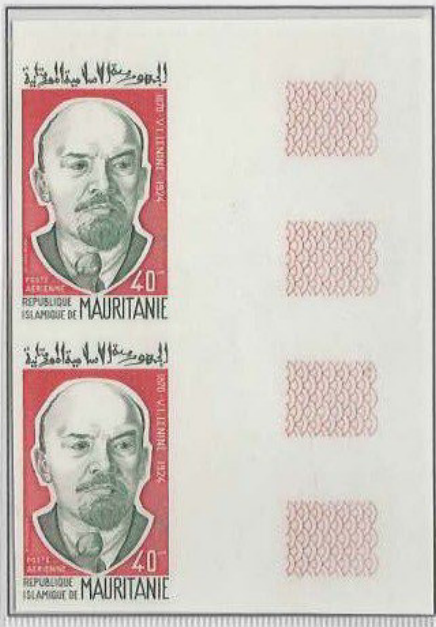
Proof



Издано предприятіем связи места назначения

Soviet Union – 1978 – Postal Stationery: Lenin's parents - statue

1. Early life and background



Bulgaria - Commemorative Cancellation - 1982 - original, obliterating piece: Lenin's house



Their first home, where the revolutionary Volodya was born, was in Streletskaia Street.

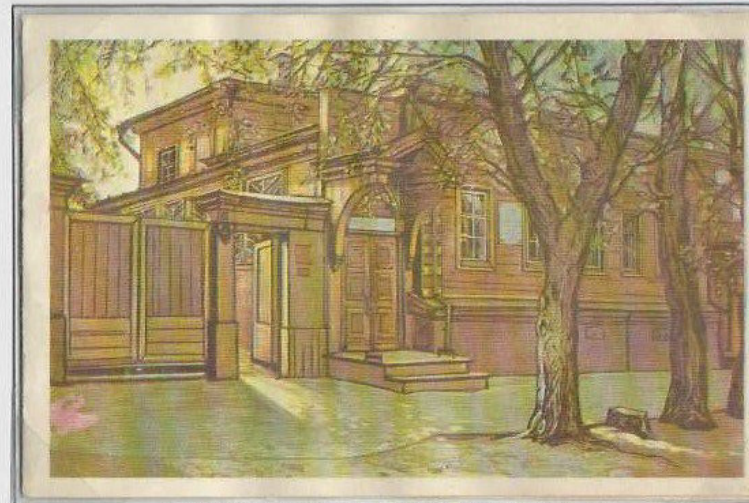


Color variation



Color variation

1. Early life and background



Soviet Union - 1988 - Telegram: Lenin's house in Moscow Street (22/09)



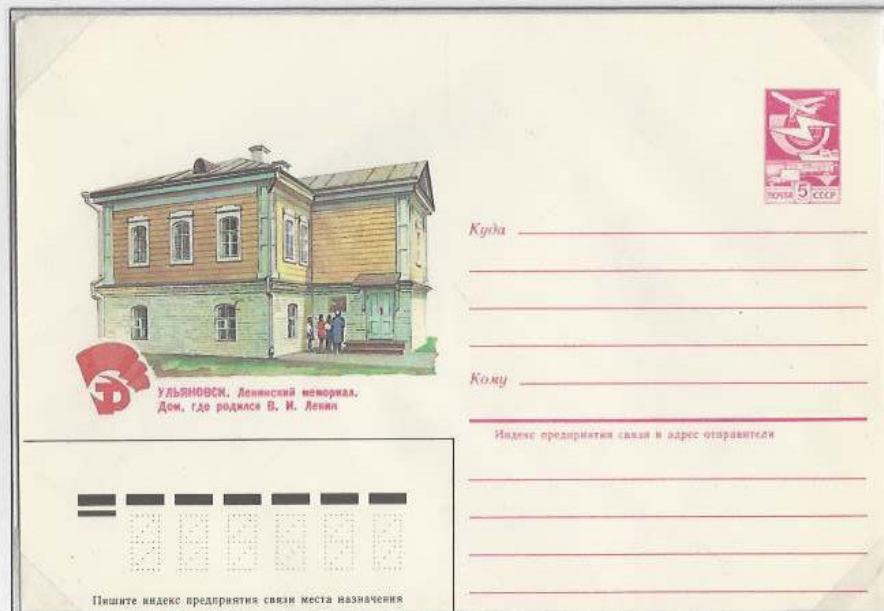
Color variation

Lenin spent his childhood and youth in his hometown, until his 17 years.

Later, the Ulyanov family was to live on Moscow Street, still in Simbirk.



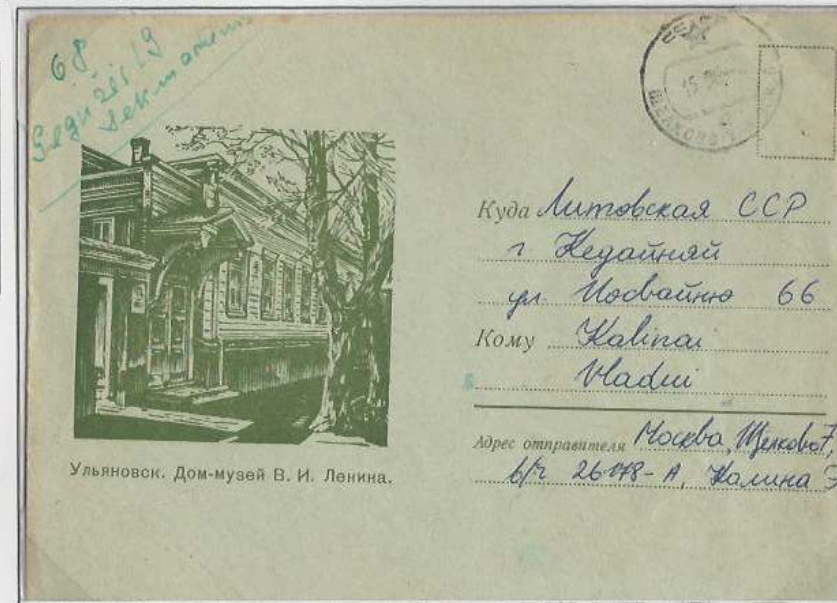
East Germany - 1970 - Slogan Cancellation: 100th birthday (01/23)



Soviet Union - 1984 - Postal Stationery: House where Lenin was born



Proof



Soviet Union - 1968 - Military mail - Free franking: Lenin's house in Moscow Street (09/15)

1. Early life and background



ульяновск.
Скульптура „Мария Александровна Ульянова
с сыном Владимир“

Куда _____

Кому _____


Индекс предприятия связи и адрес
отправителя

Индекс предприятия связи места назначения


Soviet Union – 1974 – Postal Stationery: Lenin and Maria Ulyanova - Statue

His mother, Maria Alexandrovna Ulyanova, was a house-wife.

№ 952
3 МОСКВА
ПОЧТАМТ ЦЕХ 3



М. А. УЛЬЯНОВА • 1895 — 1916



г. Ленинград, Ф-71
а/я 77/27
Гуревичу С.С.

Индекс предприятия связи и адрес отправителя

101000, Москва, почта
по востребованию
Романов В.Г.

Индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Soviet Union – 1985 – Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Lenin's mother (03/06)

1. Early life and background




Burundi - Color Proof




REPUBLICQUE DU BURUNDI



Proof



Transfer



Color variation

Double print

Lenin's father, Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, was worked as an inspector, and later as the Director of the public schools in the Simbirsk Gubernia (Province). Ilya's professional career has benefited from the educational reforms implemented by the Czar.

Куда _____

Кому _____

Индекс предприятия связи
и адрес отправителя

Индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Soviet Union – 1981 – Postal Stationery: Lenin's father

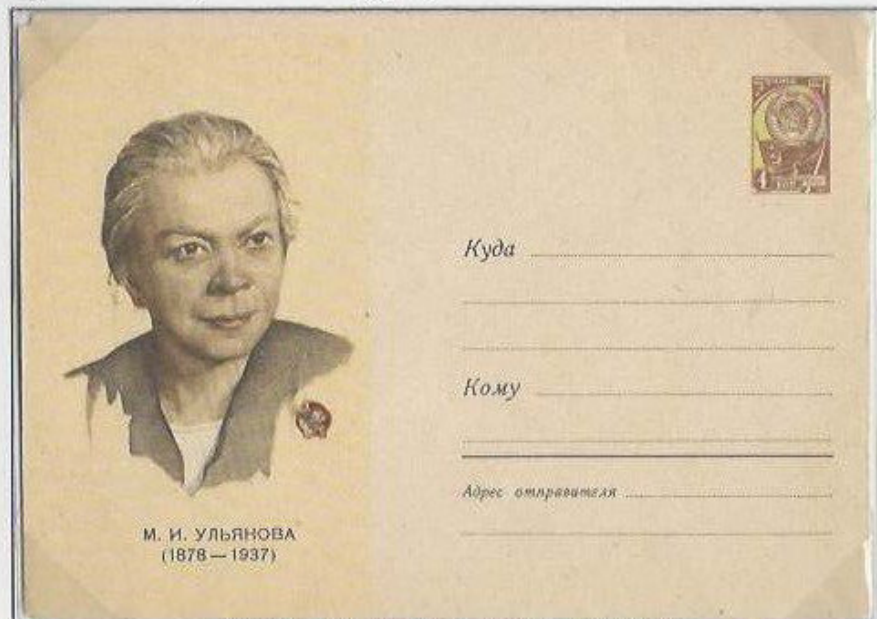


On 13 March, 1881, Czar Alexander II fell victim to an assassination plot in Saint Petersburg, organized by radical revolutionary group Narodnaya Volya (The will of the people).



1. Early life and background

Lenin was the third of six children. He had three sisters and two brothers. Their names were Anna Ilyinichna Ulyanova-Yelizarova, Alexander Ilich Ulyanov, ...



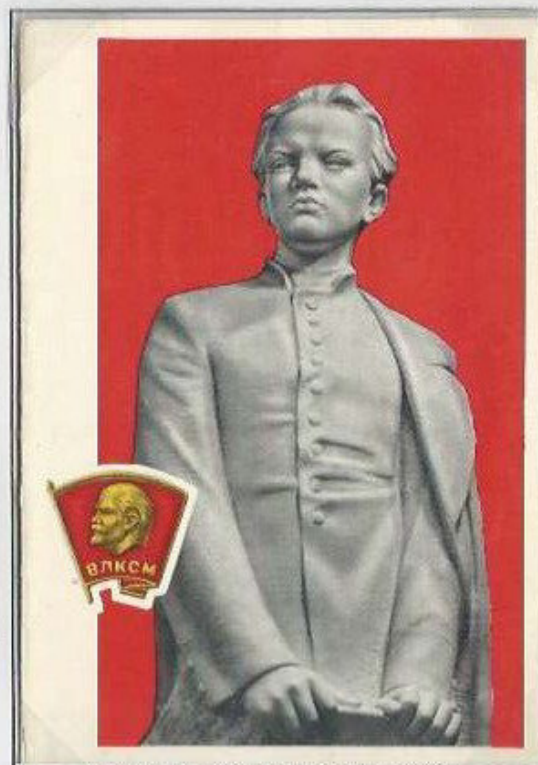
Soviet Union - 1964 - Postal Stationery: Lenin's sister - Maria Ulyanova

... Olga Ilyinichna Ulyanova, Dimitri Ilich Ulyanov and Maria Ilyinichna Ulyanova.



Soviet Union - 1978 - Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Lenin's sister - Maria Ulyanova (02/10)

2. THE EDUCATION



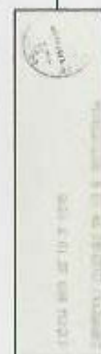
Soviet Union - 1925 - Telegram: Young Lenin (11/17)



Lenin studied in
Simbirsks Men's
Gymnasium



Color variation



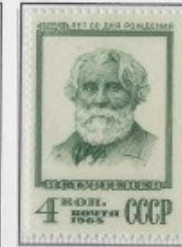
Soviet Union - 1960 - Postal Stationery: Young Lenin - Statue



He was good in school, learned the Latin and Greek languages and graduated in 1887, with honours.



Soviet Union – 1970 – Postal Stationery: Simbirsk Men's Gymnasium (95/17)



The young Lenin became a voracious reader, enjoying the writings of Alexander Pushkin, Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, and Nikolay Nekrasov.



Soviet Union – 1987 – Registered Postal Stationery: Young Lenin – Statue (10/31)

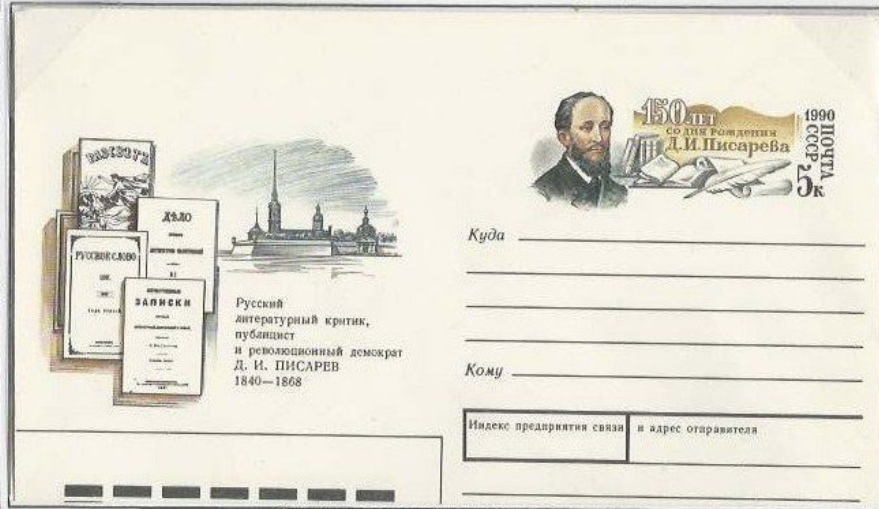


Soviet Union – 1988 – Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Leo Tolstoy (09/09)

2. The education



Additionally, he read the works of proto revolutionary writers such as Vissarion Belinsky, Alexander Herzen, Dmitry Pisarev, and Nikolay Dobrolybov.



Soviet Union - 1990 - Postal Stationery: Dmitry Pisarev



Soviet Union - 1961 - Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Vissarion Belinsky

3. BROTHER'S EXECUTION AND RADICALIZATION

Following his father's death from a brain hemorrhage in January 1886, a number of events contributed to Lenin's radicalization.

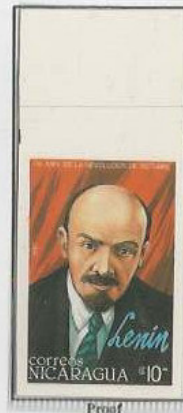


Russia - 1913 - Postal Stationery: Alexander III

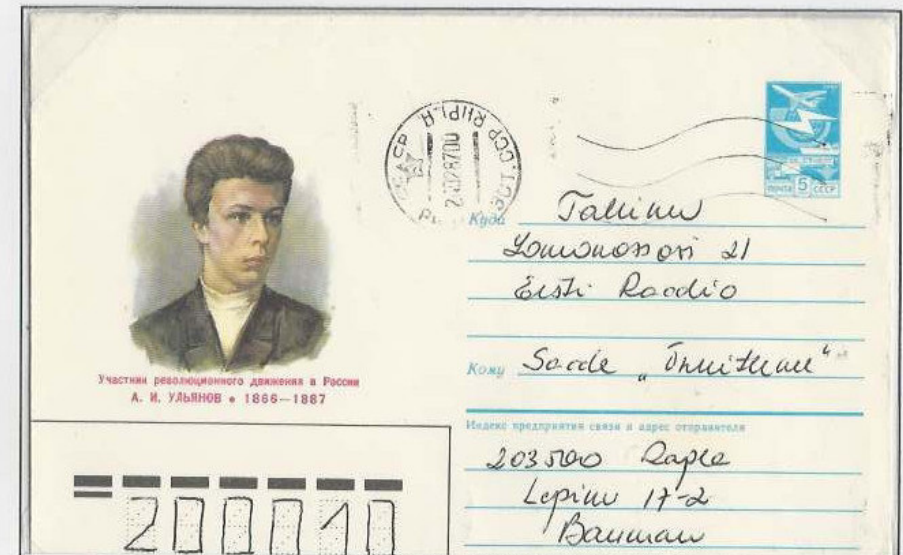


Perforation shift

In May 1887 (when Lenin was 17 years old), his eldest brother Aleksandr Ulyanov (Александр Ильич Ульянов) was hanged for participating in an assassination attempt against the Czar, Alexander III (Александр Александрович Романов).

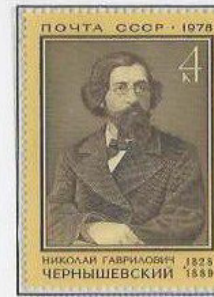


Proof



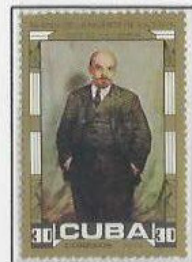
Soviet Union - 1987 - Postal Stationery: Aleksandr Ulyanov (02/21)

3. Brother's execution and radicalization

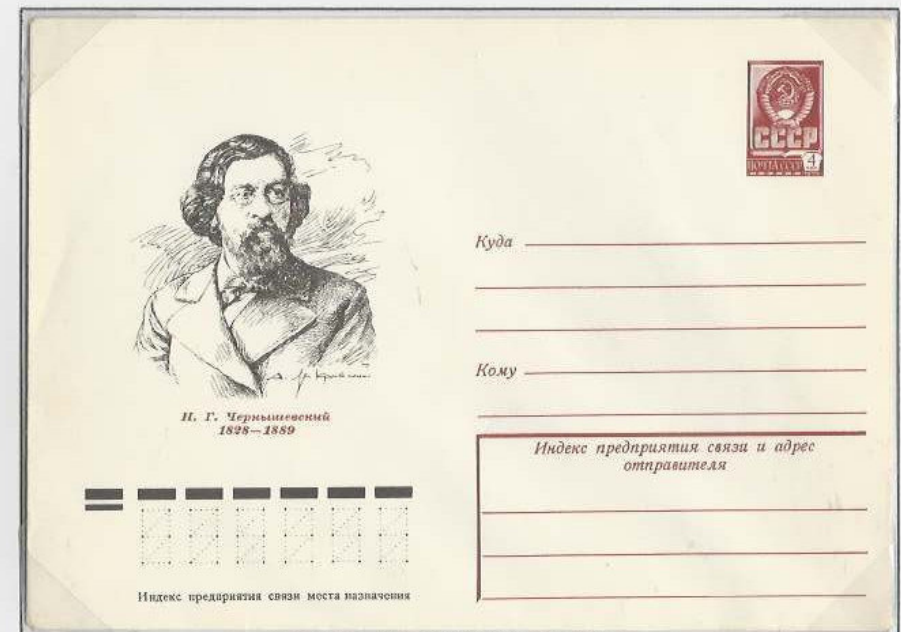


During this time, Lenin was also influenced by the writings of Georgi Plekhanov, and most importantly, Nikolay Chernyshevsky's 1863 novel What is to be Done?

His sister, Anna Ulyanova, who was arrested with his brother Aleksandr, was then banished to an Ulyanov family estate at Kokushkino, a village some 40 km from Kazan, by order of the Czarist government.



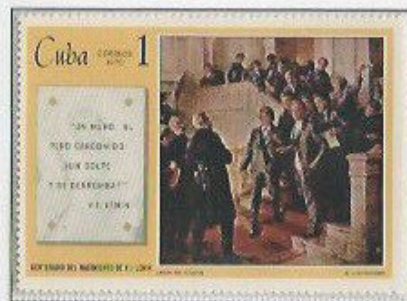
Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: House in Kokushkino (03/12)



Soviet Union - 1978 - Postal Stationery: Chernyshevsky

These events helped transform Lenin into a political radical.

3. Brother's execution and radicalization



Lenin finished school with honors and was accepted to Kazan University to study law, in August 1887, but was soon expelled for taking part in student protests.



Coat of arms of Kazan



4. DISCOVERING THE WORK OF MARX AND ENGELS

Around that time he became interested in the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.



Color variation

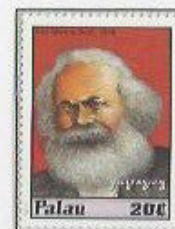


Têtes-bêche

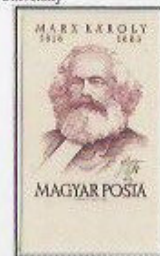


East Germany - 1963 - Meter Stamp: Karl Marx University

Karl Marx's thoughts were called Marxism.



Yellow displaced



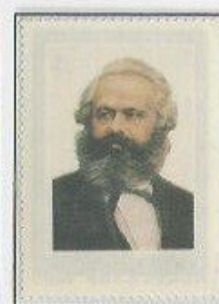
Double perforation



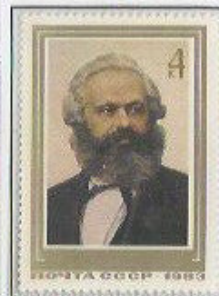
Perforation shift



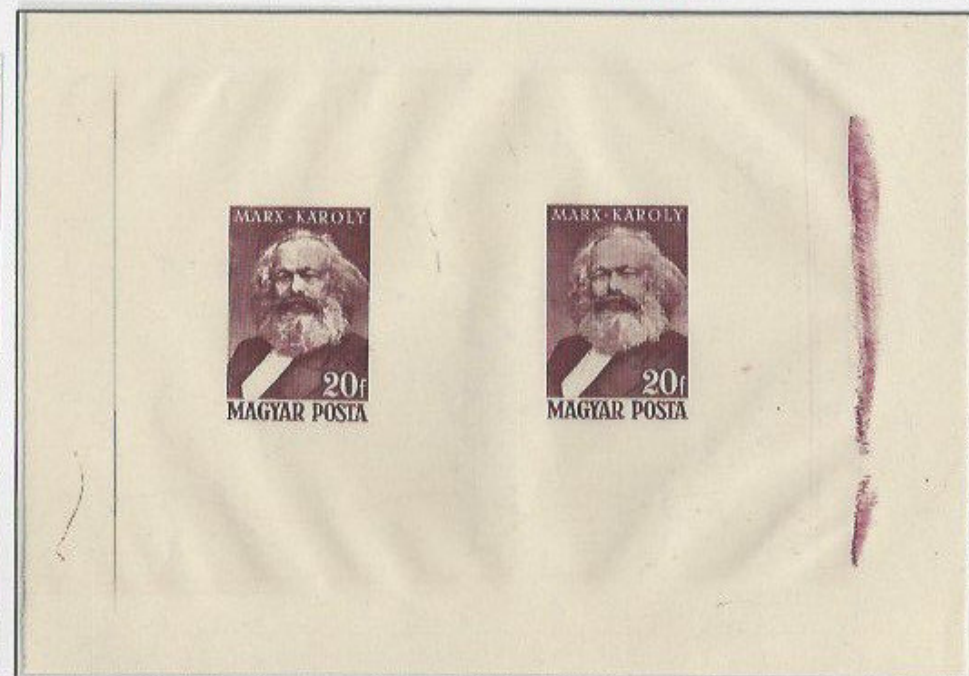
Soviet Union - 1997 - Postal Stationery: Lenin in Kazan University



Transfer

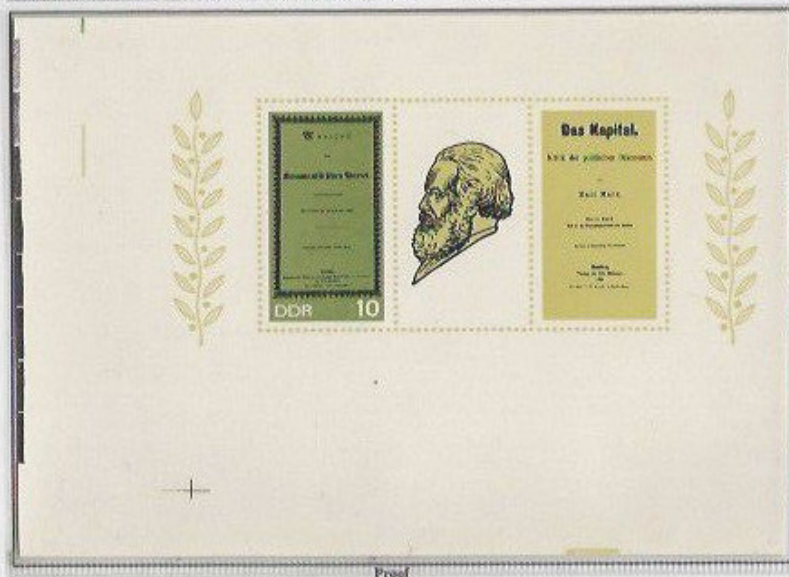


Without text in red



Proof

4. Discovering the work of Marx and Engels

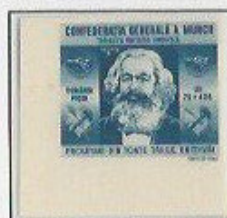


Lenin spent whole days studying Marx, making digests, copying passages, jotting down notes. The first and second volumes of Capital were Vladimir's basic manuals.



East Germany - 1967 - ZKD (Zentraler Kurierdienst) - Free frank: Karl-Marx-Stadt (06/06)

4. Discovering the work of Marx and Engels

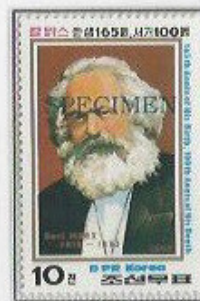


Progressive Color Proof



Transfer

Lenin's views were heavily influenced by Karl Marx's The Communist Manifesto, too.



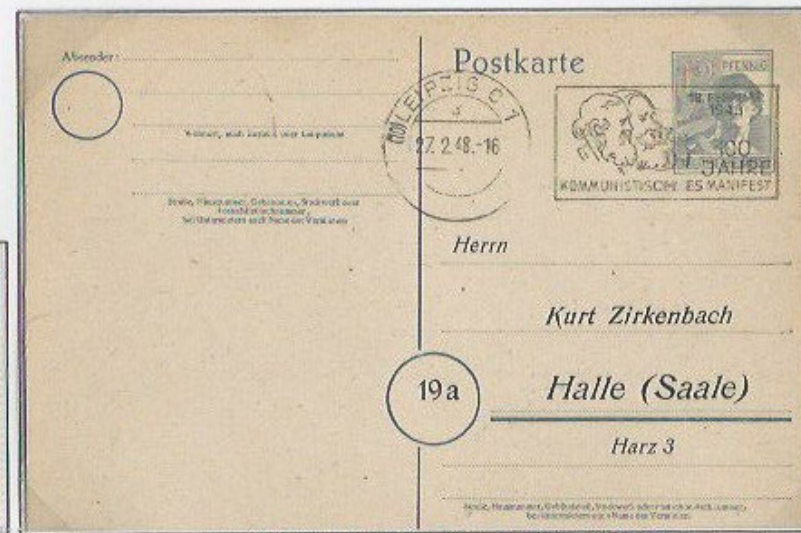
Specimen



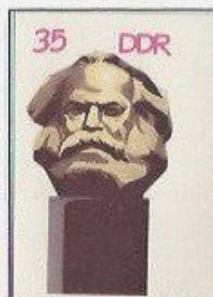
Soviet Union - 1962 - Postal Stationery: Communist Manifesto



So he developed a fantastic knowledge of Marx's work.



East Germany - 1948 - Slogan Cancellation: Communist Manifesto (02/27)



Color Proof

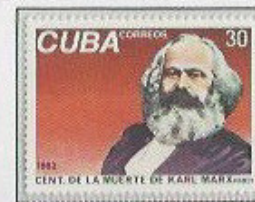


Poland - Proof



Poland - Specimen

Marxism had been developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in their native Germany almost 50 years previously when capitalism was at its height. The world had changed in this time and Lenin wished to adapt these principles to deal with the specific problems of Russia. The resulting philosophy would be known as Leninism, or Leninism-Marxism.



Communism is the strictly theoretical system imagined by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in which all of society, all of economics and all politics are combined into one, perfect, classless, automatic, government-less system based on common ownership of all economic means of production, and social sameness.



Progressive Color Proof



Spain - 1937 - Letter - Civil War: Battalion Karl Marx (04/29)



Color variation



Poland - 1947 - Postal stationery: Marx and Engels (09/10)

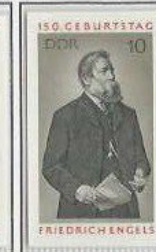
4. Discovering the work of Marx and Engels



East Germany - 1986 - Meter Stamp: Karl Marx University



East Germany - 1973 - Meter Stamp: Karl Marx University



Progressive Color Proof

Lenin was influenced by the teachings of Karl Marx who had believed in an international revolution of the lower-class workers (proletariat) who would lead the way to a new system of power.



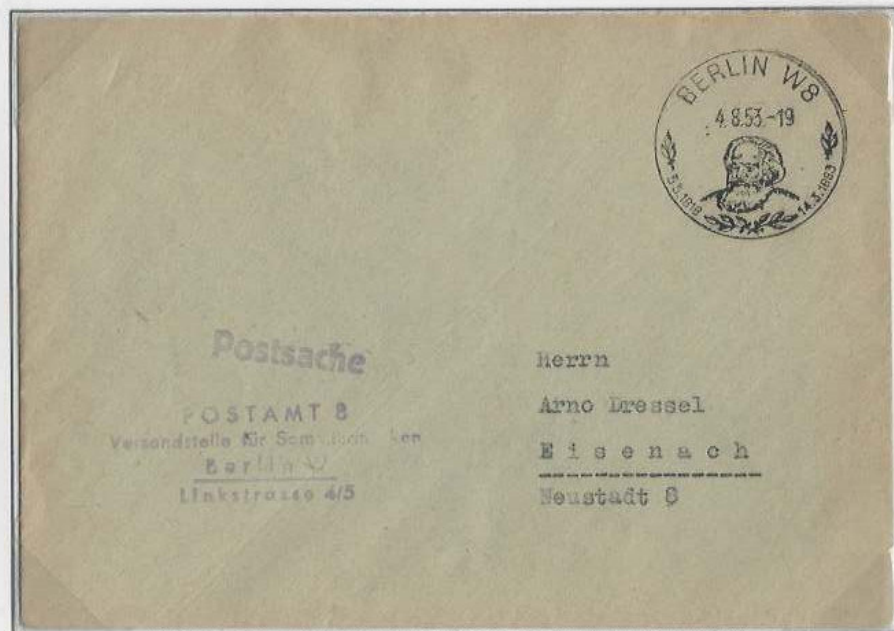
Under this system, according to Marx, property would not be owned by any individual but the workers.



Progressive Color Proof



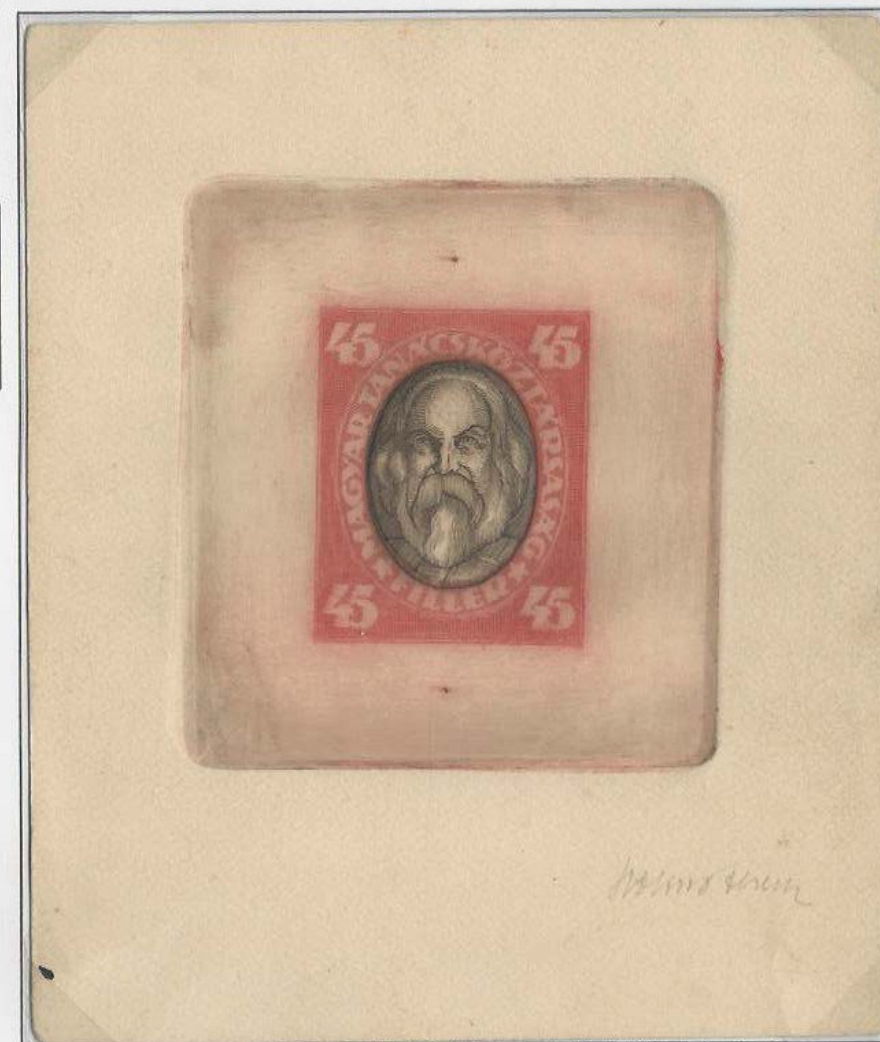
East Germany - 1983 - Slogan Cancellation: Marx - Signature



Germany - 1953 - Berlin - Free franking with Commemorative Postmark: Karl Marx (08/04)



Color variation

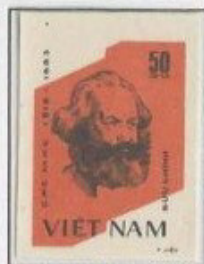


Hungary - Issues of the Soviet Republic - 1919 - Original artwork - Signed - Different price of issued

4. Discovering the work of Marx and Engels



Misplaced



Proof

In a short time, Lenin began his efforts to apply Marx and Engels's teachings to the specific circumstances of Imperialist Russia.



Die proof in blue - sunken on 120 x 160 mm card - signed

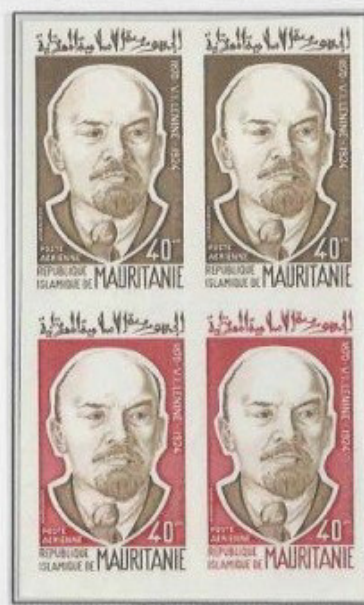


Germany - 1975 - Meter Stamp: Karl Marx - Biography



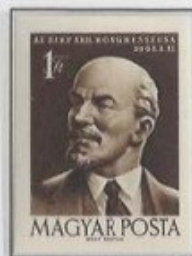
Brazil - 1999 - Commemorative
Postmark: Marx and Engels

5. ACTIVE REVOLUTIONARY AND EXILE



Color Proof

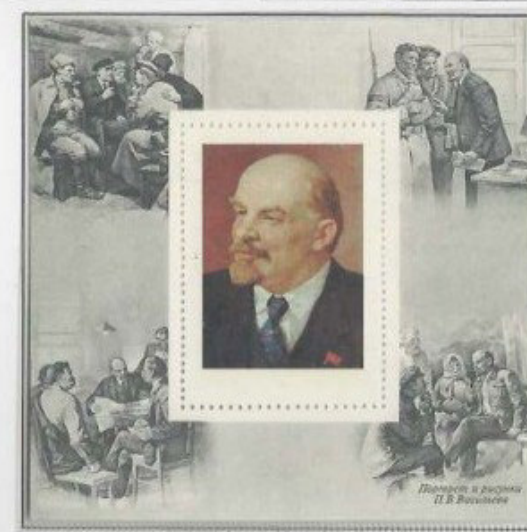
By 1893, Lenin to propagate the theories of communist among workers, moved to St Petersburg (then the capital of the Russian Empire) and devoted himself full-time to the cause of revolutionary Marxism.



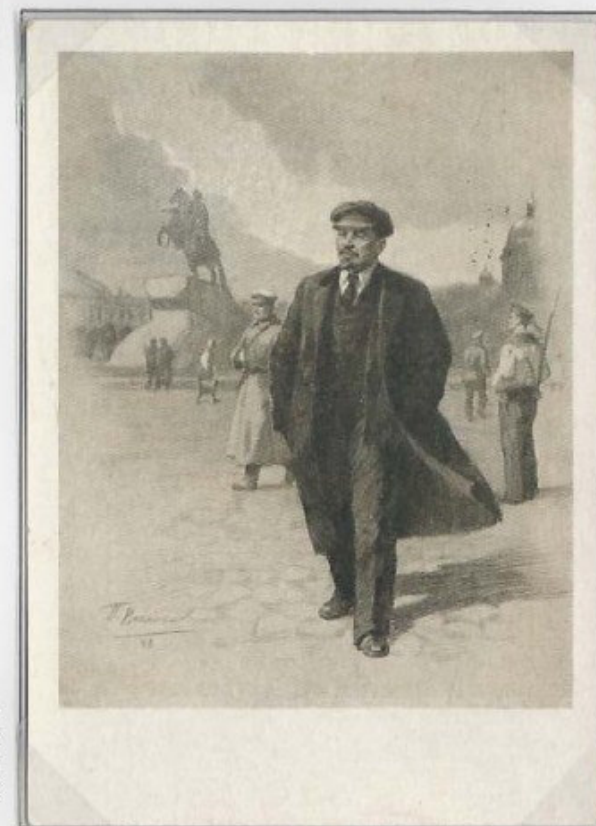
Color Proof

Later in 1895, he founded the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, the consolidation of the city's Marxist groups; as an embryonic revolutionary party, the League was active among the Russian labour organizations.

5.1. THE PRISON IN SIBERIA



Soviet Union - Without the color gold



Soviet Union - 1957 - Postal Stationery: Lenin in the streets of Leningrad

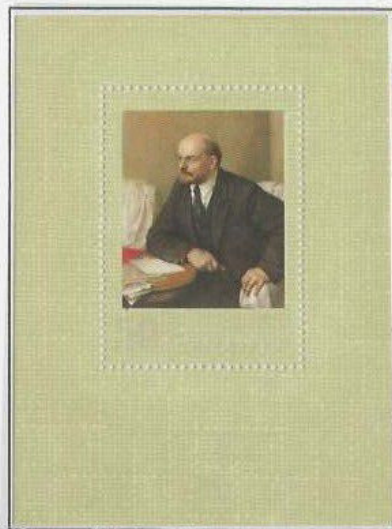


Specimen



Perforation Error

To talk or write about Marxism like it was a good thing was illegal in Russia, Lenin was arrested for that and sent to prison in village Shushenskoye, in the Minusinsk district of the Yenisei Gubernia (Province), in Eastern Siberia (1897/ 1900).



Soviet Union – Without texts



Color proof

Lenin used this time (banishment - house arrest) to complete his intellectual application of Marxism to the prospective Russian state.



He read extensively, and wrote many letters to his fellow Marxists, for example Josef Stalin, always extolling the virtues of Marxism but also fomenting violent upheaval.



Color proof



Color proof



Color variation



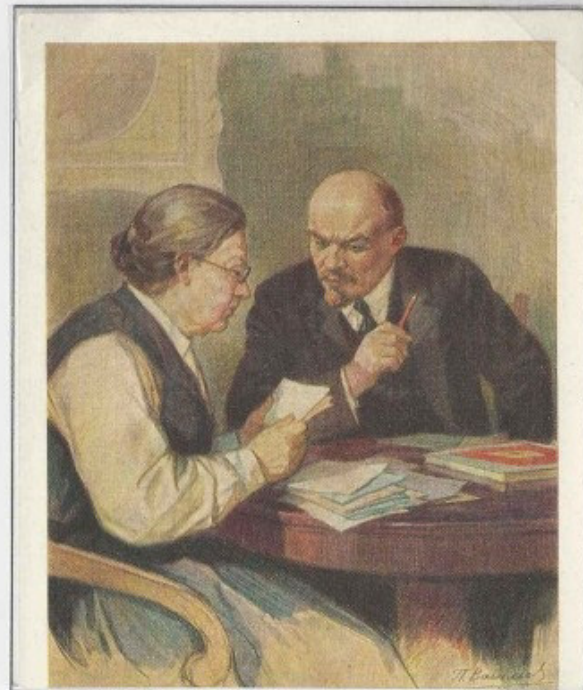
Soviet Union – 1960 – Postal Stationery: Lenin's house in Siberia

While in Siberia, Lenin wrote one of his major works, The Development of Capitalism in Russia (1899).



Soviet Union – 1969 – Postal Stationery: Lenin's house in Siberia

This punishment was harsh because Siberia is known for being very cold and isolated, and almost impossible to escape.



Soviet Union – 1957 – Postal Stationery: Lenin and Krupskaya



In July 1898, when he was still in Siberia, Lenin married Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya (Russian Надежда Константиновна Крупская - pseudonym "Fish").



Soviet Union – 1964 – Postal Stationery: Krupskaya

This Russian revolutionary was born in St. Petersburg on 26th February, 1869 and would become his companion and collaborator for the remaining 26 years of his life.



Soviet Union – 1989 – Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Krupskaya (02/26)



Soviet Union – 1969 – Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Krupskaya



Proof



Proof: line engraving technique



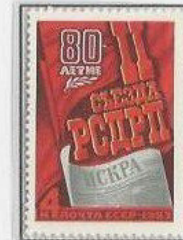
At the end of prison in Siberia (January 1900), Lenin got permission from the government to leave Russia (self-imposed exile) and lived abroad in various European cities including Zürich, Munich, Prague, Vienna, Manchester, London, Geneva, Krakow, ...



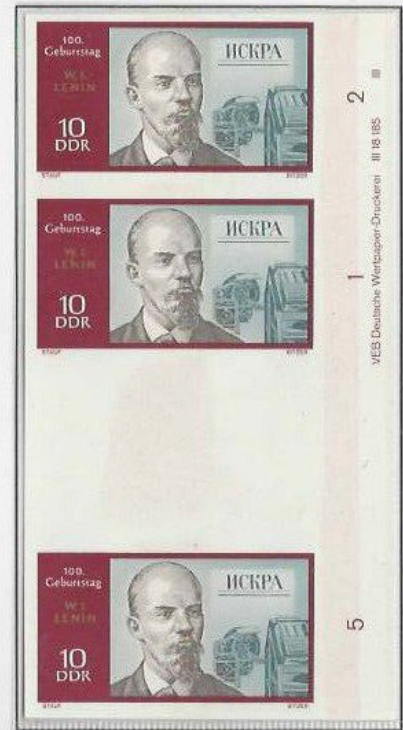
Proof: line engraving technique



He began his first exile in Switzerland. There launched a long-cherished project: the publication of a social-democratic newspaper.



The first issue of Iskra (Spark - Искра) was born on 21 December 1900, with an editorial of his leading the first page and with the motto "From Spark to Flame!"



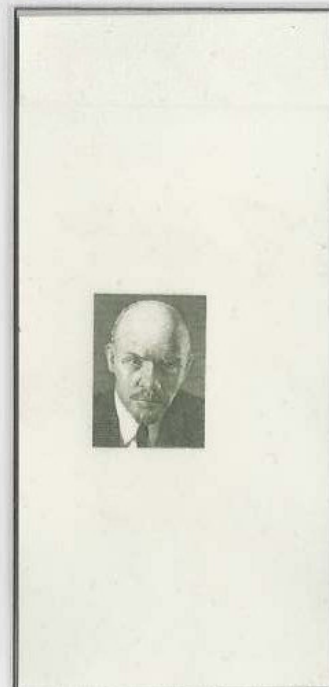
Proof



Color variation



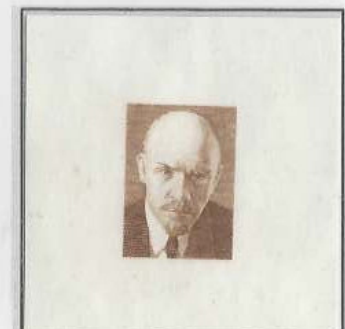
Poland - 1970 - Postmark in Registered Letter: Lenin in Poland (04/18)



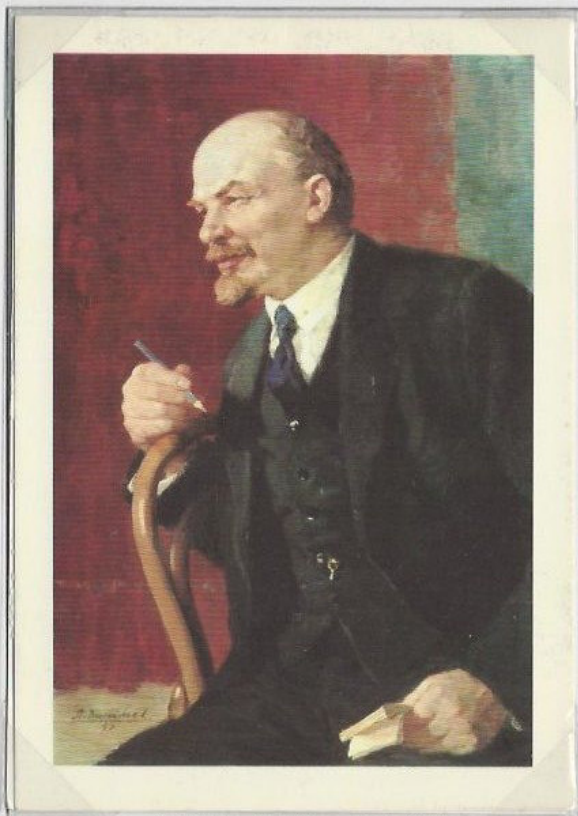
Vignette essay



Vignette essay

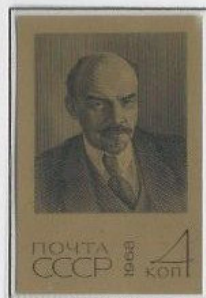


Vignette essay



Soviet Union - 1991 - Telegram: Lenin (04/18)

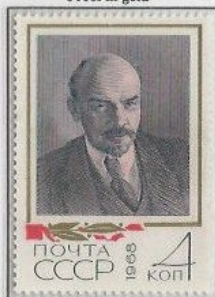
In his wanderings, between Munich and Geneva, was at this time when he became the leader of the Russian Marxists, especially after the publication of the book **What Is to Be Done?**



Proof in gold



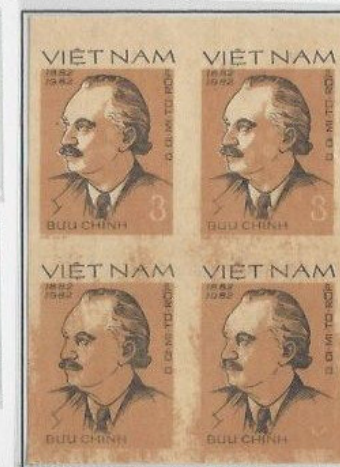
Proof in silver



Color variation



Progressive Color Proof: Lenin and Clara Zetkin

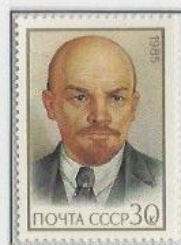


Essay - missing 3 Dong

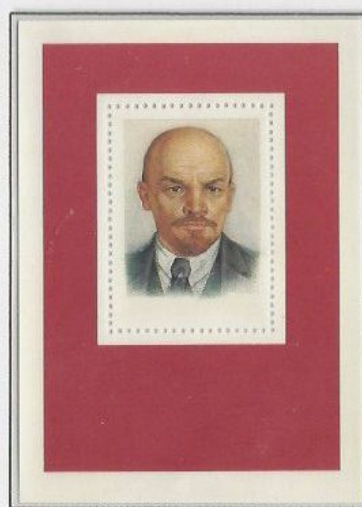
His book called for the creation of a disciplined, centralized party which had professional revolutionists who were dedicated to the overthrow of the Tsarist regime. This book has been said to be the most influential publication in pre-revolutionary Russia. This book left a deep impression on its readers, among these Sergei Kirov.



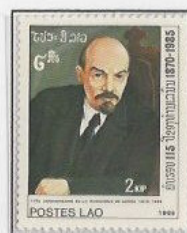
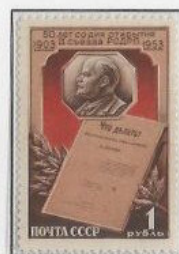
Soviet Union - Transfer: Kirov



Color variation



Without texts



Bulgaria - 1982 - Postal Stationery: Georgi Dimitrov (06/15)

During these periods of exile, Lenin emerged a prominent figure in the international revolutionary movement.



Georgi Dimitrov joined Lenin's Meeting of the 8th Congress of the Second International in Copenhagen, 1910.



Soviet Union - 1975 - Postal Stationery: Communist Party - 1st Congress house-museum in Minsk

In March, 1898, the various Marxist groups in Russia met in Minsk and decided to form the Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP - Российская социал-демократическая рабочая партия - РСДРП). The first congress took place whilst Lenin was still arrested in Siberia.



Soviet Union - 1967 - Postal Stationery: 70 years of Opening Communist party - 1st Congress in Minsk



At this meeting, Lenin and his colleagues debated the issue of party organization and membership. Lenin argued for a tightly organized party, limited in number, with its members actively engaged in organizational work.



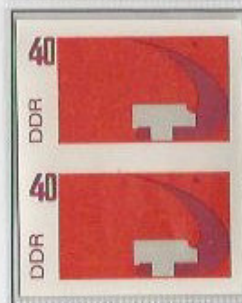
Yellow missing



Overprint - error



In 1903, Lenin attended the 2nd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party which initially convened at Brussels before moving to London.



Progressive Color Proof



Soviet Union - 1992 - Telegram: Lenin in 2nd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (11/07)

At this time, the SDLP was split into two groups, apparently over a dispute about membership.



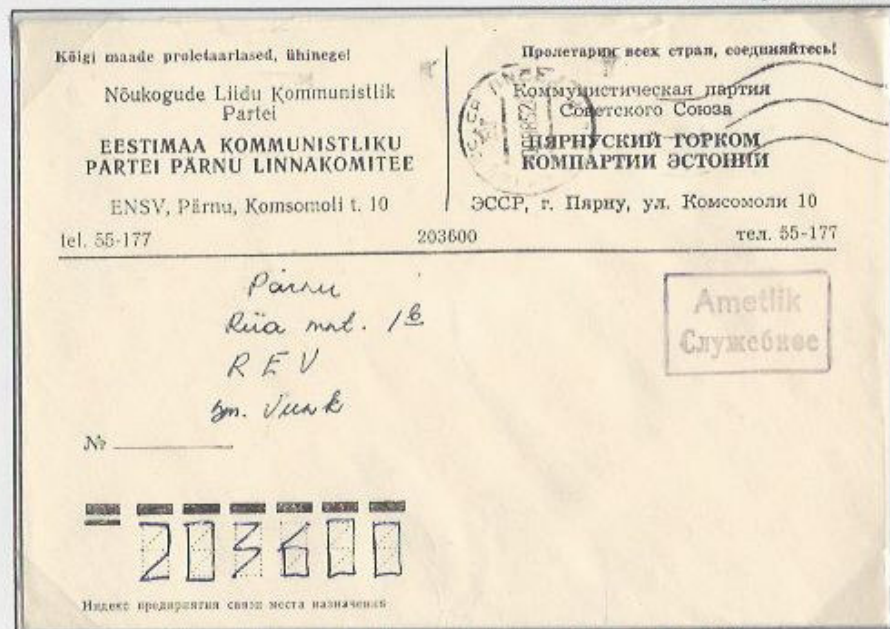
Perforation Error



Lenin became the leader of the bolshinstvo (majority), or, as this group came to be known, the Bolsheviks. The other group became known as the menshinstvo (minority), or Mensheviks.



Czechoslovakia - 1983 - Meter Stamp: sickle and hammer



Soviet Union - 1985 - Free franking: Communist Party - Workers of all countries, unitel (09/29)

The RSDLP later split into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions, with the Bolsheviks eventually becoming the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, symbolized by sickle and hammer.



The citizens wanted more political freedom, land for the peasants, social legislation and higher wages for the workers, and greater representation in the government.



The 26th president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt promised conservation, regulated business and earned the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY - 1904

By the early 1900's, a spirit of revolt against Czar Nicholas II had developed in Russia.



Russia - 1913 - Postal Stationery: Nicholas II



They also wanted an end to the war that Russia was fighting with Japan. The end of the war occurred with the mediation of Theodore Roosevelt.



Japan: 1904 - Military mail - Free franking: Russo-Japanese War

On Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, Father George Gapon, a Russian Orthodox priest, organized approximately 200,000 people for a peaceful march on the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.



Specimen



Soviet Union - 1943 - Field post - Free franking: Winter Palace in St. Petersburg (11/19)

The unarmed marchers planned to present their requests to Czar Nicholas II. Troops fired on the crowd and killed or wounded hundreds of people.

Soviet Union - 1943 - Field post - Free franking: executing by a firing squad the people by Czar's troops; 9 January 1905 - 1st Russian revolution (03/20)

This Bloody Sunday caused more revolutionary unrest.



Color proof

By autumn, strikes had paralyzed the country.



Poland - 1980 - Commemorative Postmark: Bloody Sunday

In 1905, there were naval mutinies at Sevastopol, Vladivostok, and Kronstadt, peaking in June with the mutiny aboard the Battleship Potemkin.



Soviet Union - 1965 - Postal Stationery: Revolution of 1905

Куда _____

 Кому _____

 Адрес отправителя _____



The mutinies were disorganized and quickly crushed.



These troubles led the czar to grant citizens an elected Duma (lower house of parliament, headquartered in the Tauride Palace) and such basic rights as freedom of speech and the right to vote.



Russia - 1906 - Booklet: Nicholas II



Russia - 1906 - Booklet: Nicholas II



The czar also pardoned all political exiles. Lenin returned to Russia in November and called for a general revolt. By the end of December, the revolt was crushed.



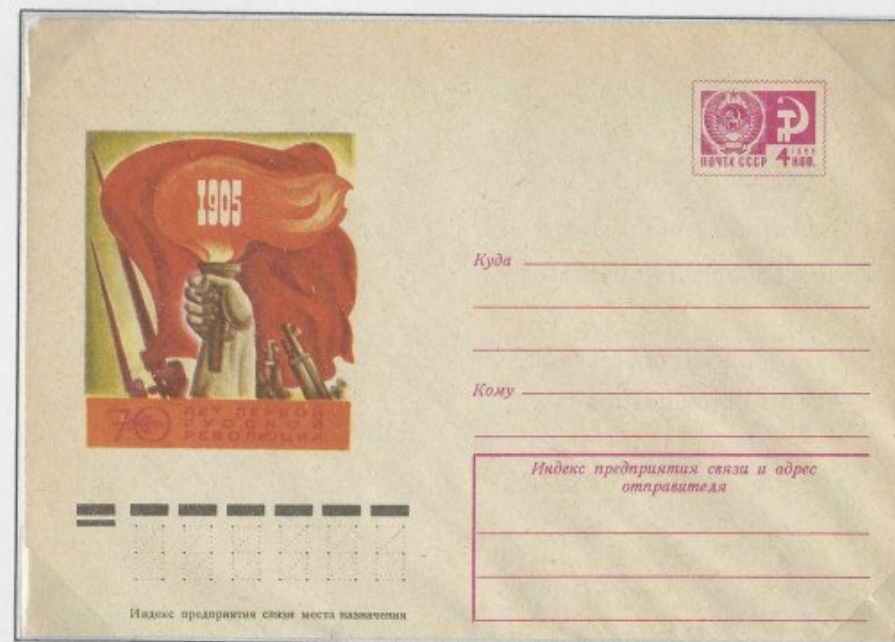
Soviet Union - 1905 - Commemorative Postmark: Bloody Sunday



Soviet Union - 1972 - Postal Stationery: Tauride Palace



Years later, Lenin declared that "without the general rehearsal of 1905" revolt against the administration of Nicholas II (House of Romanov), "the victory of the October Revolution of 1917 would have been impossible."



Soviet Union - 1975 - Postal Stationery: Revolution of 1905

5. ACTIVE REVOLUTIONARY AND EXILE

5.5. PRAGUE PARTY CONFERENCE 5. ACTIVE REVOLUTIONARY AND EXILE

5.6. POLAND: CLOSER TO RUSSIA



Intermediary Proof

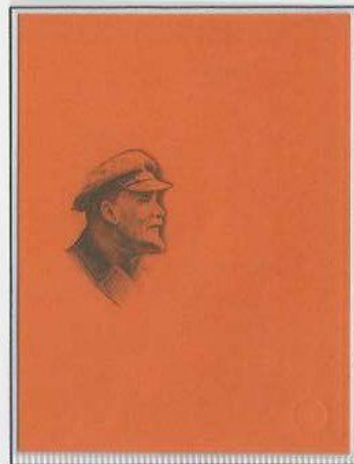
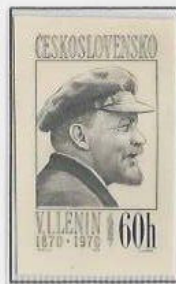


Proof

The Prague Party Conference was the sixth party conference of Vladimir Lenin's Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. It was in Prague January 5-17 1912, 18 Bolsheviks attended. At the conference, Lenin and his supporters broke away from the rest of the party and formed their own, purely Bolshevik, party.



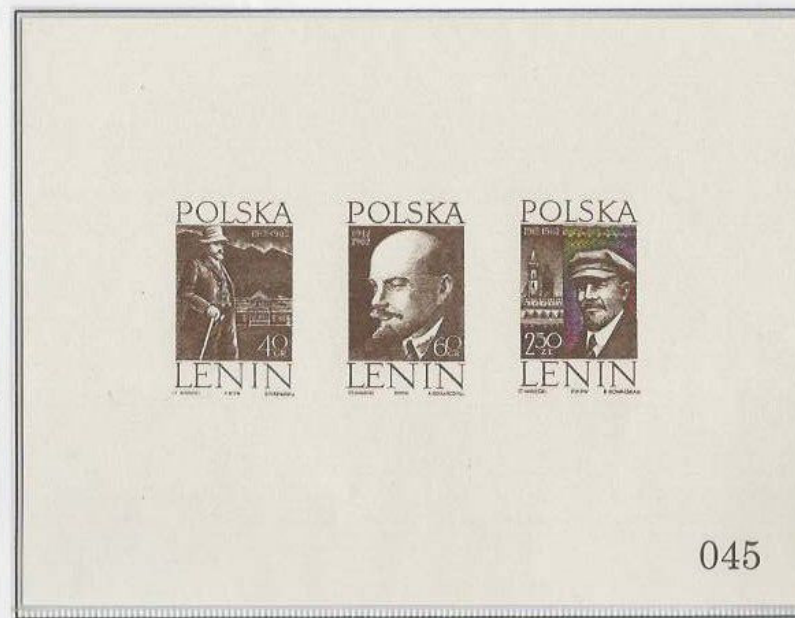
Color variation



Proof



Lenin lived and worked in and around Krakow between 1912 and 1914. Krakow, located few kilometers from the border with the Russian Empire ...



Proof



Color variation



Essay



Essay



Romania - 1970 - Postal Stationery - Registered: Lenin in Prague (09/28)



Poland-1977 - Commemorative Postmark: Lenin



... was essential for Lenin to keep in contact with the comrades fighting the system czarist.



Poland - 1970 - Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Lenin around Krakow (04/28)

6. WORLD WAR I



World War I (WWI - 1914/18) was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914 and was to have a devastating impact on Russia. In this time, Lenin and Krupskaya were in Switzerland.



At first this decision strengthened the Russian monarchy. However, military disasters at the battlefield greatly weakened the Imperial Russian Army in the initial phases of the war.



France - 1917 - Military mail - Free franking: Allies - Nicholas II - Picture (05/28)

When WWI was declared by Germany with France in August 1914, Russia came into the war on France's side.

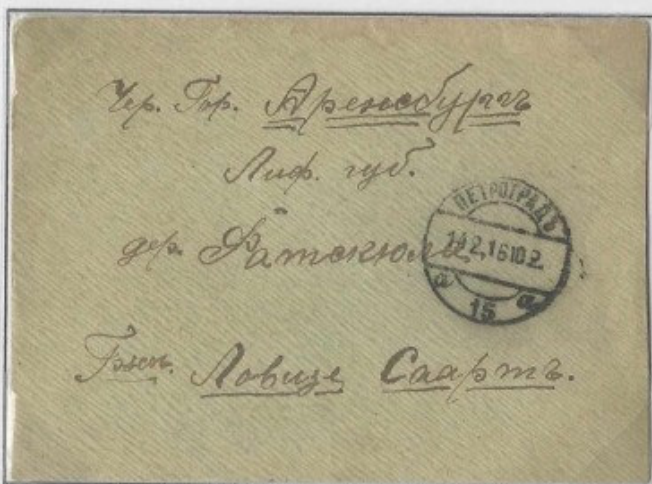


France - 1915 - Military mail - Free franking: Allies - Russian flag (01/13)

In mid-1915 Nicholas made the disastrous decision to take direct command of the Russian armies. From then on, every military failure was directly associated with him.



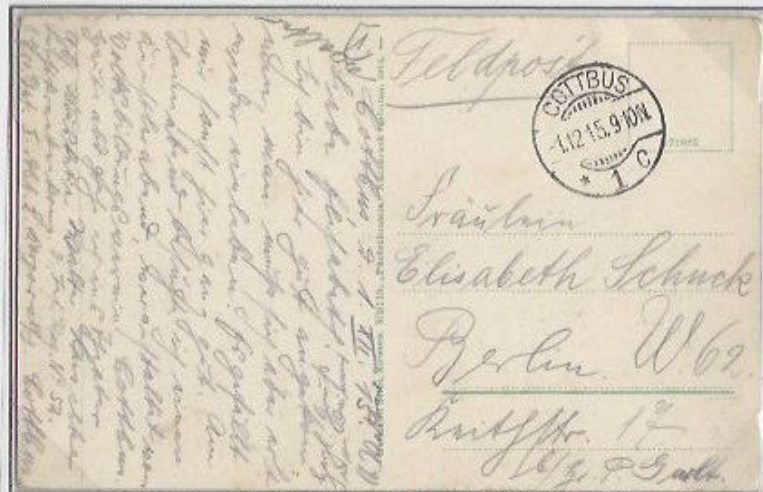
Perforation Shift



Russia - 1916 - Military mail - Free franking: Petrograd (02/14)



Russia - 1915 - Prisoner of war - Free franking (11/10)



Germany – 1915 – Field Post – Free franking (01/12) – Front in World War I



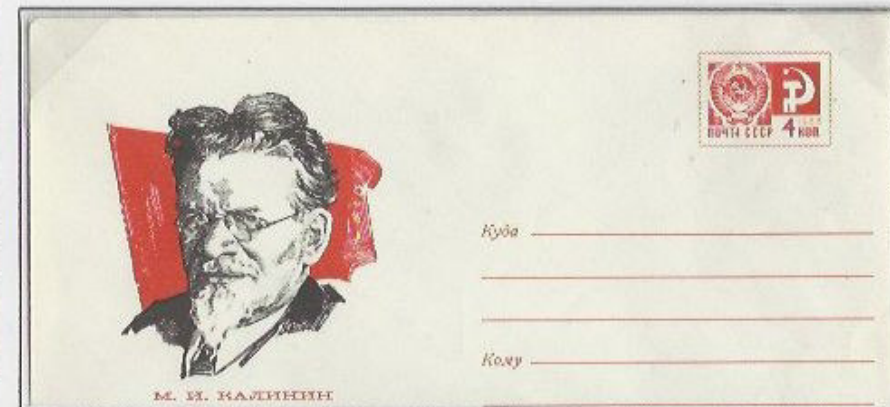
Despite poor performance, the Russia's massive army was the major force preventing the German's from achieving victory on the Western Front. The two-front war prevented the German's from concentrating their forces.



Lenin in Switzerland described the war as the result of imperialism. He saw imperialism as the final stage of capitalism and called for workers round the world to oppose the War.



Perforation shift



Soviet Union – 1975 – Postal Stationery: Kalinin



Specimen



Transfer



Transfer



Bulgaria – 1960 – Registered letter with Commemorative postmark: Lenin (05/16)



Kalinin was another outspoken critic of Russian involvement in WWI.



Russia – 1916 – Field Post from Litsa (Staff of NordWest Front) to Lemsal, Lifland (12/31)

7. THE YEAR OF 1917

7.1. THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION 7. THE YEAR OF 1917

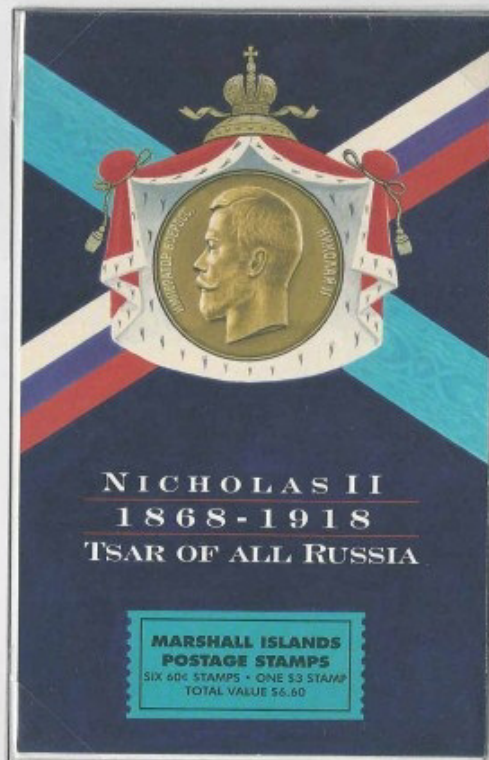
7.1. The February Revolution

The February Revolution (Февральская революция) was the first of two revolutions in Russia in 1917.



Centered on the then capital Petrograd (St. Petersburg) in March (February in Julian calendar).

Center shifted and inverted--



Marshall Islands - 1998 - Booklet: Nicholas II



Russia - 2012 - Postal Stationery: Prince Georgy Lvov (05/18)--

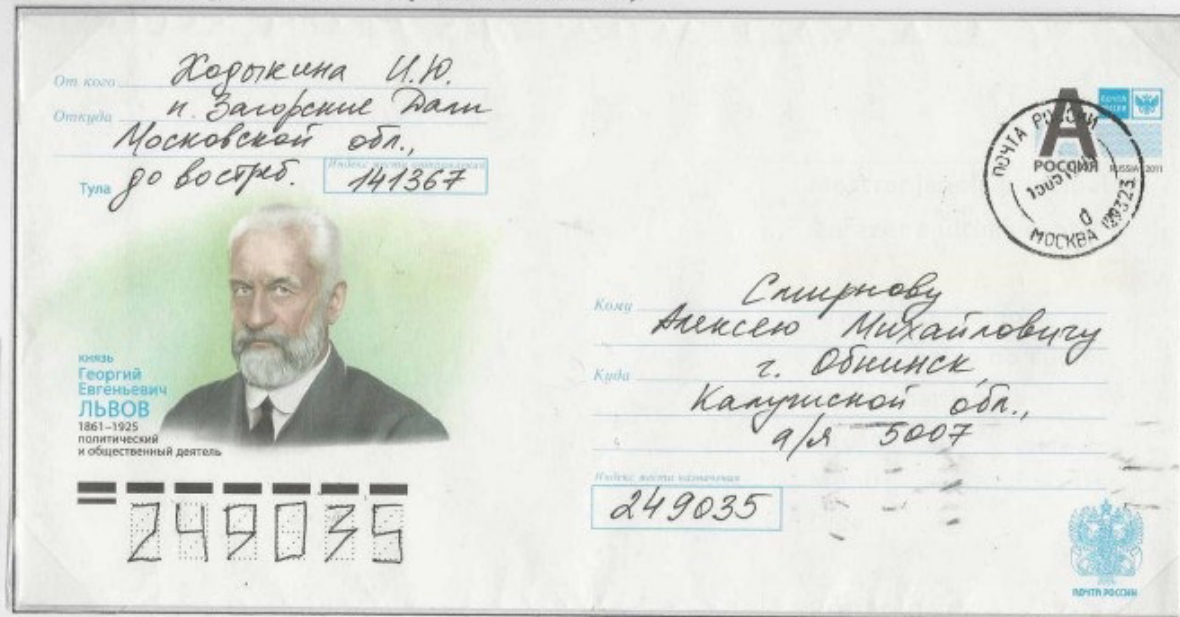


Its immediate result was the abdication of Czar Nicholas II, the end of the Romanov dynasty, and the end of the Russian Empire.



Russia - 1917 - Postal Stationery - Provisional Government Period

The Czar Nicholas II (23 years of kingdom) was replaced by a Russian Provisional Government under Prince Georgy Lvov (Russian: Георгий Евгеньевич Львов).





Transfer



India - 2012 - Registered Letter - Receipt: "Lenin succeeded Kerensky"



India - 2012 - Registered Letter - Receipt: "All power to the Soviets"



The First All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies (June 16 - July 7, 1917) was convened by the National Conference of the Soviets. It was dominated by pro-government parties (Socialist-Revolutionaries, etc.) and confirmed the supremacy of the Russian Provisional Government.

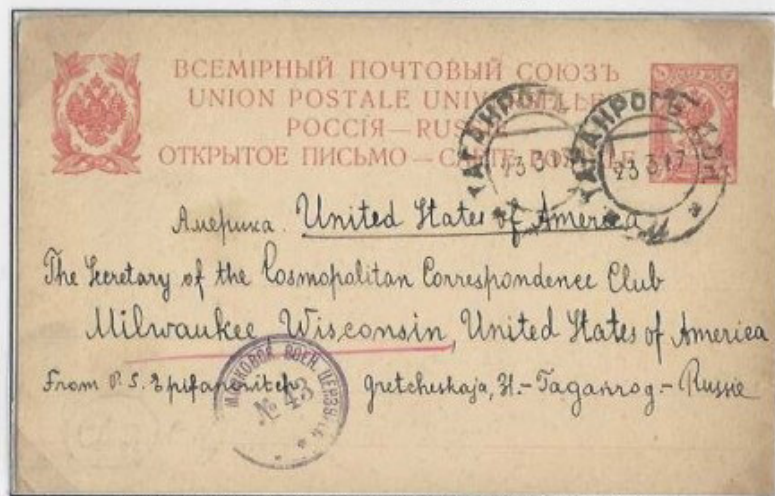
Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky (Russian: Александр Фёдорович Керенский) served as the second Prime Minister of the Russian Provisional Government until overthrown in the October Revolution.



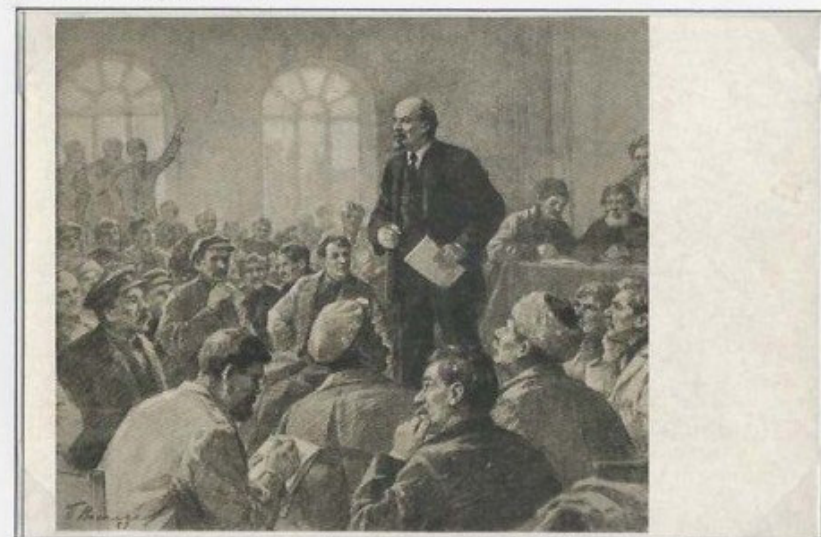
Surcharge and double Surcharge: Petrograd Soviet



Transfer



Russia - 1917 - Postal Stationery - Censored - Provisional Government Period (03/23)



Soviet Union - 1957 - Postal Stationery: Lenin in Congress of Soviets of Workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies



Russia - Military mail - Free franking for Russian troops - Tsarist symbol under black stripe

The permanence of Russia's World War I further complicated things for the provisional government.



The Provisional Government was an alliance between liberals and socialists who wanted political reform. They set up a democratically-elected executive and constituent assembly. At the same time, socialists also formed the Petrograd Soviet, which ruled alongside the Provisional Government, an arrangement termed Dual Power.

7. THE YEAR OF 1917

7.2. LENIN RETURNS TO RUSSIA FROM EXILE 7. THE YEAR OF 1917

7.3. THE APRIL THESES

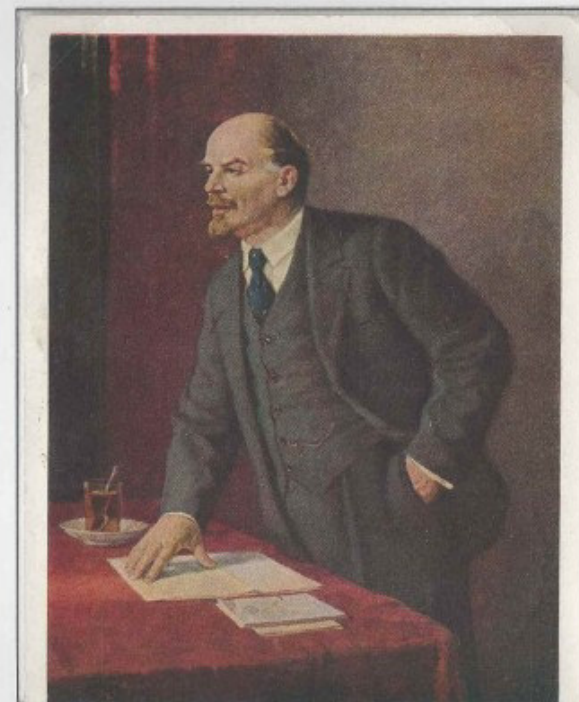
The Germans in a gambit to disrupt the Russian Government and war effort, transported Lenin across Germany in a sealed railway car (1917).



Missing face value and country name



Soviet Union - 1964 - Postal Stationery: Locomotive 293 (07/30)



Soviet Union - 1959 - Postal Stationery: Lenin (02/07)

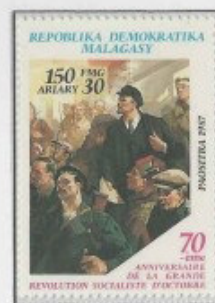
Lenin's April Theses form one of the most decisive manifestos in the history of the revolution.



The Theses were published in the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda and read by Lenin at two meetings of the All-Russian Conference of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, on 17 April 1917 (4 April in old Russian Calendar).



Bulgaria - 1976 - Postal Stationery: Lenin on a train en route to Petrograd (06/05)



On 20 October he crossed the border into Russia, disguised as a coal tender operator on a Finnish locomotive 293, to attend a secret meeting of the Bolshevik central committee, where he declared the time ripe for another revolution.

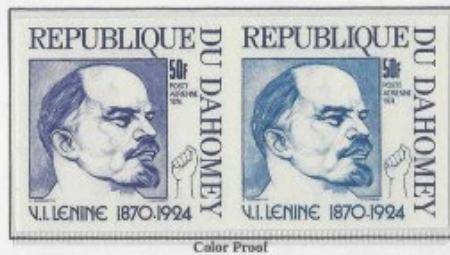


Soviet Union - 1982 - Postal Stationery: newspaper Pravda (05/05)

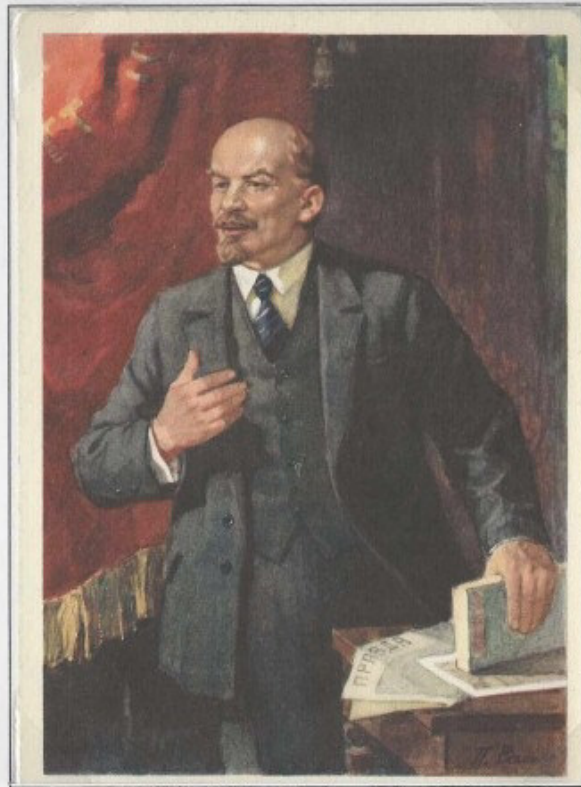
The document was a program for the Bolshevik Party, in this new stage, without the Romanov family in power.



In the Theses, Lenin argued that the Bolsheviks should not rest content, like almost all other Russian socialists, with the "bourgeois" February Revolution.



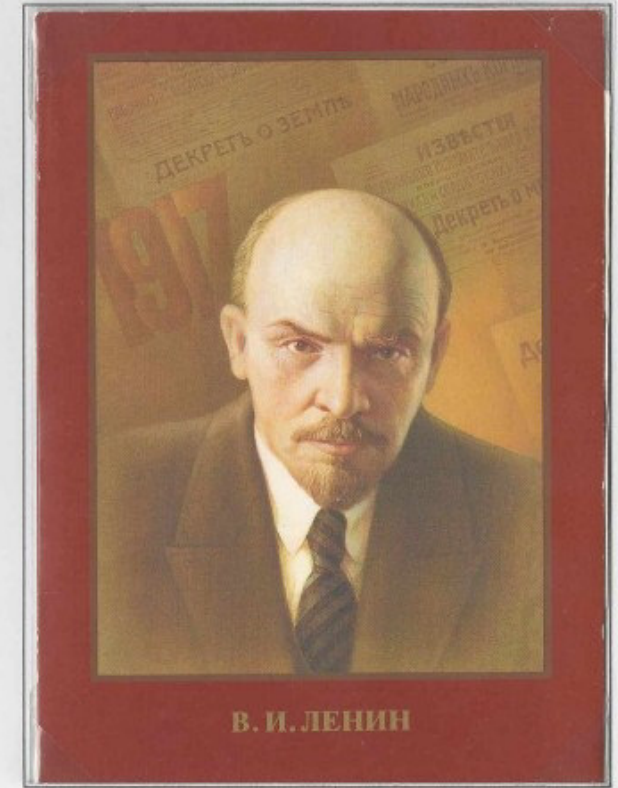
Accelerating the process, Lenin defended "All power to the soviets" as he sought to agitate the masses against the provisional government.



Soviet Union - 1956 - Postal Stationery: Lenin speaking



Color Proof



Soviet Union - 1990 - Telegram: Lenin and October Revolution (11/07)

... World War I and distributing land among the peasantry. The theses contributed to the Bolshevik coup d'état in October.



Soviet Union - 1975 - Postal Stationery: Lenin speaking

Lenin advocated also, withdrawing Russian troops from...



Color shift



Missing blue color



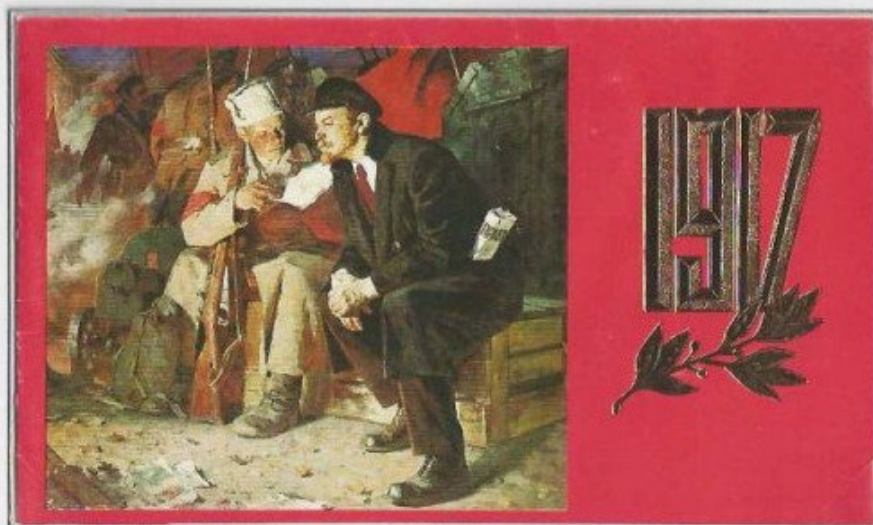
Czechoslovakia - 1970 - Postal Stationery: Lenin



REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI

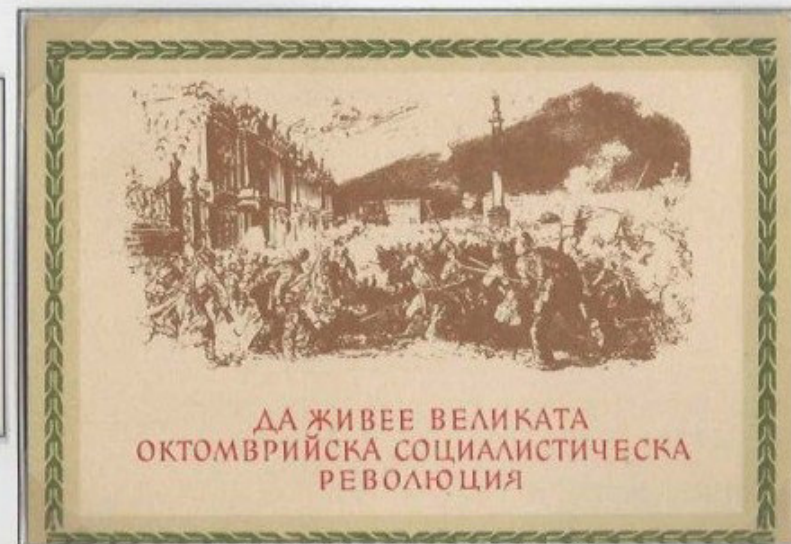


REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI



Soviet Union - 1987 - Telegram: Lenin conversation (02/11)

As a politician, Lenin was a persuasive and charismatic orator. And this time he has demonstrated this ability, in speeches or in conversation in small groups.



Bulgaria - 1957 - Postal Stationery: October Revolution



조선민주주의인민공화국 30대 제한 인쇄

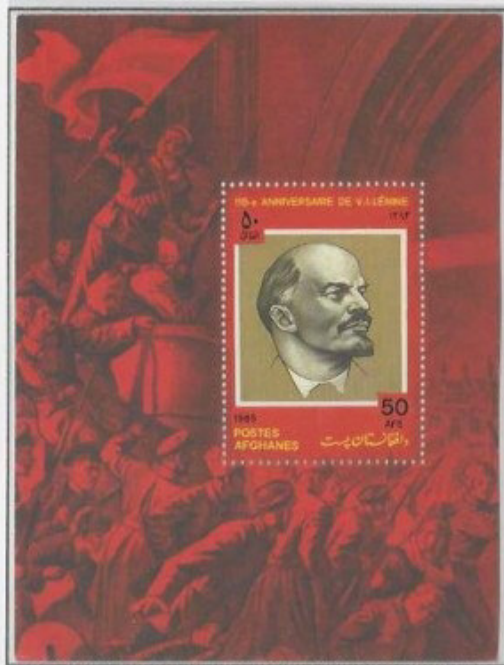


According to Lenin: "History will not forgive us if we do not assume power."



Soviet Union - 1958 - Military mail - Free franking: 40th Anniversary of October Revolution (10/23)

Lenin continued to call for the overthrow of the Provisional Government and said that the time was right for the Bolsheviks to launch a takeover attempt. In early October, Lenin convinced the Bolshevik Party to form an immediate insurrection against the Provisional Government.

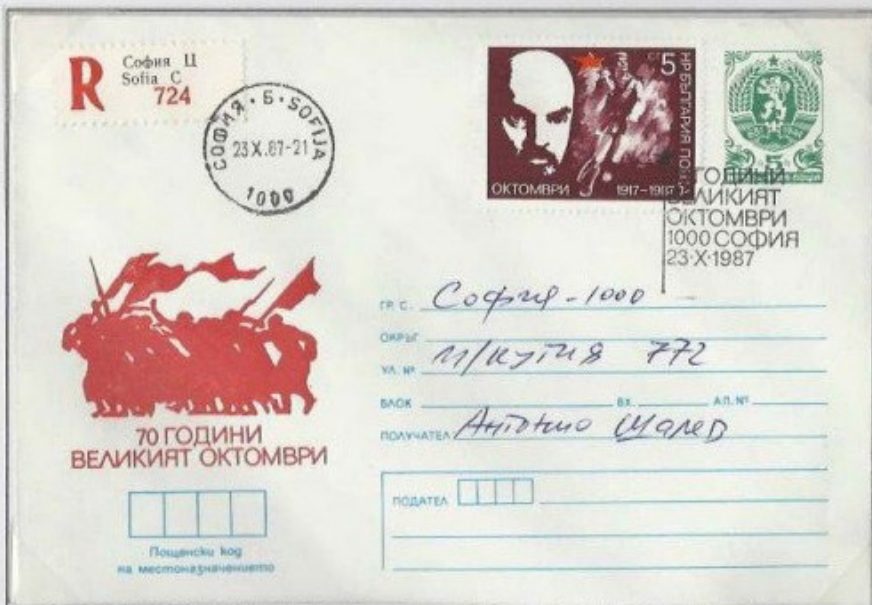


The Provisional Government was in complete collapse. In the meantime, the Bolshevik party had built up an efficient party organization, a brilliant propaganda machine, and a powerful private army (the Red Guards).

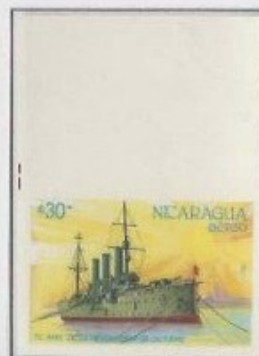


The Bolshevik leaders felt it was of the utmost importance to act quickly while they had the momentum to do so. The Red Guards and the other revolutionary groups moved under the orders of the Soviet's Military Revolutionary Committee.

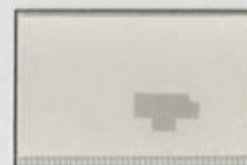
These forces seized post and telegraph offices, electric works, railroad stations, and the state bank.



Bulgaria - 1987 - Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: October Revolution (10/23)



Proof



Progressive Color Proof



Without part of texts



Olive color displaced

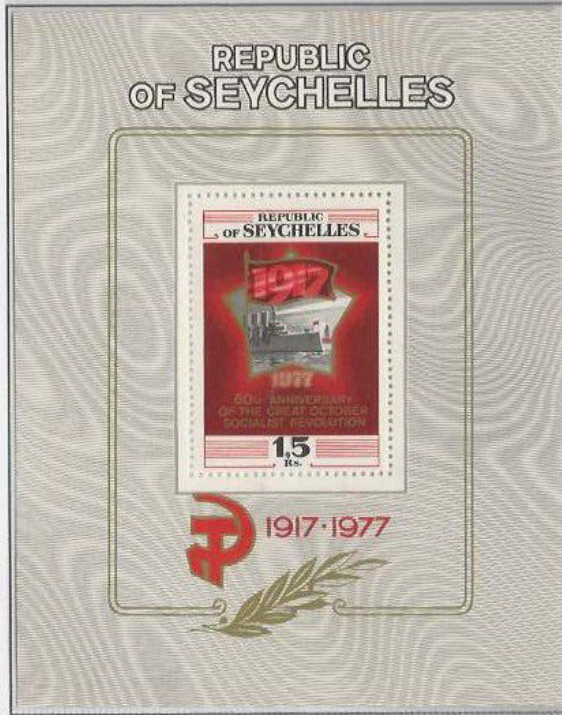
One of the first incidents of the October Revolution in Russia took place on the cruiser Aurora. On 25 October 1917, Aurora refused to carry out an order to put to sea, which sparked the October Revolution.



Soviet Union - 1987 - Postal Stationery: Cruiser Aurora



Soviet Union - 1962 - Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Cruiser Aurora (11/07)

Essay for stamps issued in 1968 - 96th anniversary of the birth of Lenin - Design unapproved

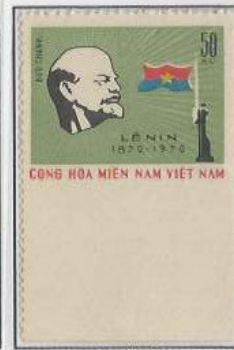
At 9.45 p.m. on that date, a blank shot rang out from the Battleship Aurora, from her forecastle gun.



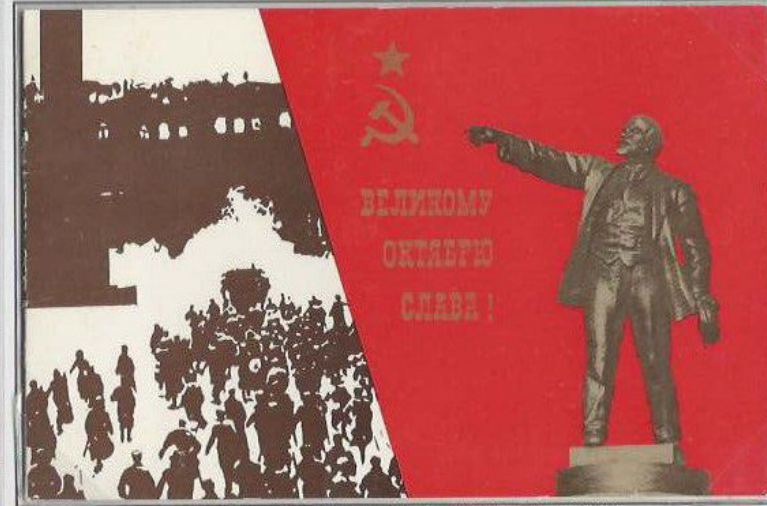
Deluxe Proof



Error



Perforation Error



Soviet Union - 1989 - Telegram: Assault on the Winter Palace (10/07)



Proof

This marked the start of the assault on the Winter Palace by members in the Red Guard.



Soviet Union - 1961 - Postal Stationery: Assault on the Winter Palace



The cruiser's crew took part in the attack.



Specimen



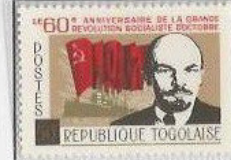
The Provisional Government had officially fallen to the Bolshevik regime.



Double print



Double print



Proof

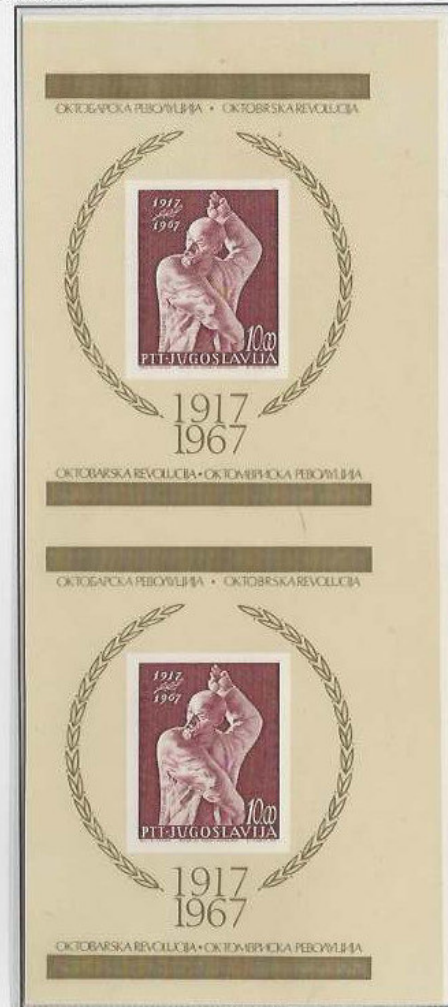
In the official story: once the word came to the rest of the people that the Winter Palace had been taken, people from all over rose and filled it.



Die Proof



Soviet Union - 1968 - Postal Stationery: Winter Palace and the people



Imperforated

Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks, announced his attempt to construct the socialist order in Russia.



1970 - North Korea - Preliminary artwork from the archives of printers - Inscribed on back with official mark and notes in Korean.



This new government would made up of Soviets, and led by the Bolsheviks. The realization of the motto: "All power to the soviets!"



Transfer



Communist Symbols

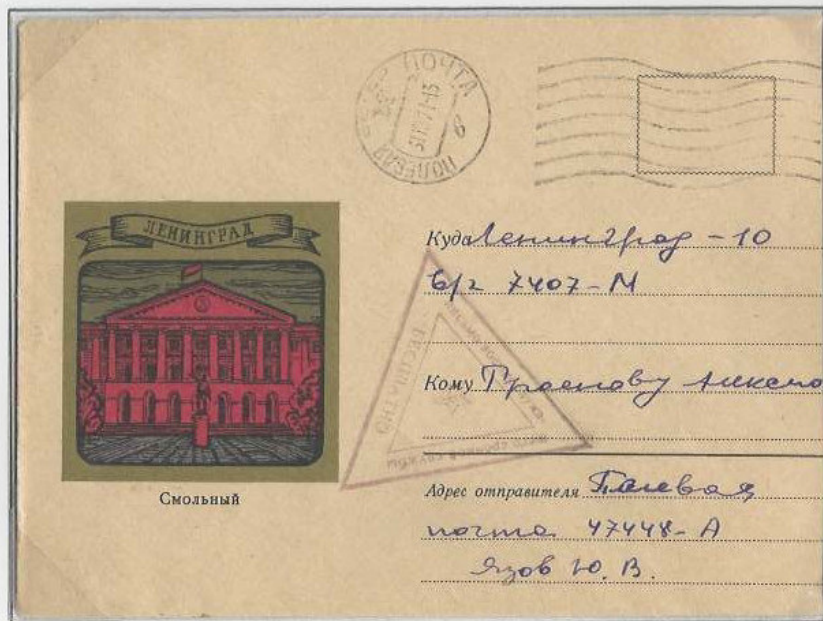
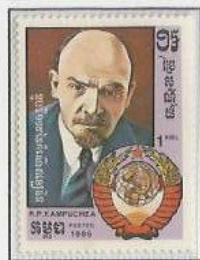
The moment Lenin stepped into power, he knew what he wanted.



Soviet Union – 1967 – Postal Stationery: Smolny Institute (12/28)



The Smolny Institute was converted into the Soviet's headquarters and office to Lenin.



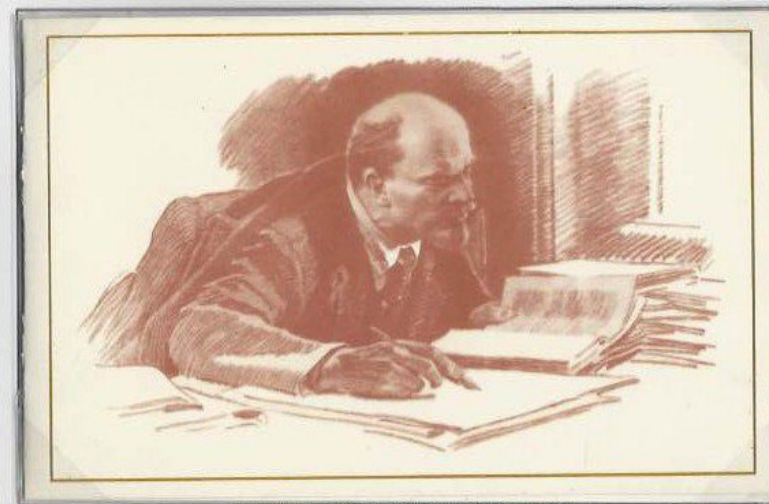
Soviet Union – 1971 – Field post – Free franking - group of the soviet troops at Germany – Schwerin - 204 motor shooting division: Smolny Institute (12/31)



Lenin devoted himself entirely in the first hours after the victory of their revolution, to write the initial documents of his communist government.



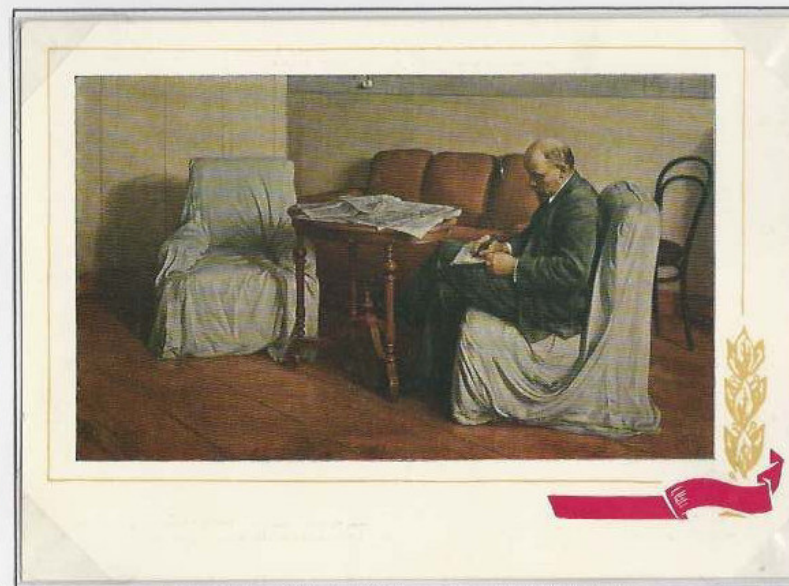
Essay for stamps issued in 1966 - 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin - Design unapproved



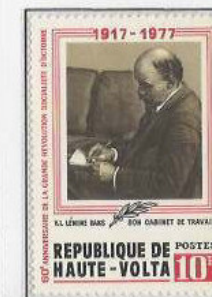
Soviet Union – 1987 – Telegram: Lenin writing (11/07)



Their model of state begins to come to light!



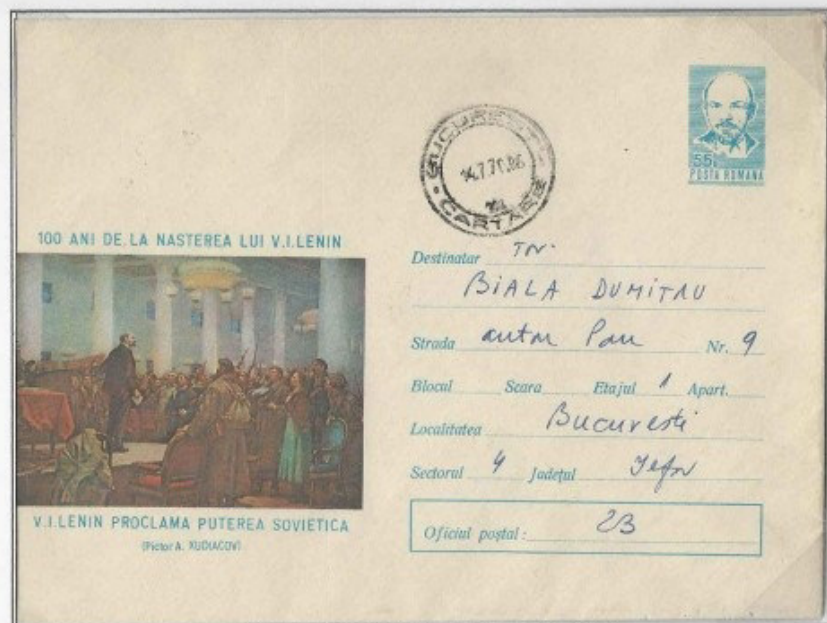
Soviet Union – 1969 – Postal Stationery: Lenin writing in Smolny Institute





Soviet Union - 1987 - Telegram: Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets - painting by V. Serov (11/07)

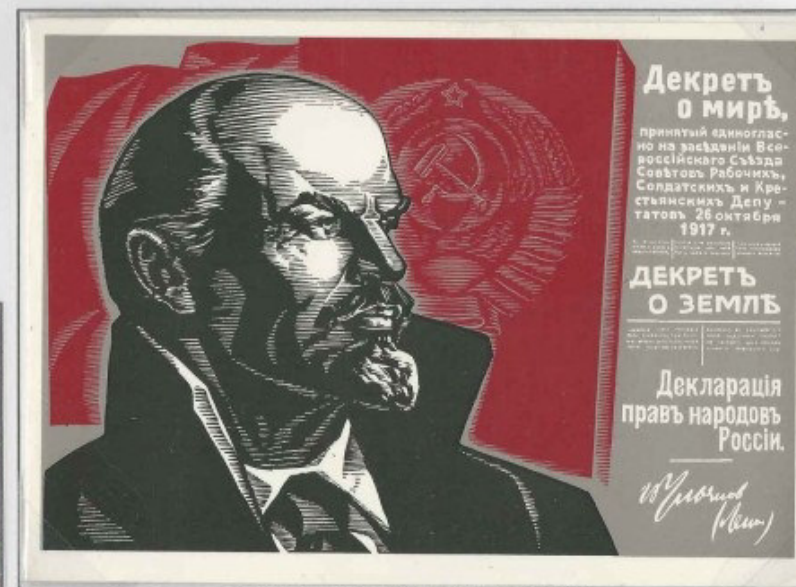
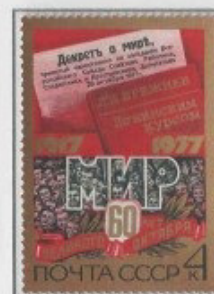
Lenin speech on October 26, 1917 at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. In this event have been approved the first acts of the new government.



Romania - 1970 - Postal Stationery: Lenin speaking (84714)



Russia as per the treaty had to not only pay a high indemnity but also cede the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to Germany. A sacrifice needed to strengthen the revolution.



Soviet Union - 1988 - Telegram: Decree on peace (11/07)

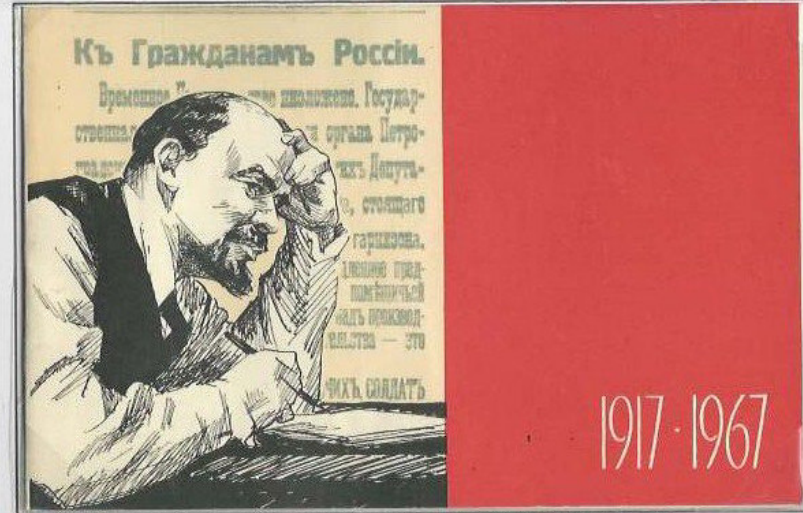
8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)

8.1. The First Acts 8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)

8.1. The First Acts



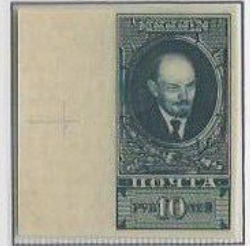
Peasant



Soviet Union - 1967 - Telegram: Announcement of New Soviet Government (11/07)



Lenin and Trotsky



Finally, the Congress approved the formation of the new governing body presented by Lenin, the Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom). It consisted of all Bolsheviks, including Lenin as chairman and thus head of the government, Trotsky as commissar for foreign affairs, and Stalin as commissar for nationality affairs.



The land decree proclaimed that “private ownership of land shall be abolished forever” ...



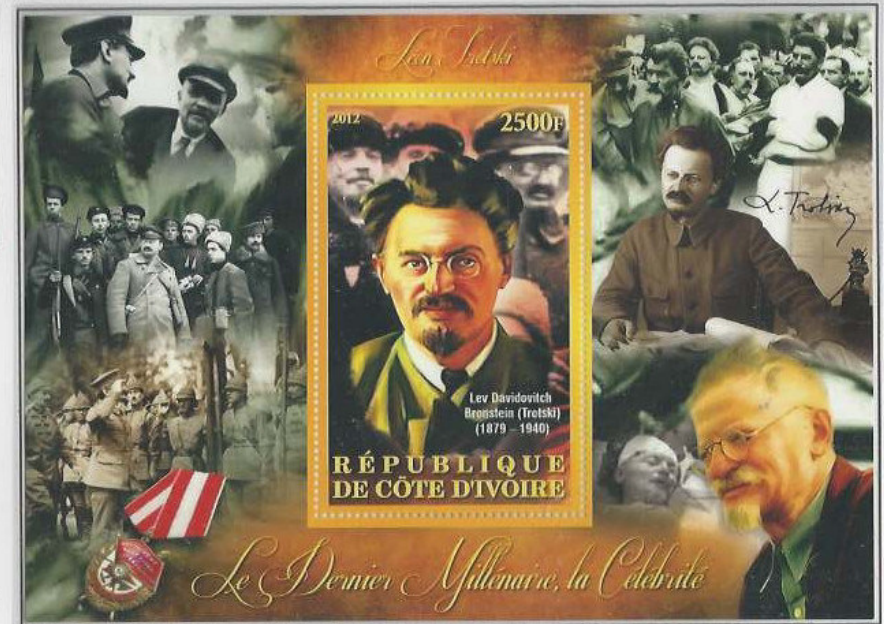
Czechoslovakia – 1952 – Postal Stationery: communist agriculture



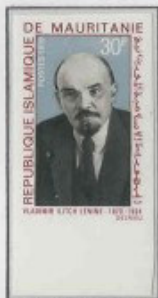
Color variation



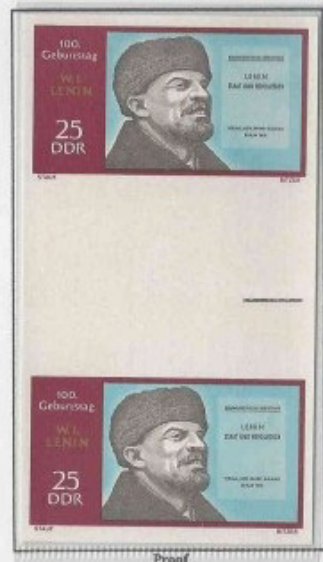
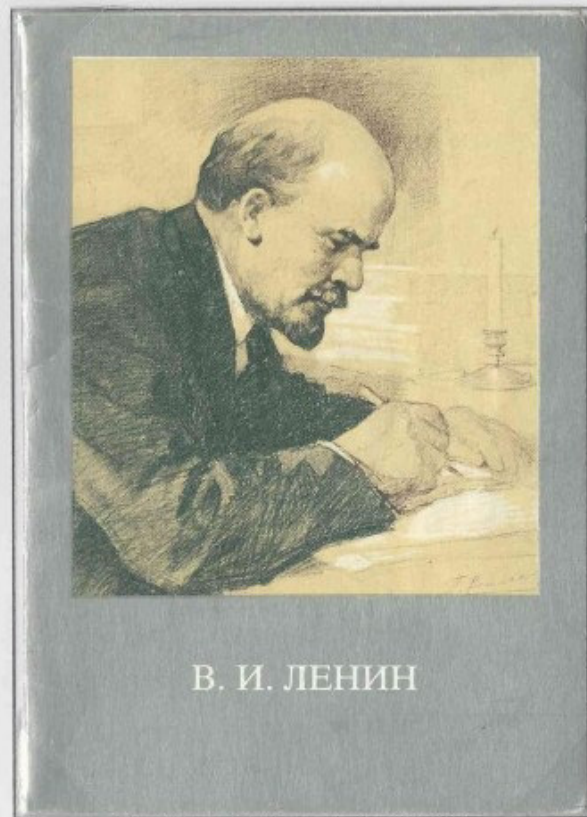
Proof



... so that land could "become the property of the whole people, and shall pass into the use of those who cultivate it." The peasants in the sights of the new government.



The State and Revolution was written in August-September 1917 (when Lenin was in hiding) and published in paperback in 1918 in Petrograd in the editor Jizn i Znánie.



The State and Revolution (1917), by Vladimir Lenin, describes the role of the State in society, the necessity of proletarian revolution, and ...



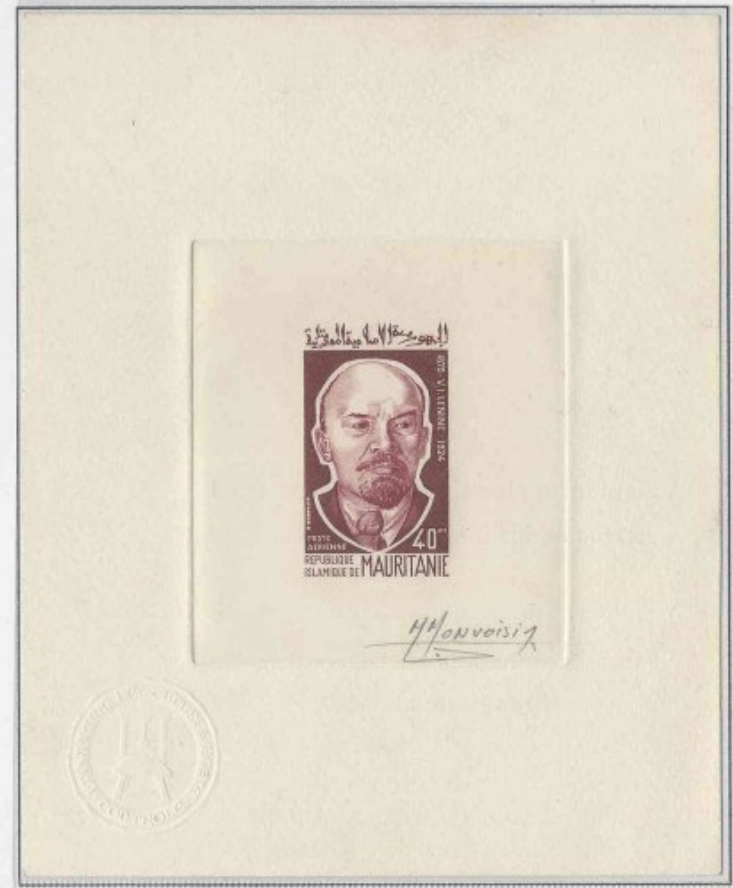
Progressive Color Proof



... the theoretic inadequacies of social democracy in achieving revolution to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.



Perforation shift



Die proof in not issued color - sunken on 130 x 160 mm card

East Germany – Color Proof –



Proof



The government (state model) created by Lenin was just as repressive and autocratic as the monarchy that had been replaced. Indeed, we can not talk about democracy.

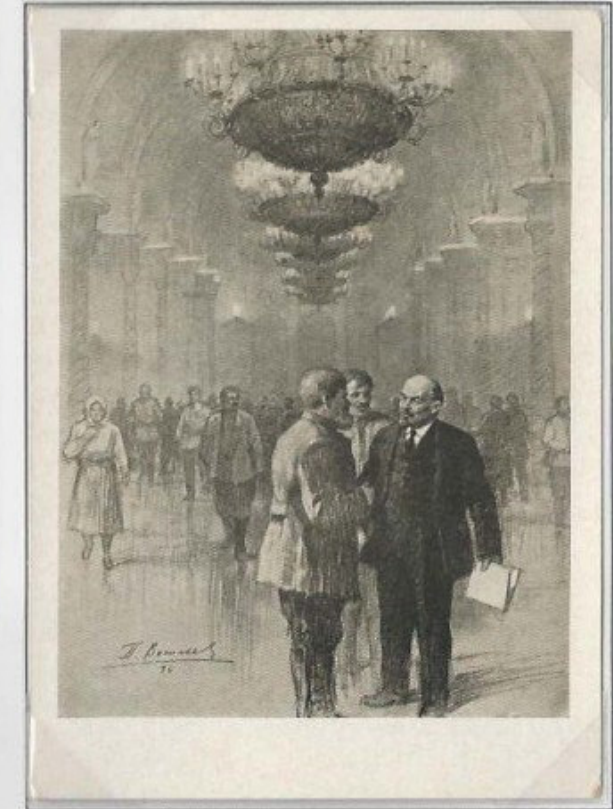


"This totalitarian form of government took a long time to develop and Lenin did not live to see its completion, but he was its author." (Carl Landauer, European Socialism: A History of Ideas and Movements).

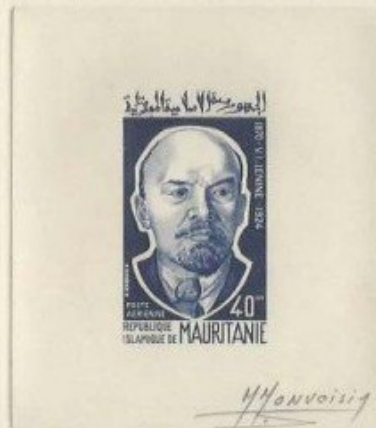


Проект - Project

Following the success of the Russian Revolution of 1917, Lenin, fearing possible foreign invasion, moved the capital from Saint Petersburg back to Moscow on March 5, 1918.



Soviet Union – 1957 – Postal Stationery: Lenin in Kremlin



H/Nonvoisig



Die proof in not issued color - sunken on 150 x 160 mm card



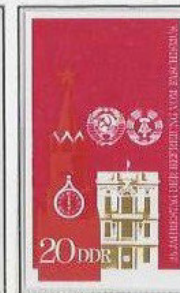
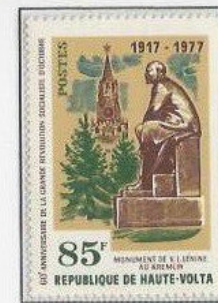
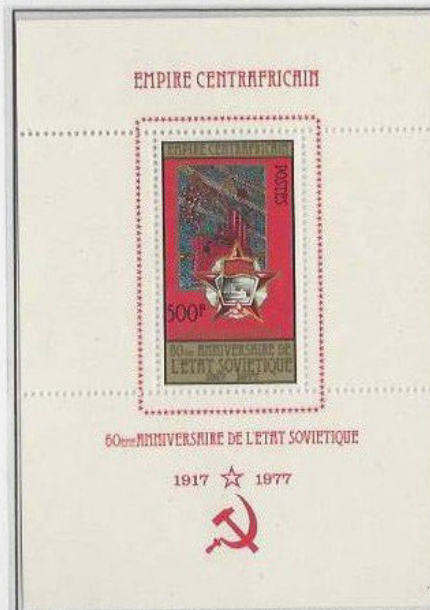
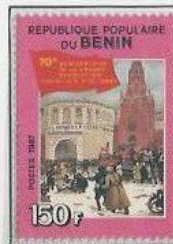
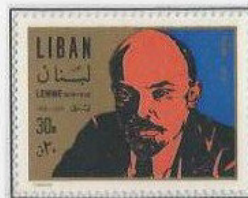
Soviet Union – 1961 – Telegram: Lenin reviewing the troops in Kremlin (02/23)



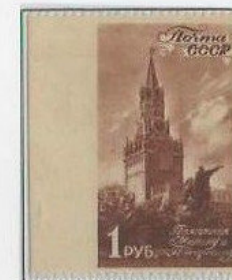
Without part of texts



His new government took up residence in the Kremlin ("Кремль").



Progressive Color Proof



Partial Perforation



Berlin - 1970 - Commemorative Postmark: Lenin



Double print



Transfer



Double print



The new capital Moscow ("Москва") then emerged as the new Bolshevik power center.



China - 2010 - Postal Stationery with postmark: Lenin and Kremlin (04/22)



Soviet Union - 1957 - Military mail - Free franking: 40th Anniversary of October Revolution - Moscow (12/02)

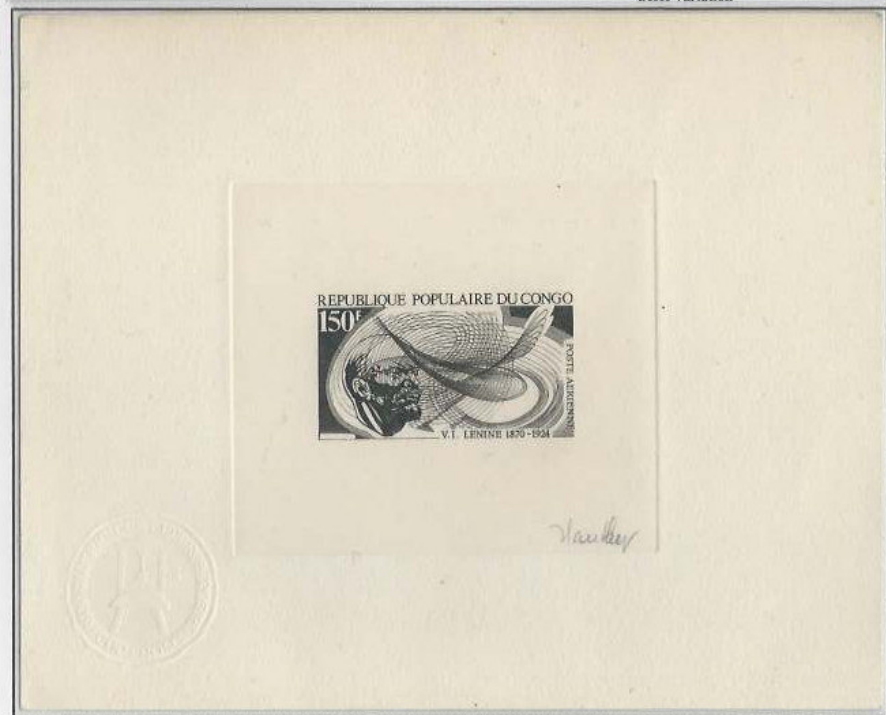
8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)



It was from Moscow that Lenin and his comrades ruled the empire they created over the coming decades.

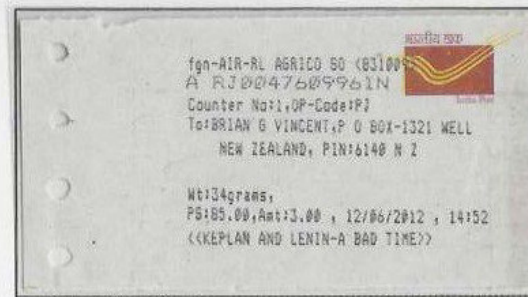


Color variation



Die proof in back - sunken on 160 x 120 mm card

8.3. Moscow, Russia's capital 8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)



India - 2012 - Registered Letter - Receipt: "Kerlan en Lenin - A bad time"

On August 30, 1918, a woman named Fanny Kaplan fired three shots on Lenin, when he was approaching his car after debating in a rally. Despite the severe injuries in shoulder and jaw, Lenin survived.

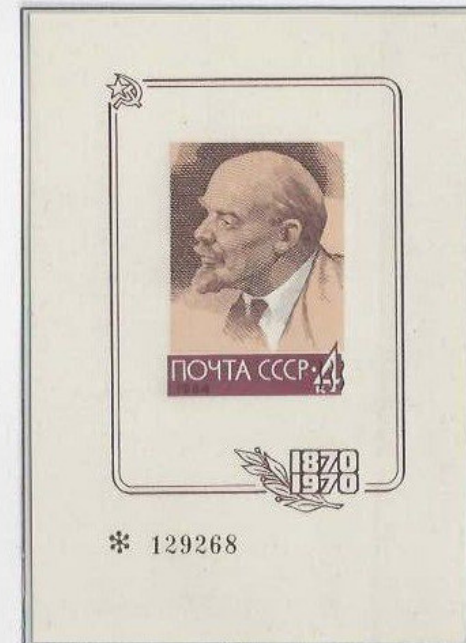


Error Essay

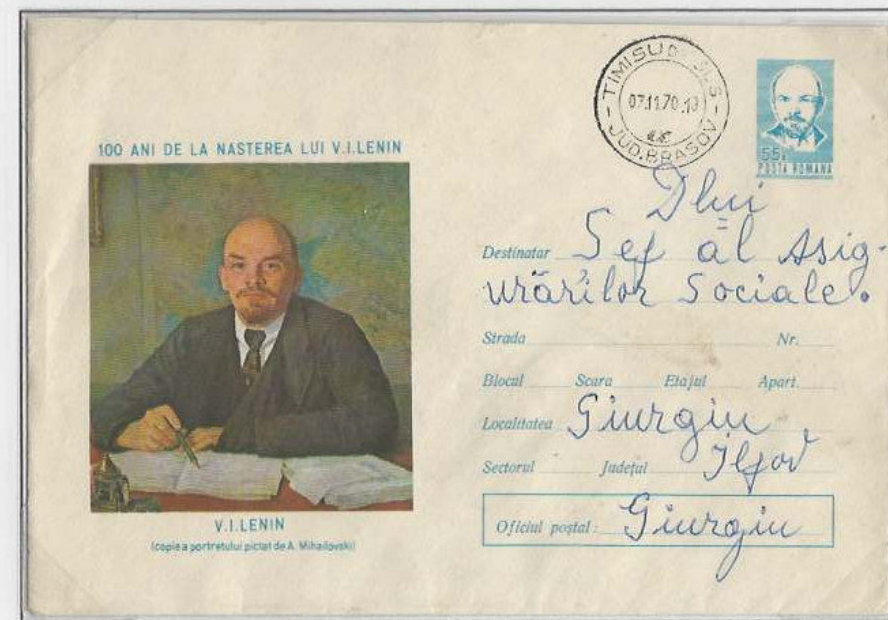
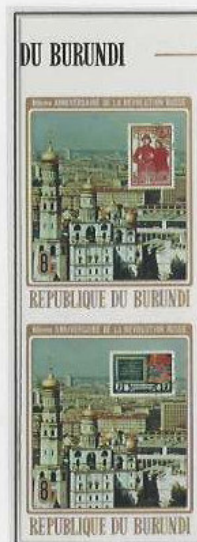


Without red

8.4. A FAILED ASSASSINATION



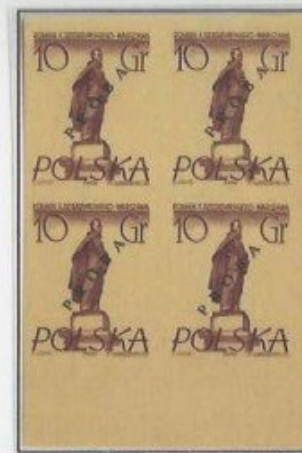
Specimen



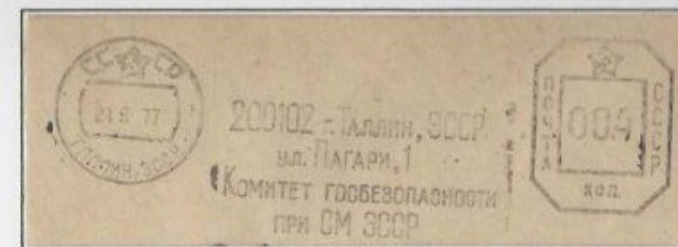
Romania - 1970 - Postal Stationery: Lenin (11/07)



Poland – 1977 - Commemorative Postmark: Felix Dzerzhinsky



Specimen



Soviet Union – 1977 – Meter Stamp: KGB

In December, 1917, Lenin appointed Felix Dzerzhinsky as Commissar for Internal Affairs and head of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (Cheka- ЧК - чрезвычайная комиссия), later called KGB (1934).



Without the light green



As Dzerzhinsky, a Polish-born Communist, later commented: "In the October Revolution, I was a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee, and then I was entrusted with the task of organizing the Extraordinary Commission for the Struggle against Sabotage and Counterrevolution I was appointed its Chairman, holding at the same time the post of Commissar for Internal Affairs."



Transfer



Soviet Union – 1977 – Registered Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Felix Dzerzhinsky and KGB (09/11)



Soviet Union – 1961 – Postal Stationery: Felix Dzerzhinsky - Statue



Without yellow-blue

Their job was to hunt down opponents and critics of the Bolsheviks, "enemies of the people", who were arrested, jailed, subject to postal censorship, tortured and killed.



Thus was created the communist model of state security.



Color variation



The Civil War occurred from 1918-1921. After a few months of victory in the revolution, ...



Soviet Union - 1989 - Commemorative Postmark: Pavel Dybenko - Military Commander

... the Bolsheviks were faced with a new threat power from within Russia itself.



Soviet Union - 1985 - Telegram: Lenin and Dzierzhinsky (10/18)



Soviet Union - 1945 - Field post - Free franking - Censored: Leningrad military school - NKVD - Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs (08/21)

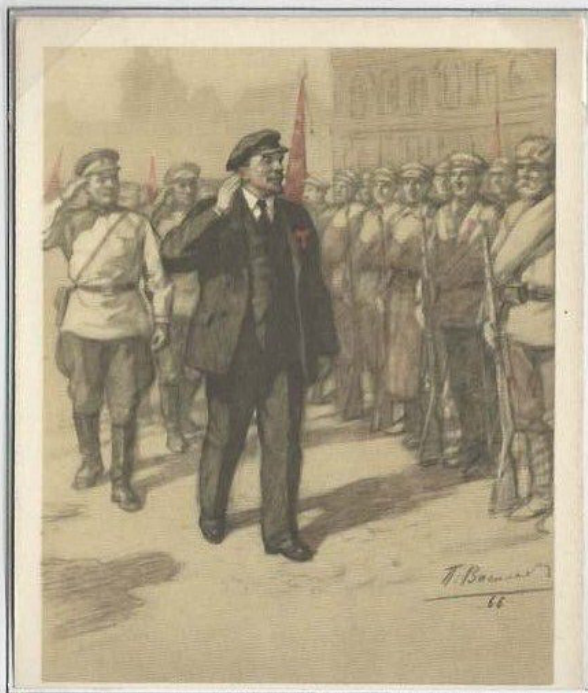


Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: Russian Civil War

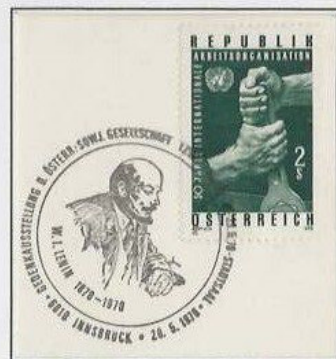


Color variation

A wide variety of political movements and their supporters took up arms to support or overthrow the government.



Soviet Union – 1968 – Postal Stationery: Lenin reviewing Red Army Troops



Austria – 1979 – Commemorative Postmark: Lenin

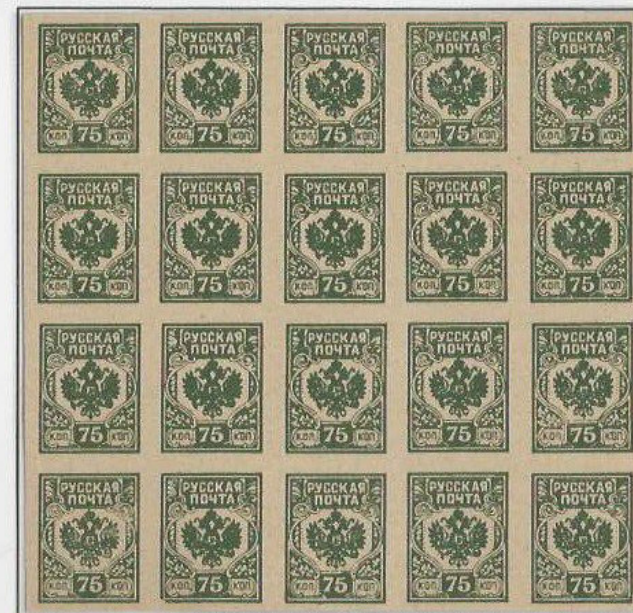
In January 1918, Lenin formed the Red Army.



Trotsky, Lenin and Dzerzhinsky



Color variation



Russia : Civil War : Western Army - Unissued - 75 Kop.

Although many different factions were involved in the civil war, the two main forces were the Red Army (communists) and the White Army (traditionalists).



Color Proof – Burundi



It was named for the color of the flag of the world Communist movement.

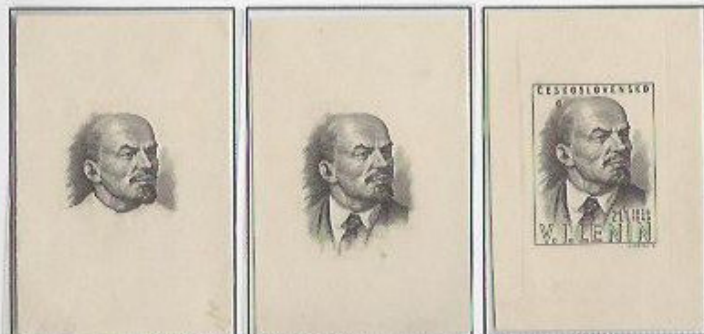


Soviet Union – 1943 – Field post – Free franking: Red Army (03/31)



Soviet Union – 1919 – Free franking: Chief the Soviet of Workers and Peasants - Police third section Totemsky County (08/22)

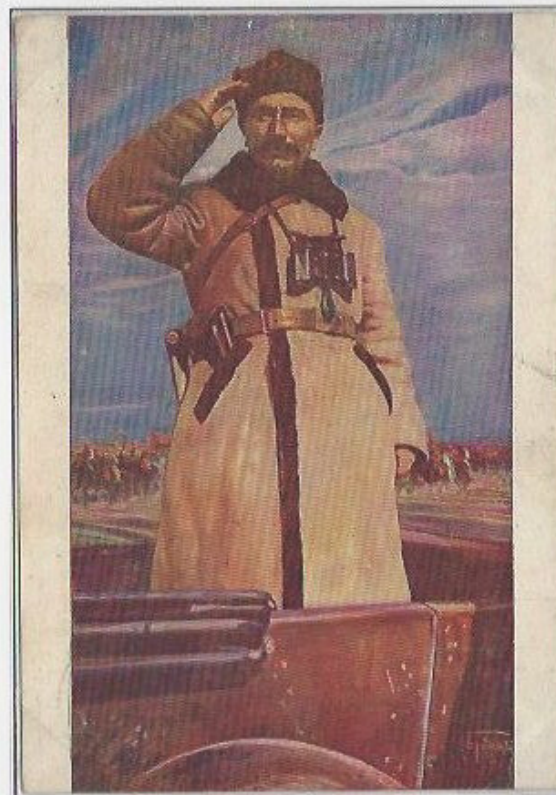
In spring 1919, the position of the young republic proved very grave. The internal counter-revolutionary armies and interventionists expanded their offensive on six fronts. In this complicated situation Lenin turned to the people and to the Party.



Vignette - Intermediary Proof

Proof

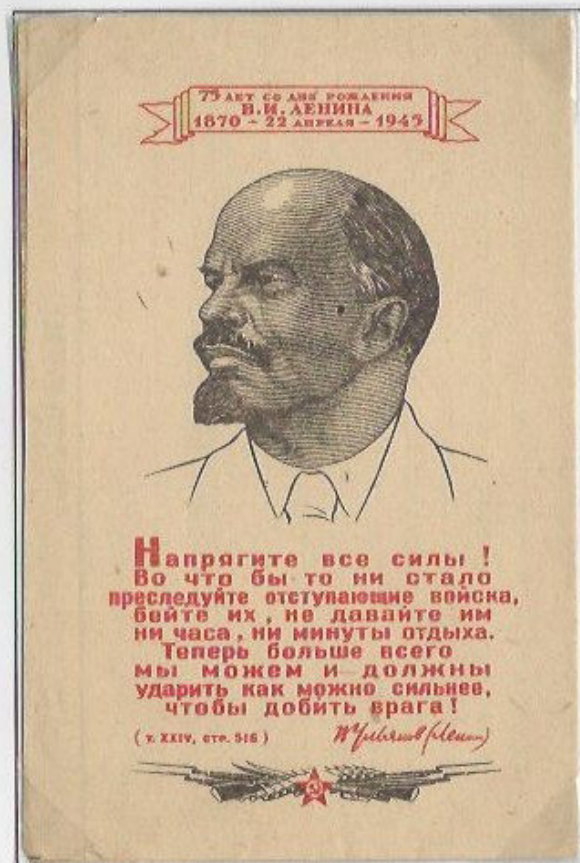
He wrote some articles this concern: "Theses of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the Situation on the Eastern Front", "To Comrade Soldiers of the Red Army".



Soviet Union - 1943 - Field post - Free franking: Commander Budyonny (12/07)



During the Civil War Semyon Budyonny organized a Red Cavalry force in the Don region, which eventually became the 1st Cavalry Army. This Army played an important role in Civil War for the Bolsheviks. Budyonny joined the Bolshevik party in 1919, and formed close relationships with Joseph Stalin.



Soviet Union - 1945 - Field Post - Free franking: 75 years since the birth of Lenin



Color Proof - Burundi



Color variation



Soviet Union - 1987 - Commemorative Postmark: Commander Chapayev



Soviet Union - 1971 - Telegram: Red Army

The Reds were able to take advantage of many variables present in times of war.



Soviet Union – 1919 – Field post – Free franking: Commissariat of military affairs of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Council of Tambov Province (01/28)

Much credit must go to Trotsky which was a brilliant War Commissar.



Bulgaria – 1949 – Postal Stationery: Lenin speaking (07/18)

As an icon of this time, in 1920, Lenin made a famous speech in Sverdlov Square (Moscow) at the parade of Red Army troops, leaving for the Polish front. Lenin always defending their revolution!



Soviet Union – 1979 – Military mail – Free franking – Group of the soviet troops at Germany: 60 years of the 1st horsing in army – commander Timoshenko (06/27)



Bulgaria – 1970 – Postal Stationery: Lenin speaking (03/20)

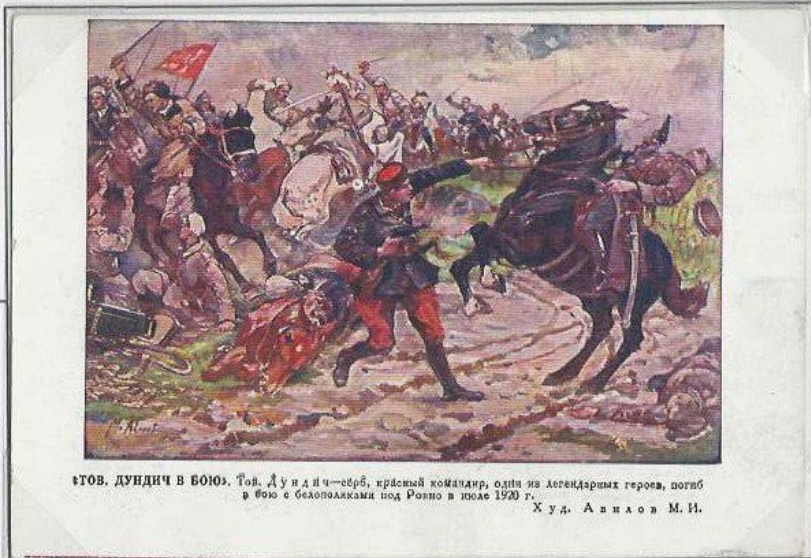
8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)



Perforation Shift and Red misplaced



Perforation Shift



170В. ДУНДИЧ В БОЮ. Тов. Ду н д и ч — с е р б, к р а с н ы й к о м а н д и р, о д и н и з л е г е н д а р н ы х г е р о в, п о г и б в б о ю с б е л о п о л а ч к а м и п о д Р о в н о в и ю л е 1920 г. Худ. А в и л о в М. И.

Soviet Union — 1943 — Field post — Free franking: Red Army - Victory near Rovno 1920 (05/19)



The more organizationally proficient Red Army, won the civil war, defeating the White Russian forces and their allies in 1920. All Russia is now red.



8.6. Civil War 8. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT (1917 / 1922)

Faced with a country ravaged by war and poverty, Lenin instituted a New Economic Policy.



Progressive color Proof



To initiate the Russian economic recovery, on 21 February 1920, he launched the GOELRO plan, the State Commission for Electrification of Russia (Государственная комиссия по электрификации России).



Color variation



Transfer



Soviet Union — 1967 — Postal Stationery: Red Army



Soviet Union — 1977 — Postal Stationery: Lenin and Electrification

Lenin declared "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the entire country."

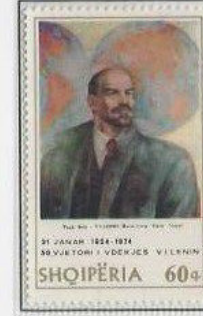


Proof: Spartacist Movement

To Lenin "Our Socialist Republic will stay strong, as fact of international socialism and as an example for working crowds."



Perforation Shift



East Germany - 1944 - Commemorative Postmark: German Communist Party



Transfer



France - 1990 - Commemorative Postmark: PCF



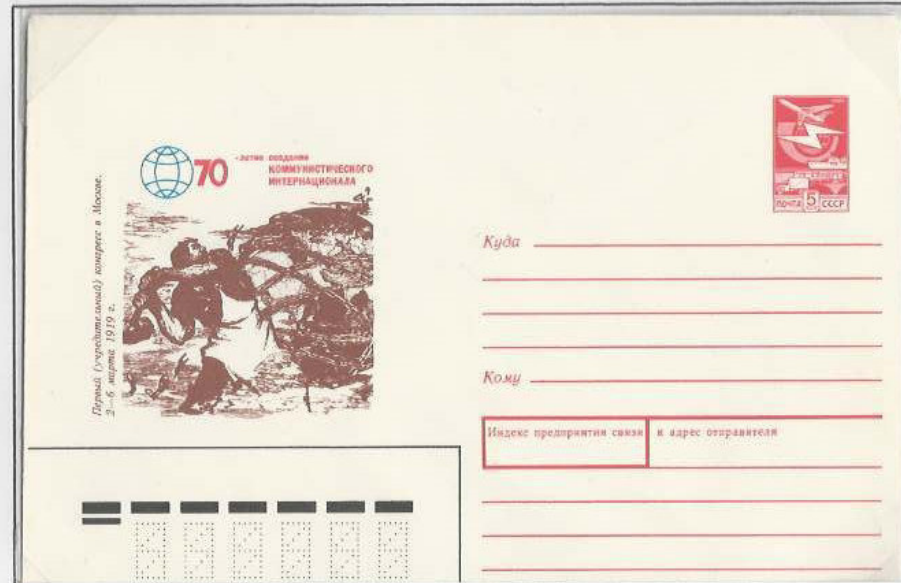
Bulgaria - 1963 - Meter Stamp: Bulgarian Communist Party



Italy - 1993 - Commemorative Postmark: PCI

As stated in his Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism Lenin's revolutionary project embraced not just Russia but the world. To implement world revolution the Third or Communist International was convened in Russia in 1919.

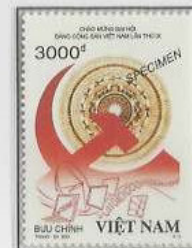
Lenin forged a model of the Communist Party which was followed by the world.



Soviet Union - 1989 - Postal Stationery: Communist International 70th anniversary



Introduction of popular power



Specimen



China - 2011 - Booklet: Chinese Communist Party

The principles of "the leading role of the party" and "democratic centralism" — meaning an almost military organizational discipline within the party—were supposed to be practiced by all Communist.



Italy - 1982 - Meter Stamp: Italian Communist Youth Federation - Central Committee



Intermediary Proof



Soviet Union - 1962 - Field post - Free franking: Communist Party (12/09)



Czechoslovakia - 1951 - Free franking: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (05/24)



Never issued

His leadership, and his conception of the revolutionary party as a disciplined, military-style organization, served as an important model for later revolutionary leaders of the 20th century, such as Mao Zedong, Sun Yat Tsen, Ho Chi Ming, Che Guevara and Fidel Castro.



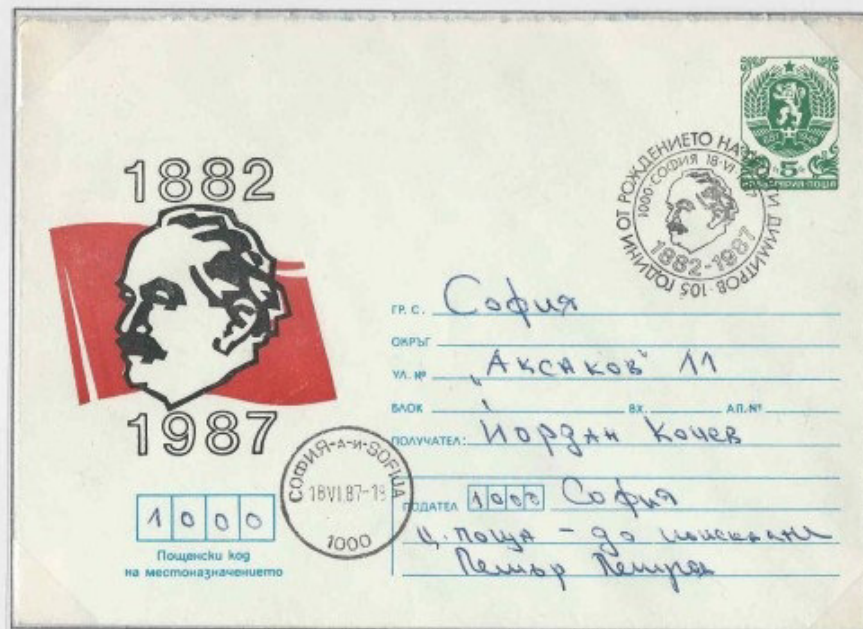
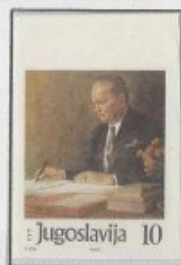
Never issued



China - 2000 - Postal Stationery - Military mail: Sun Yat Tsen (12/31)



In eastern Europe, known as the Iron Curtain, communist leaders were eternalized in power. Stand out Josip Tito in Yugoslavia, Boleslaw Bierut in Poland, Georgi Dimitrov in Bulgaria, Enver Hoxha in Albania and Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania.



Bulgaria - 1987 - Postal Stationery: Georgi Dimitrov (06/18)

The international communism tried very early to think about yourself. Conferences and symposium are held for this purpose.



Proof



Têtes-bêche



East Germany - 1976 - Commemorative Postmark: Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Europe



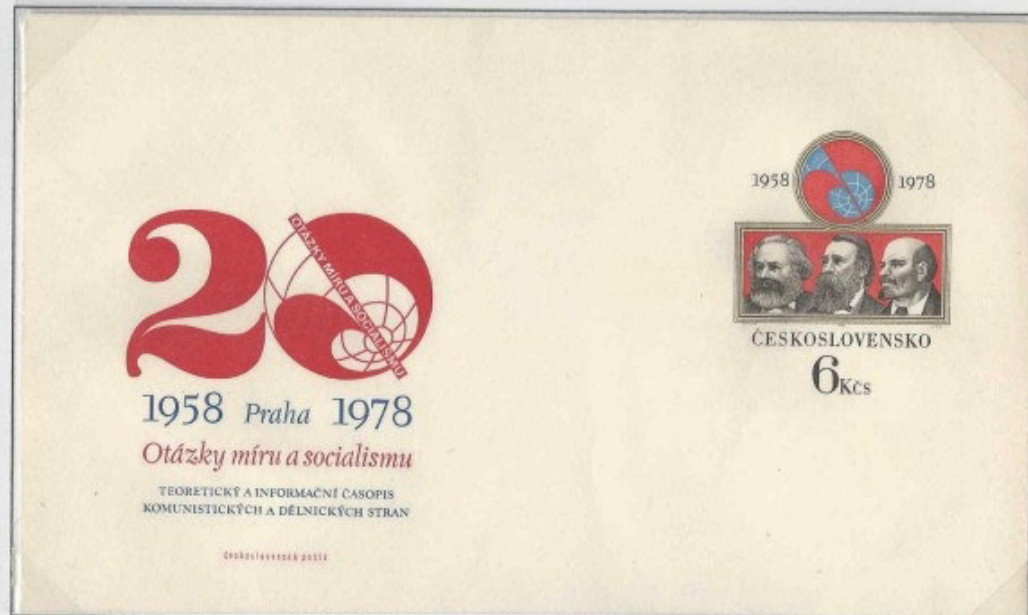
Problems of Peace and Socialism (Russian: Проблемы мира и социализма), often referred to by the name of its English-language edition World Marxist Review (WMR), was a joint theoretical and ideological magazine of communist and workers parties around the world. It existed for 32 years, until it closed down in June 1990.



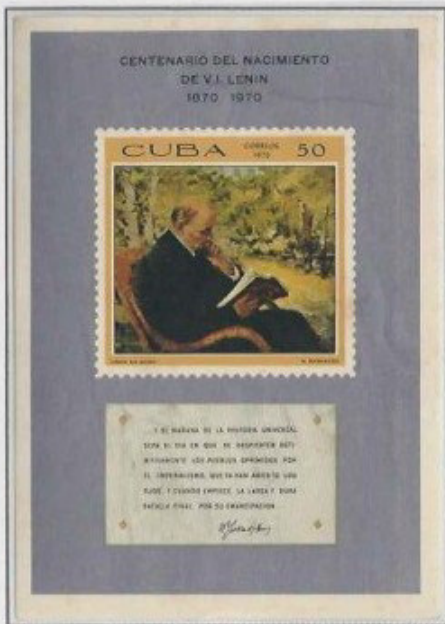
Proof



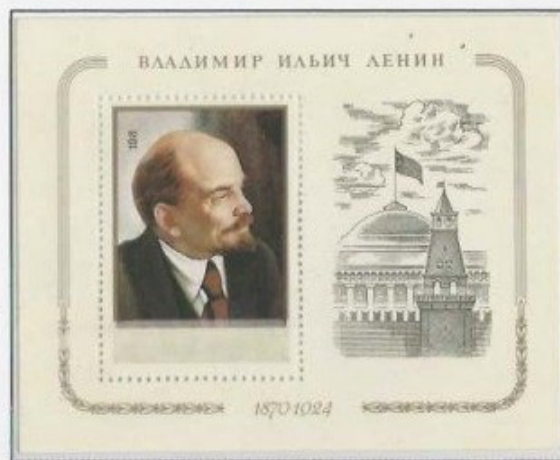
Proof



Czechoslovakia - 1978 - Postal Stationery: Problems of Peace and Socialism



Gorki is the name of a small village situated 30 kilometers southeast of Moscow and the beautiful estate located there. Lenin spent the last years of his life in this region.



Missing face value and country name



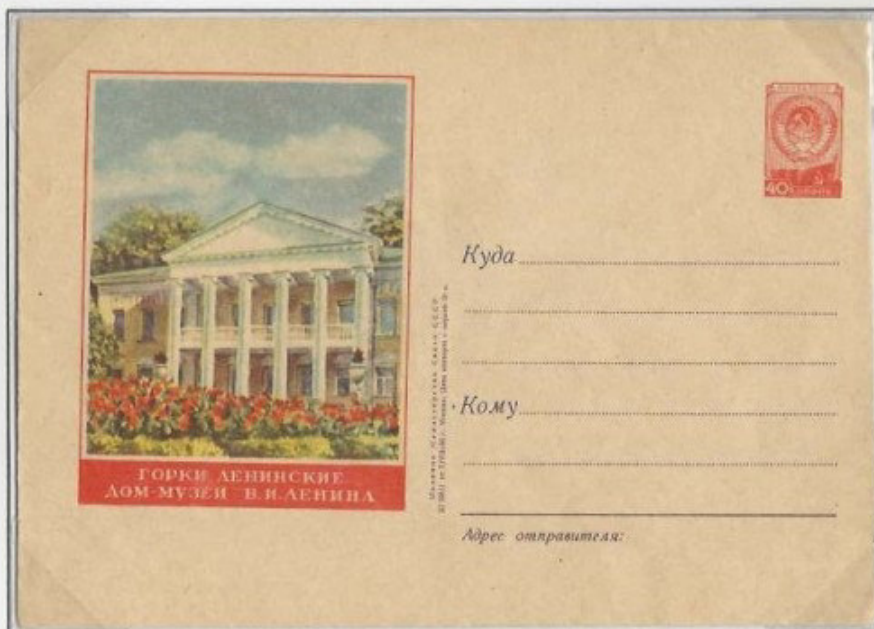
Soviet Union - 1943 - Field post - Free franking: house at Gorki where Lenin died - poster with Lenin at mourning linen in the center of house (09/18)



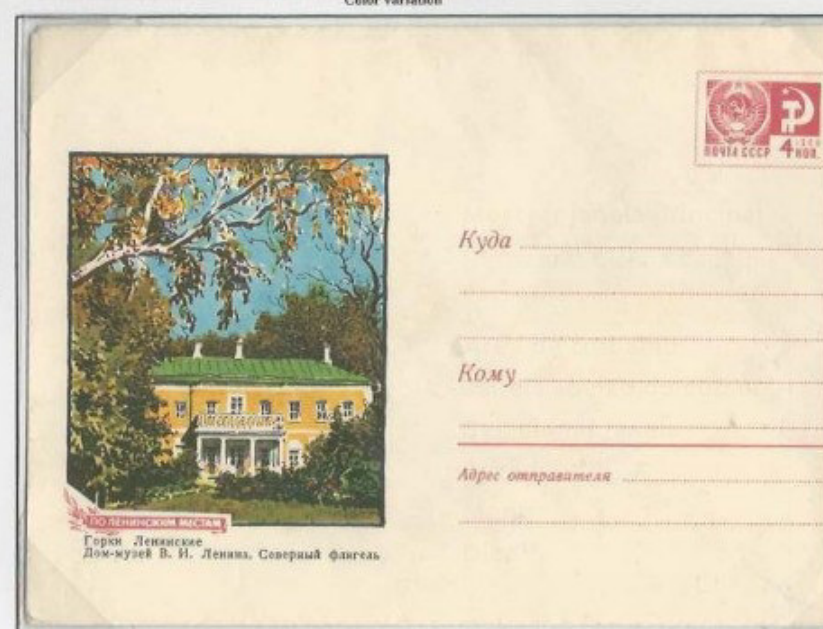
Color variation

Finally, Lenin died of a cerebral hemorrhage at 18.50 hrs, Moscow time, on 21 January 1924, aged 53, in Gorki.

The "Gorki Leninsky Estate", after the revolution of 1917, was confiscated and turned into Lenin's residence where he recovered once after being wounded in 1918 and again after the stroke in 1922.



Soviet Union - 1956 - Postal Stationery: Gorki Leninsky Estate



Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: Gorki Leninsky Estate

9. LATER LIFE AND DEATH



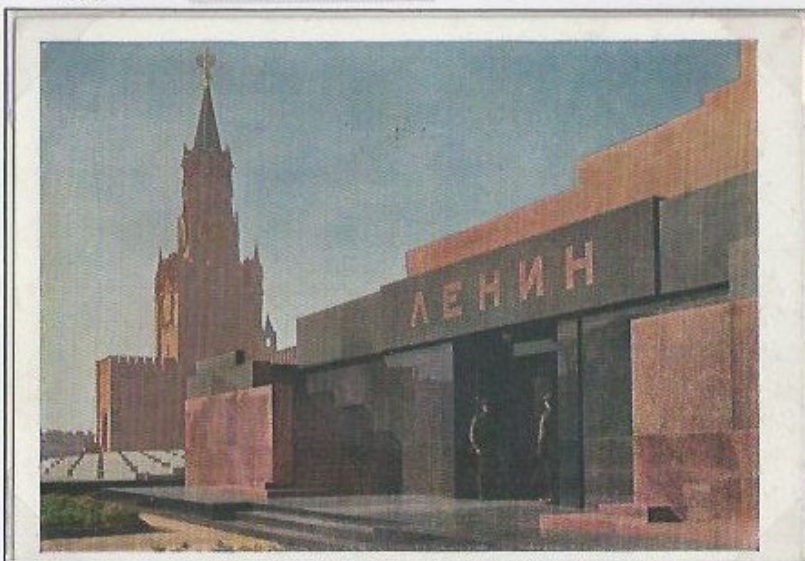
Proof



Soviet Union - 1954 - Postal Stationery: Lenin Mausoleum (01/07)



Before Lenin died, he said he wished to be buried beside his mother. When he died, Stalin and his communists let the people in Russia look at his body. Because people kept coming they decided not to bury him, and preserved his body instead. A building was built in Red Square, Moscow over the body so that people could see it. It is called the Lenin Mausoleum.



Soviet Union - 1943 - Field post - Free franking: Lenin Mausoleum (07/15)

9.1. Death 9. LATER LIFE AND DEATH



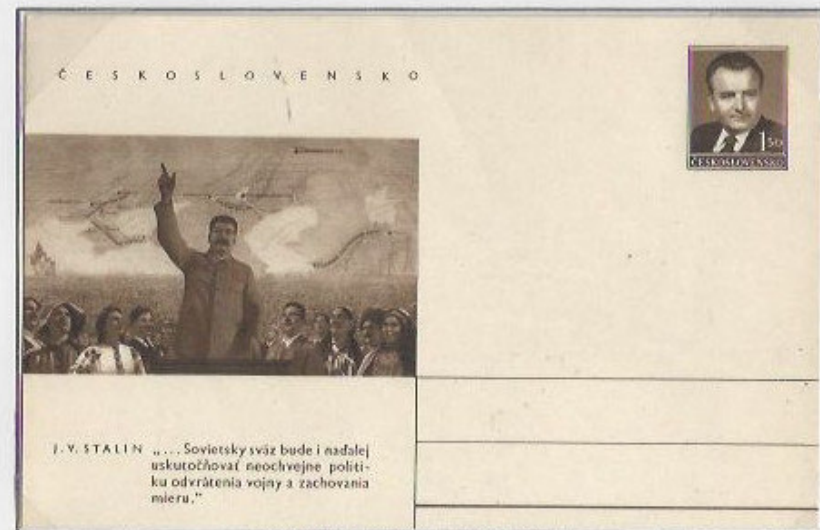
Josef Vissarionovitch Stalin (Russian: Иосиф Виссарионович Сталин) was forty-five years of age when Lenin died in 1924. He played only a minor role in the October revolution. However, by 1924 he had consolidated his political position somewhat as the People's Commissar for Nationalities and General Secretary of the Communist Party.



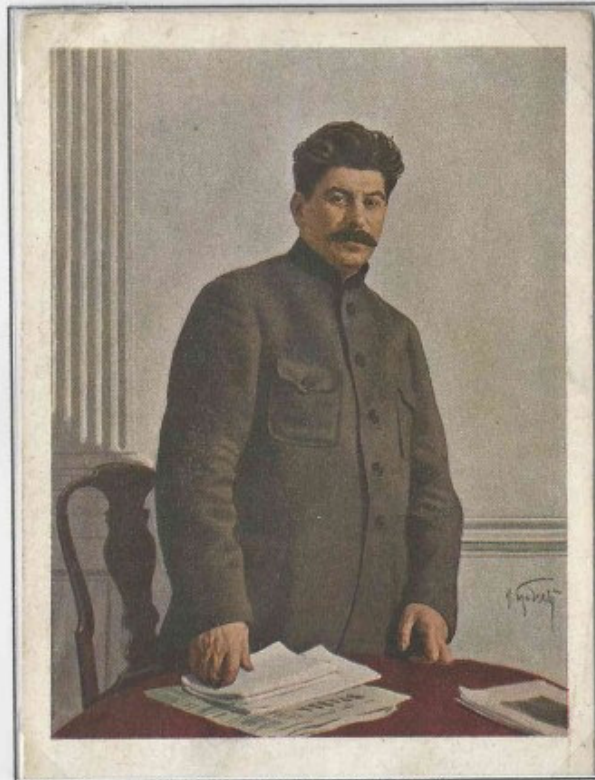
Soviet Union - 1949 - Postal Stationery: Stalin



Transfer



Czechoslovakia - 1949 - Maxi card: Josef Stalin



Soviet Union - 1929 - Postal Stationery: Stalin

He thus had a good overview of politics to help him in his bid for the position of Lenin's successor.



Proof

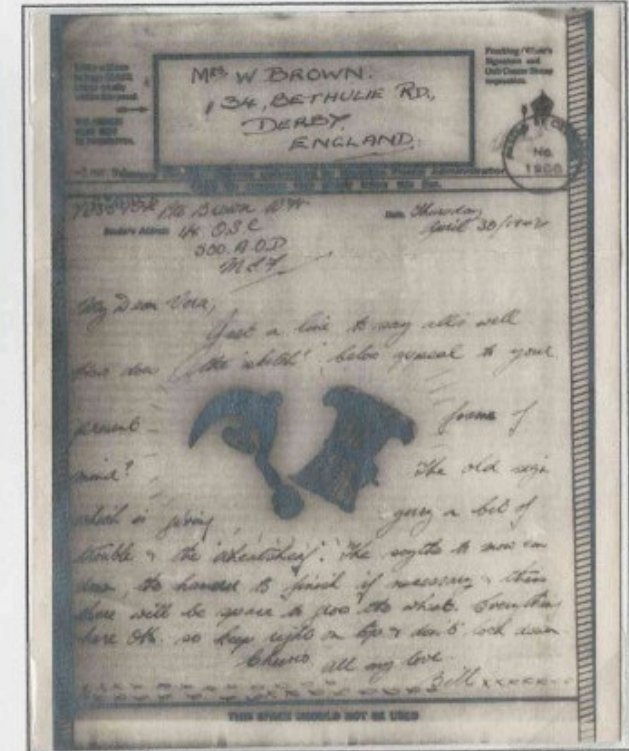


Proof

Under the leadership of Stalin (1924 - 1953), the Soviet went on to achieve superpower status. Soviet Union played a decisive role in the defeat of Nazi Germany in World War II. The advance of the Russian troops has disseminated the communism in Eastern Europe and the World.



Liberation overprint



England - 1945 - Airgraph: Hammer and Sickle



Soviet Union - 1946 - Postal Stationery: Stalin (02/10)



Misplaced



Czechoslovakia - 1945 - Postal Stationery: Liberation overprint



Liberation overprint



Liberation overprint



Liberation overprint

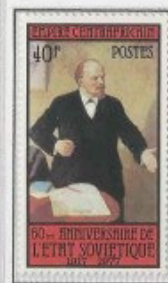
9. LATER LIFE AND DEATH

9.3. LENIN'S CULT OF PERSONALITY 9 LATER LIFE AND DEATH

9.3. Lenin's Cult of Personality



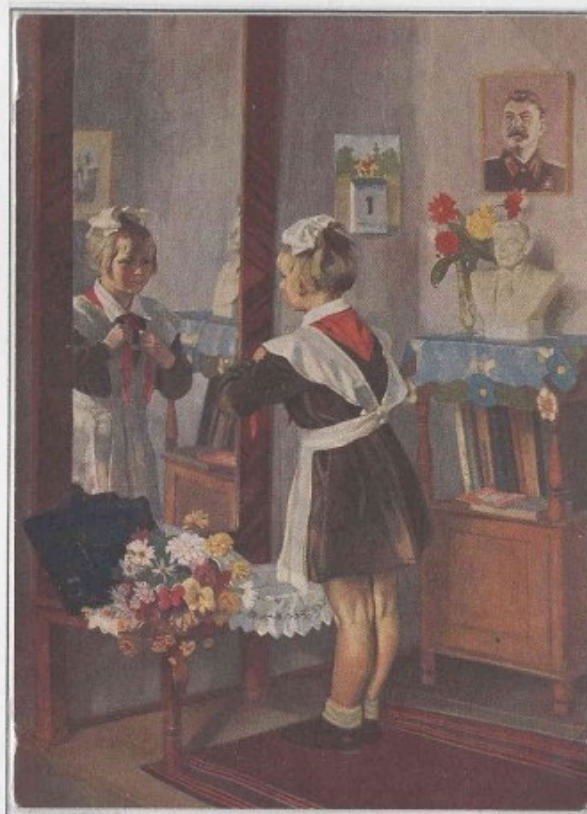
It cannot be denied that there was, a cult of personality around Lenin. Revered to an almost God-like status in the Soviet Union, Lenin's image was correlated with numerous goods or public things.



East Germany - 1970 - Commemorative Postmark: Lenin Year - 1970



After Lenin's death Stalin promoted an extravagant, quasi-Byzantine cult around both himself and Lenin.



Soviet Union - 1954 - Postal Stationery: Stalin's portrait on the wall



Progressive Color Proof



East Germany - 1952 - Slogan Cancellation: Learn from the Soviet people. Learn from the great Stalin, how to build socialism!

The Order of Lenin (Russian: Орден Ленина, Orden Lenina), for example, was the highest decoration bestowed by the Soviet Union. Established 6 April 1930. Awarded to civilians for outstanding services rendered to the State, to members of the armed forces for exemplary service, and to recipients of the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor.



Postage stamps were widely used in the propaganda of communism and promoting the works of Lenin.



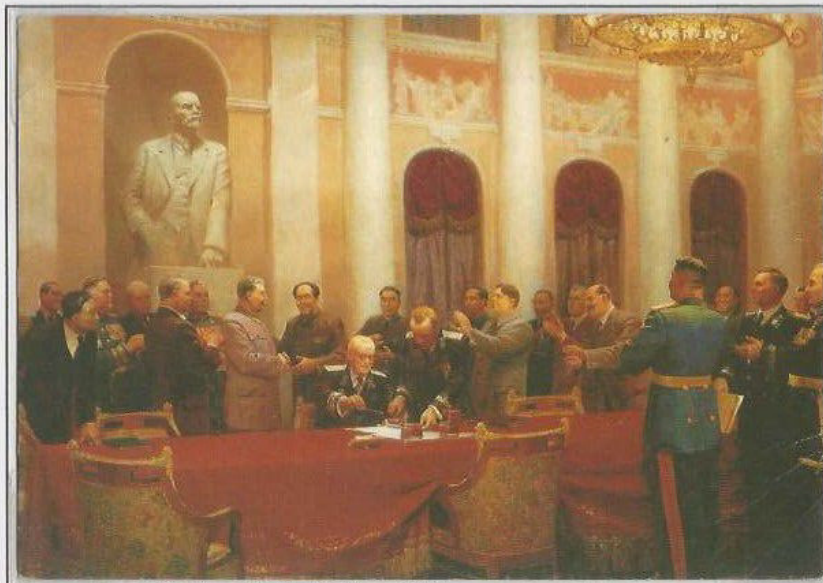
Progressive Color Proof

Maxim Gorky wrote the book I.V. Lenin (В.И. Ленин), reminiscence, 1924-1931, a work about their days with Lenin (1924-1932).



Soviet Union - 1970 - Postal Stationery: Order of Lenin (05/27)

Kwame Nkrumah, Leader of Ghana, for example, was the winner of the Lenin Peace Prize in 1963.



Soviet Union – 1950 – Postal Stationery: Official events



Lenin was an omniscient presence in military parades, civic events, official events, in all communist governments and organizations.



Soviet Union – 1959 – Postal Stationery: Vladimir Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization (04/29)

Vladimir Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization (Russian: Всесоюзная пионерская организация имени В. И. Ленина), was a mass youth organization of the USSR for children of age 10–15 in the Soviet Union between 1922 and 1991.



Color variation

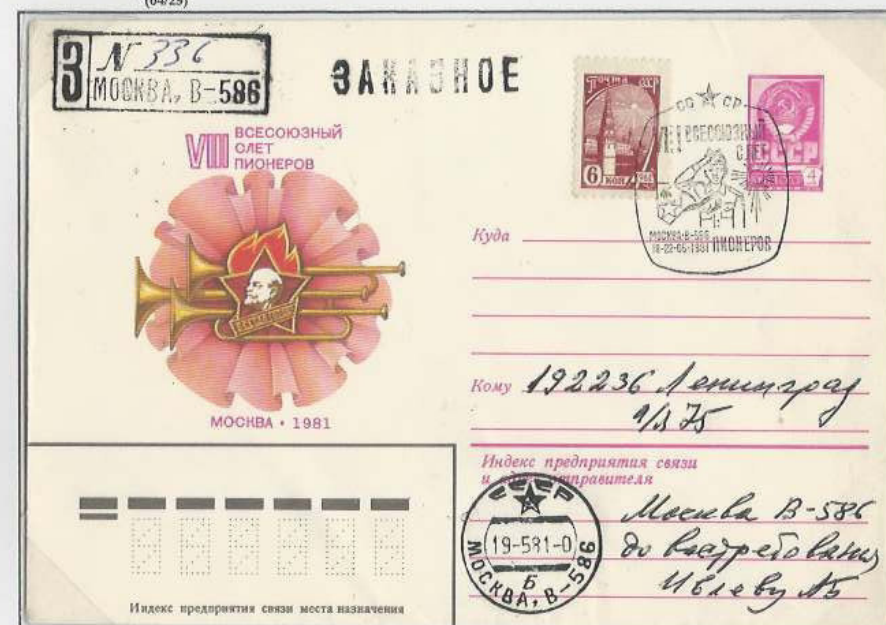


Unissued

Similar to the Scouting organisations of the Western world, Pioneers learned skills of social cooperation and attended publicly funded summer camps.



Soviet Union – 1968 – Postal Stationery: Military parades



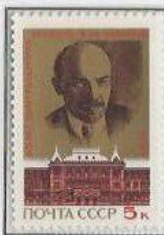
Soviet Union – 1981 – Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization (05/19)



Proof



Poland - 1980 - Commemorative Postmark: Lenin Museum in Krakow



Many museums around the world have Lenin as its central object. The primal function these museums were to present the life and ideas of Lenin.



МУРМАНСК.

Проект им. В. И. Ленина.

Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: Murmansk - Lenin Avenue



13.3.1970

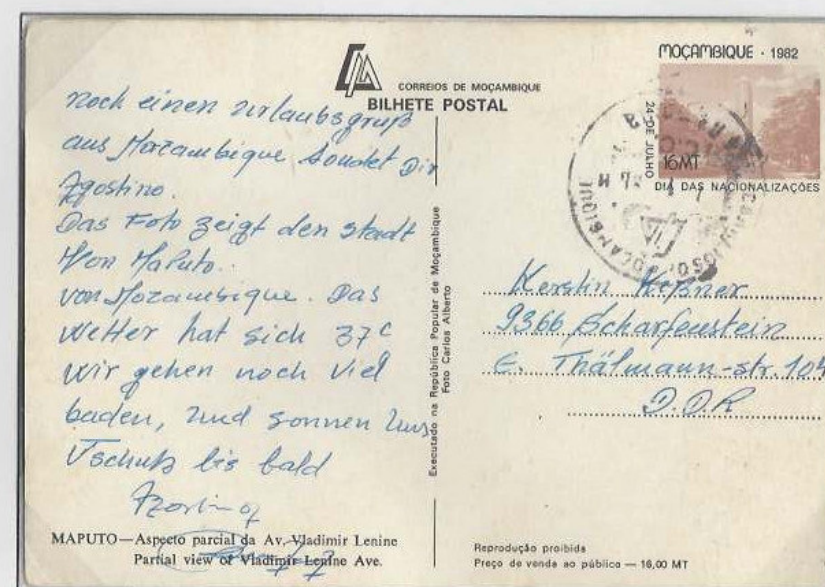
Streets and Avenues were named or renamed in honor of famous Russian revolution leader.



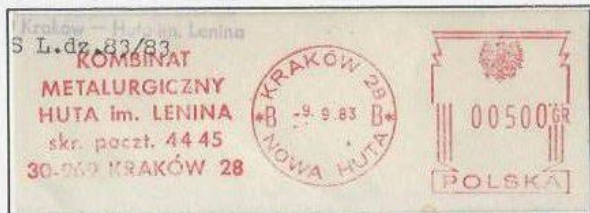
Czechoslovakia - 1973 - Slogan Cancellation: Visit the Museum Lenin in Praha



Soviet Union - 1969 - Postal Stationery: Central Lenin Museum in Moscow

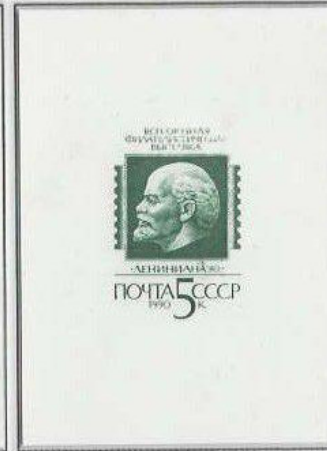
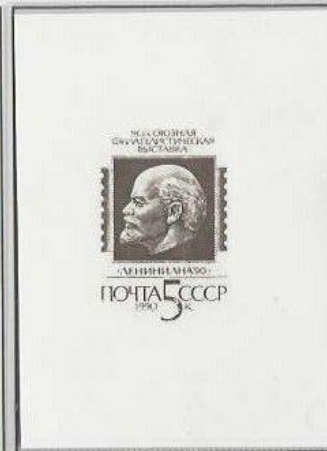
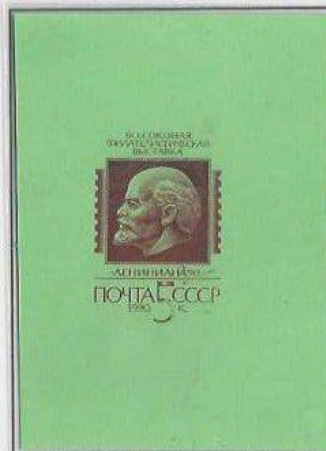


Mozambique - 1982 - Postal stationery: Lenin Avenue in Maputo



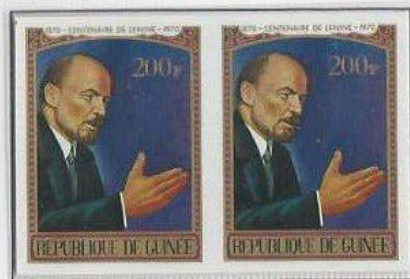
Poland – 1983 – Meter Stamp: Lenin Smelter

Many state-owned conglomerates were baptized also with the name of Lenin.



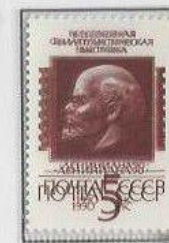
Color Proof

Philatelic exhibitions are made in his honor. For example, LENINIANA-90. Equally, schools are built with the same purpose.



Soviet Union – 1962 – Meter Stamp: Lenin State Library

The Russian State Library (Russian: Российская государственная библиотека) is the national library of Russia, located in Moscow. It is the largest in the country and the third largest in the world for its collection of books (17.5 million). It was named the V. I. Lenin State Library of the USSR from 1925 until it was renamed in 1992 as the Russian State Library



Transfer

Double print

Proof



Soviet Union – 1976 – Postal Stationery: V. I. Lenin State Library (09/23)



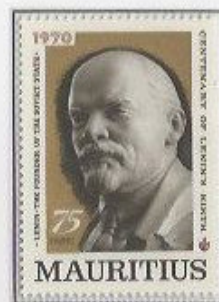
The sports stadium of Moscow was called Lenin (Центральный стадион имени В. И. Ленина).



Cuba – 1975 – Postal Stationery: Lenin Vocational School (09/20)



Soviet Union – 1943 – Field post – Free franking: statue by V. Lenin at museum by Lenin at blockade Leningrad (09/29)



In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, many cities had monuments and statues of Vladimir Lenin. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, many of them were broken with no permission from their authors.



Color variation



Soviet Union – 1963 – Field post – Free franking: Statue of Lenin in Vilnius (10/00)



Transfer



Proof



Never issued

This happened even earlier in the European post-Communist states and in the Baltic states. However, in many of the former Soviet Republics (namely Russia, Belarus and Ukraine) many remain, and some new ones have been erected.

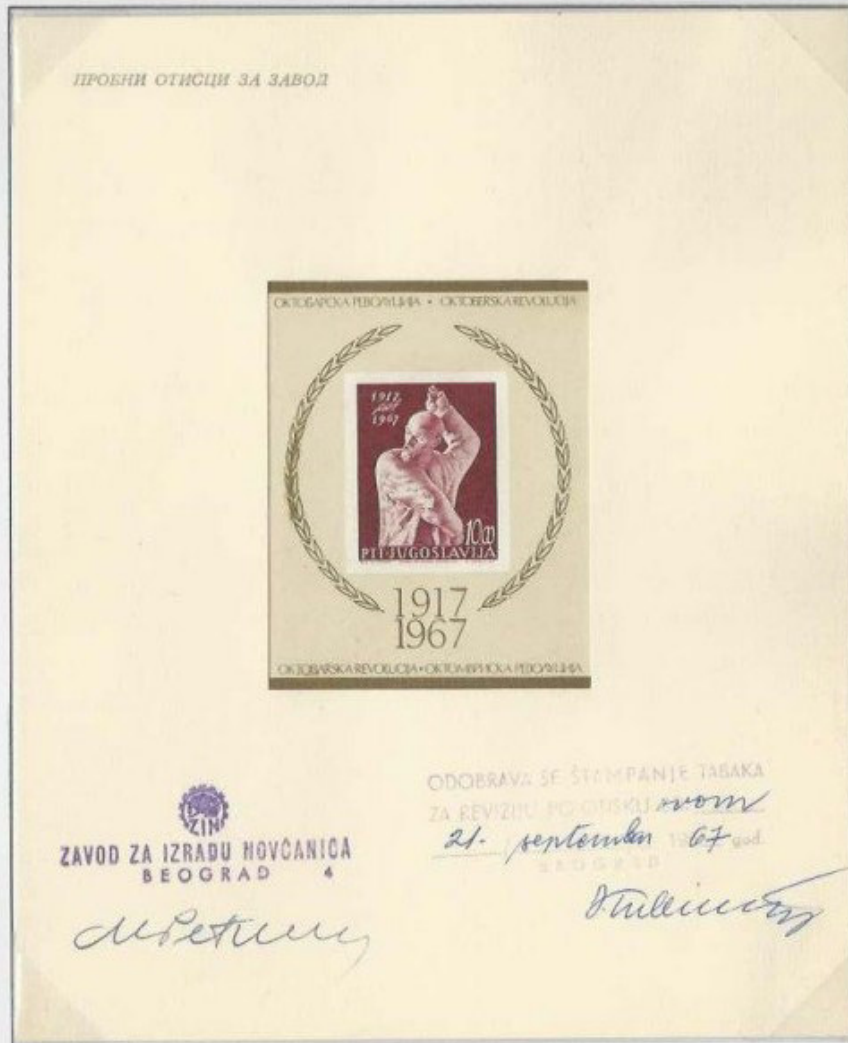


Proof



Proof

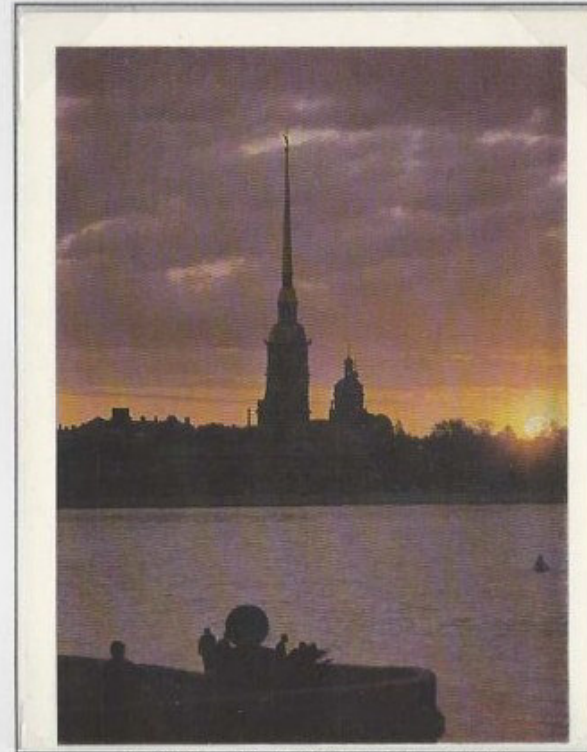
Also several Soviet works of art-paintings, sculptures, graphics, and items of folk art were created in homage to Lenin.



Die proof



Color Proof



Soviet Union - 1968 - Postal Stationery: View - Leningrad



Soviet Union - 1967 - Commemorative Postmark: Leningrad

The city of **St. Petersburg** had been renamed Petrograd by the Czar in 1914, but was renamed Leningrad in memory of Lenin in 1924. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 Leningrad was again named St. Petersburg, which it remains to this today.

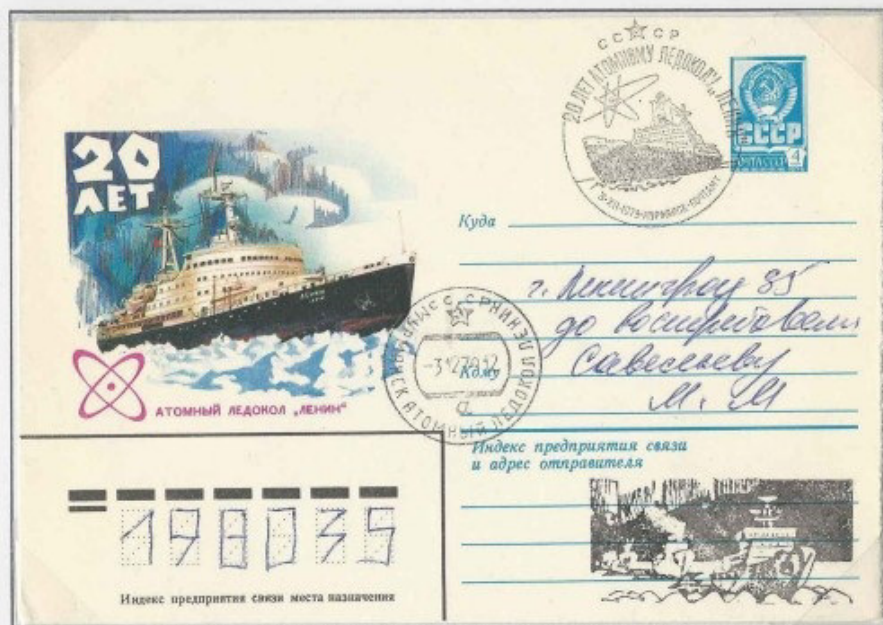
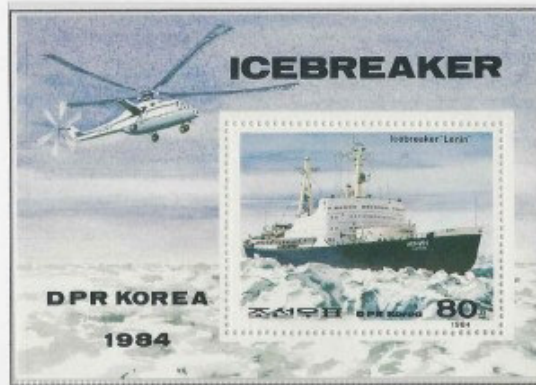


Soviet Union - 1977 - Postal Stationery: Smolny Institute - Leningrad



Romania – 1979 – Slogan Cancellation: Icebreaker Lenin

Icebreakers and other vessels receive the name of Lenin.



Soviet Union – 1979 – Postal Stationery with Commemorative Postmark: Icebreaker Lenin (12/03)



Bulgaria – 1942 – free franking: "Exhibition the Soviet paradise" - head cut off impaled on the symbol of communist hammer and sickle (10/13)

Anti-communism is opposition to communism, the doctrine advocated and applied by Lenin. Organized anti-communism developed in reaction to the rise of communism, especially after the 1917 October Revolution in Russia and reaching global dimensions during the Cold War.



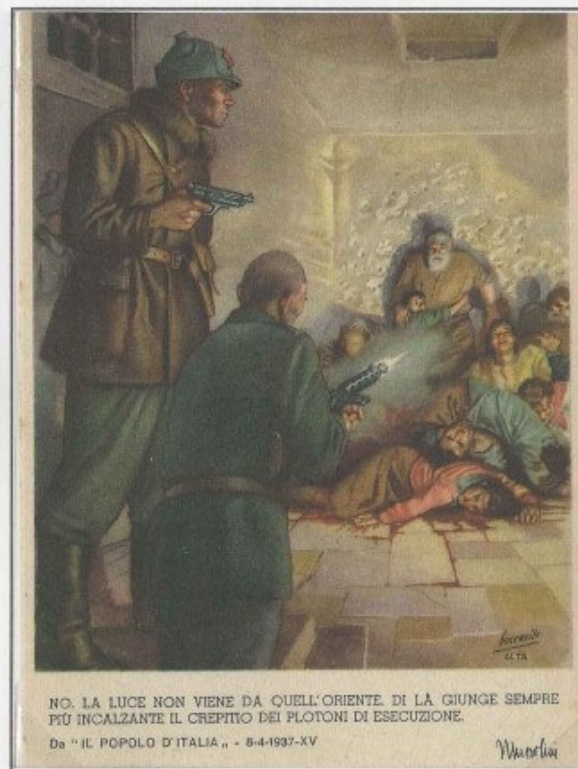
France – 1942 – letter with postmarks: Europe against Bolshevism (04/30)



Capitalists, anarchists, nazis and fascists is groups who defended these theses anti-communist.



Germany - 1942 - Commemorative Postmark: "Exhibition the Soviet paradise"



Italy - Military Postal Stationery - Free franking: Anti-communism (12/22)

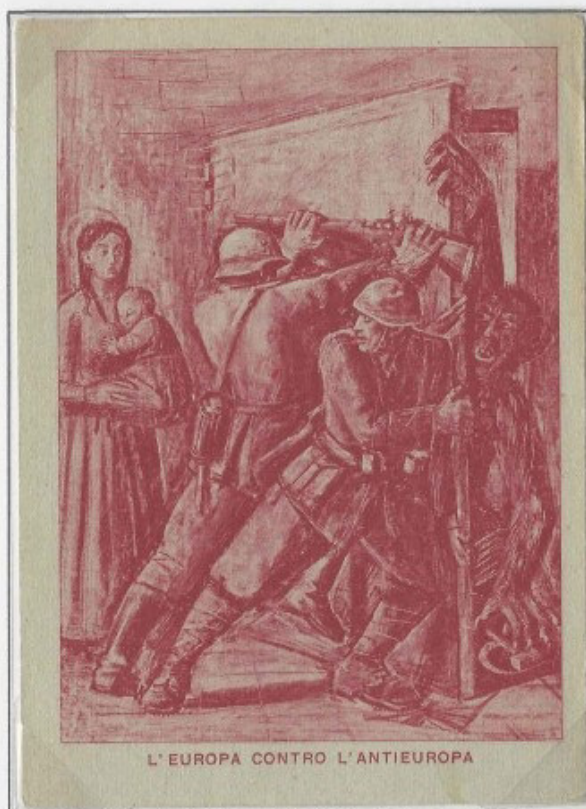


Germany - 1941 - Commemorative Postmark: Anti-communism

Anti-communists argue that the repression was brutal during communist leaders's rule, which eliminated numerous political opponents by extra judicial executions with imprisonment of several million people in correctional labor camps in remote areas and family separations.



Another anti-communist argument: the economic planning ineffective, at various times has generated hunger. In the decade of 60 Communism publicly advertised failures. The Communist Imperialism another blemish insurmountable to many.



Italy - Military Postal Stationery - Free franking: Anti-communism (07/31)



Specimen



Historian Robert Conquest, for example, has argued that Communism was responsible for tens of millions of deaths during the 20th century.



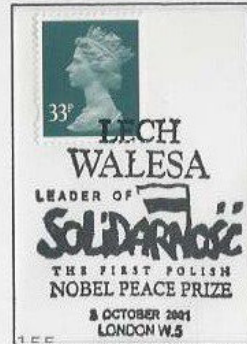
Cambodia - 1971 - obliteration red: Khmer (this time pro American) assaulted by imperialist Vietcong and North Vietnamese (02/11)



Hungary - 1991 - Postal Stationery: Hungarian Uprising



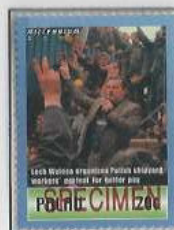
In 1956 occurred the first acute crisis in the satellite states in Eastern Europe, the Hungarian Uprising. This movement is crushed!



England - 2001 - Commemorative Postmark: "Lech Wałęsa"



Black print

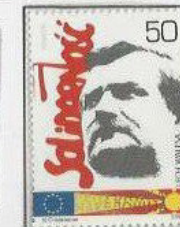


Specimen



Poland - 2012 - Postal Stationery: Solidarity (03/30)

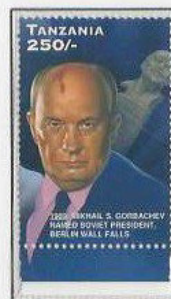
In August 31, 1980 at the Gdańsk Shipyard (Poland) under the leadership of Lech Wałęsa appears the union Solidarity (Polish: Solidarność). It was the first non-communist party-controlled trade union in a Warsaw Pact country.



Switzerland - 1956 - Letter - Returned to sender - Postal services suspended during the Hungarian Uprising (10/30)



Poland - 1982 - Registered Letter - Censured - Martial law: Solidarity and other smaller organizations were banned and persecuted (10/11)



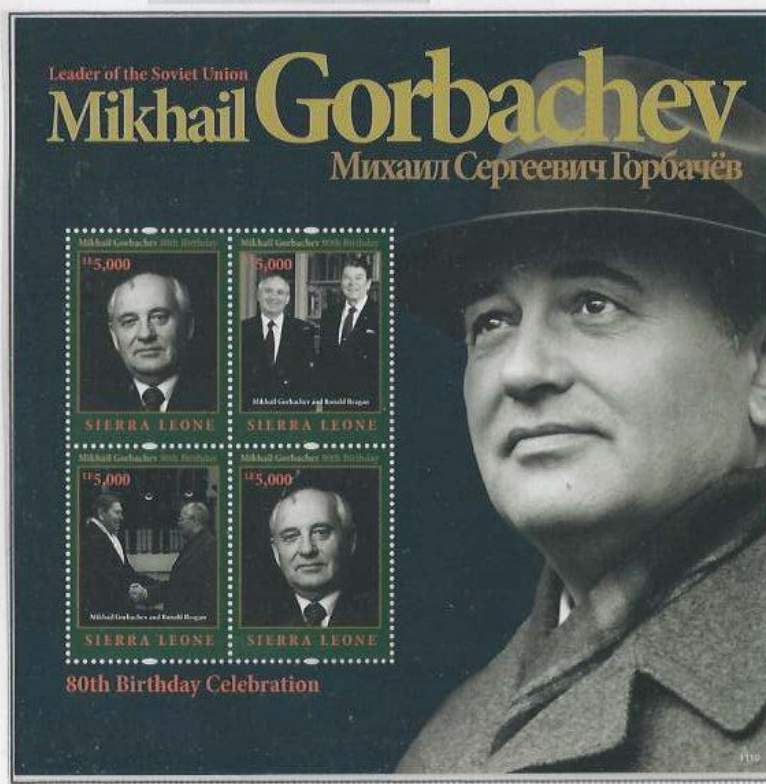
In March of 1985, when Mikhail Gorbachev (Михаил Горбачёв) became general secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the need for political reforms and significant social and economic changes was being pressured by society.



Gorbachev's platform for a new Soviet Union was founded on two terms: glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring). But this was not enough.



Communism began to fall. This occurs primarily outside of the Soviet Empire's in 1989. The emblem of this period is the fall of the Berlin Wall, built in 1961.



9. LATER LIFE AND DEATH

This movement was known also as the Fall of Communism, the Collapse of Communism, the Revolutions of Eastern Europe and the Autumn of Nations.



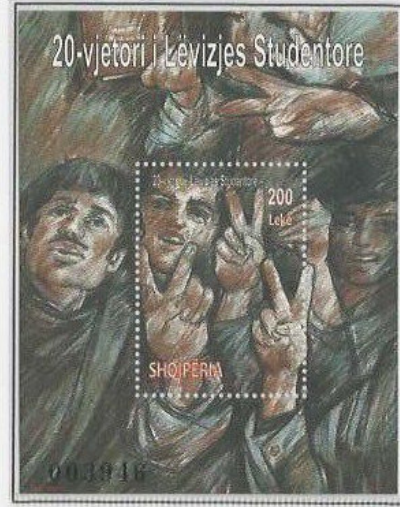
East Germany - Progressive Color Proof



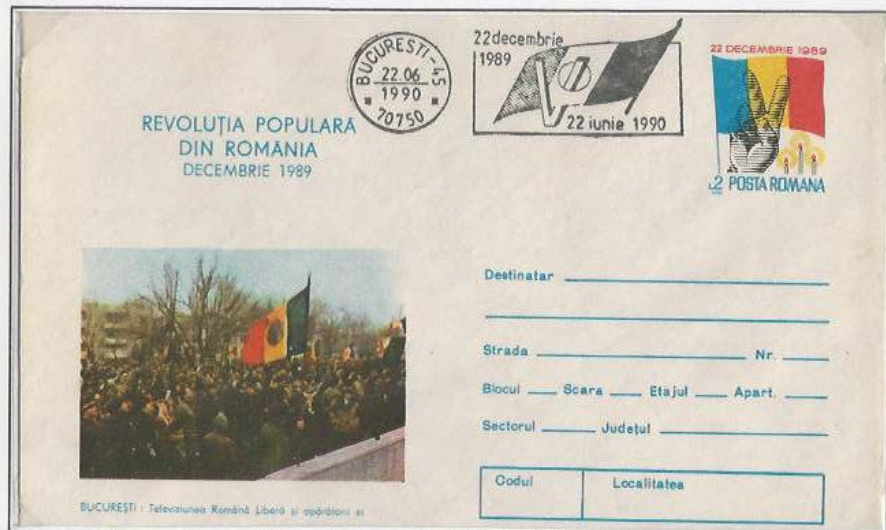
These Revolutions of 1989 were the revolutions which overthrew the communist states in various Central and Eastern European countries.



Latvia - 2012 - Commemorative Postmark: The first peaceful anti-Communist demonstration



The governments of the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe (Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Albania), subjected to the same rising tide of public criticism, fell one after the other in a rapid series of revolutions.



Romania - 1990 - Postal Stationery: End of Communism (06/22)

9.5. The end of an era 9. LATER LIFE AND DEATH

9.5. The end of an era



In 1990, the Soviet Union itself began to unravel. Its own constituent republics began to issue declarations of independence.



Russia - 2011 - Commemorative Postmark: Commonwealth of Independent States

Appear in this event several new countries. Consider: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, ... This is the end of Lenin's communism?



Lithuania - 1991 - Lettre with Commemorative Postmark: 1 * Birthday - restoration of national independence



Specimen



CONCLUSION



North Vietnam - Without black



Trial color proof - Barundi



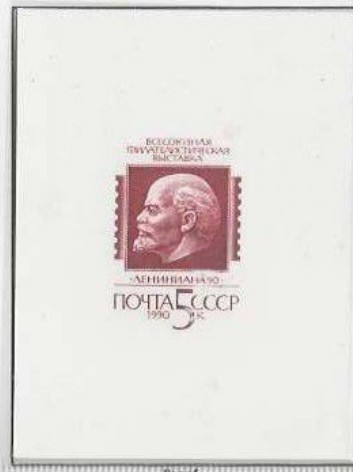
The Lenin's legacy remains as a man who implemented Marxism-Leninism theorized in practice, and turned your country upside down. And the world! This is fact!



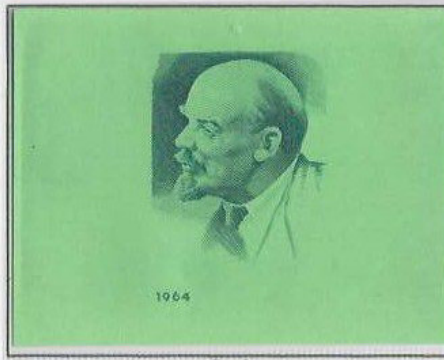
Drawing misplaced



Proof - Vignette



Proof

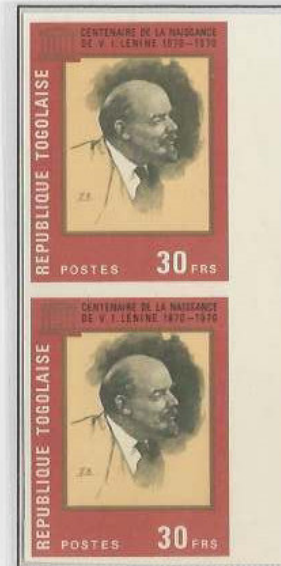


Proof



Color variation

Nor should we forget: Lenin is still in his mausoleum!



Czechoslovakia - 1989 - Meter Stamp: sickle and hammer

But Lenin was not a Democrat! Far from perverting or undermining his memory, as is sometimes assumed, what came in the following decades was only creation of Lenin! With all its imperfections and successes!



Proof



United States - 1929 - Registered Letter - Francy cancel from Genesee Depot (10/12) to Mukivanago: Communist symbols



Die proof in not issued color, sunken on 130 x165 mm card