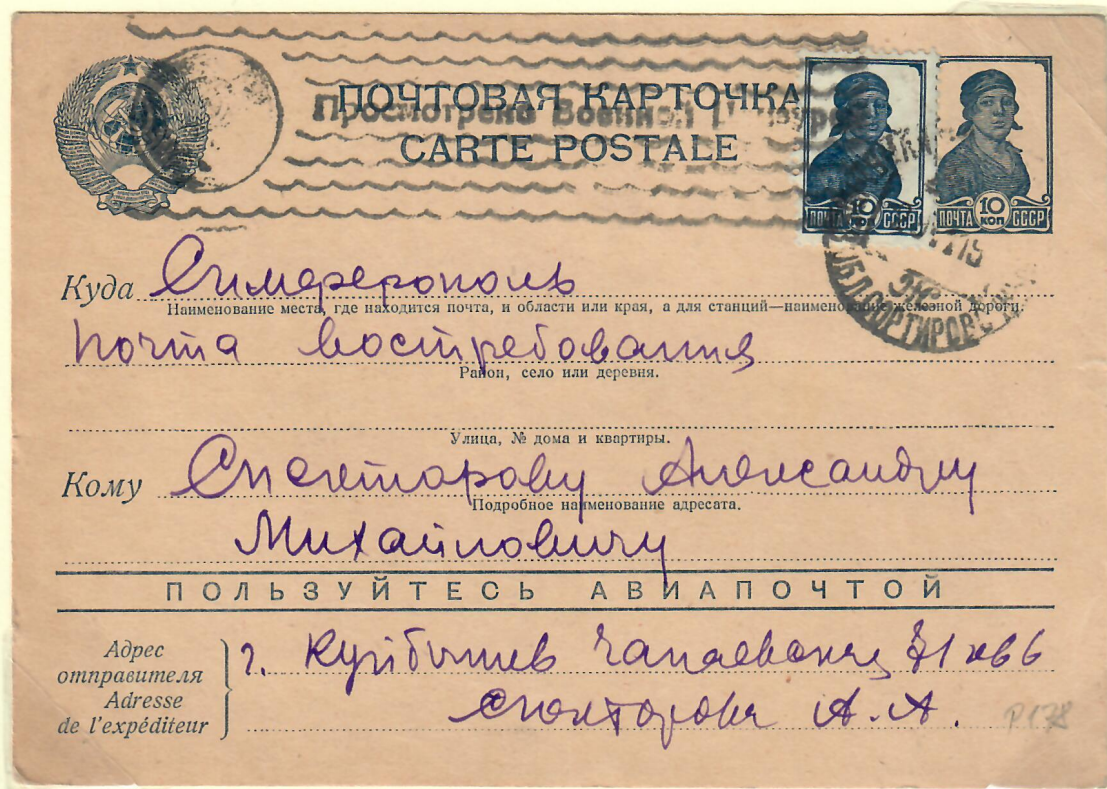


1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Kuibyshev and Kursk
1st and 2nd Period



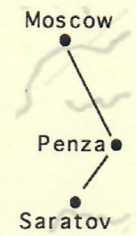
Kuibyshev, Russian republic 2.9.1941 to Simferopol, Russian republic, censored in Kuibyshev, 1st period. Usage is only registered in September 1941.



Kursk, Russian republic 7.5.1943 to Moscow, Russian republic, censored in Kursk, 2nd period. Usage is April to October 1943, with 9 numbers in the range 8 to 87.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Penza
1st Period



Airmail route
Penza - Moscow

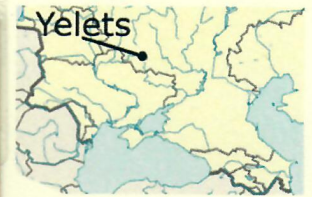
Airmail Penza, Russian republic 27.8.1941 to Moscow, Russian republic, censored in Penza, 1st period.
Usage is August to November 1941.
Airmail postcard USSR 60 kop. (1st Sep. 1940 – 15th Sep. 1948). Carried aboard the Moscow – Penza – Saratov air route.
All airmail during the war is scarce.



Penza, Russian republic 10.2.1942 to Moscow, Russian republic, censored in Penza, 1st period.
Usage is October 1941 to February 1942, with 4 numbers in the range 114 to 158.
This is the only censor number where it is upside-down.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Yelets
1st and 2nd Period



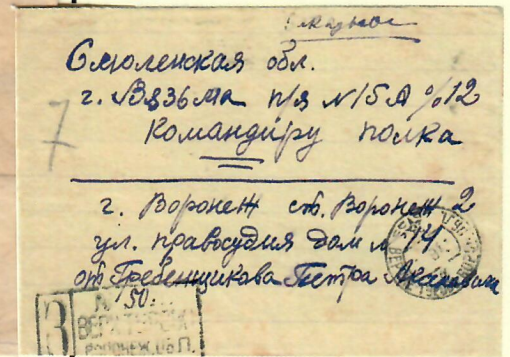
Yelets, Russian republic 15.1.1942 to Rostov na Don, Russian republic, censored in Yelets, 1st period.
Usage is only registered in January 1942.



Orlovsk oblast, 24.7.1943 to Gorky, Russian republic, censored in Yelets, 2nd period.
Usage is June 1942 to July 1943 with 8 numbers in the range 13 to 44.
Postage is 30 kopek; correct postage is 20 kopek (postcard USSR).

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Voronezh and Saratov
1st Period



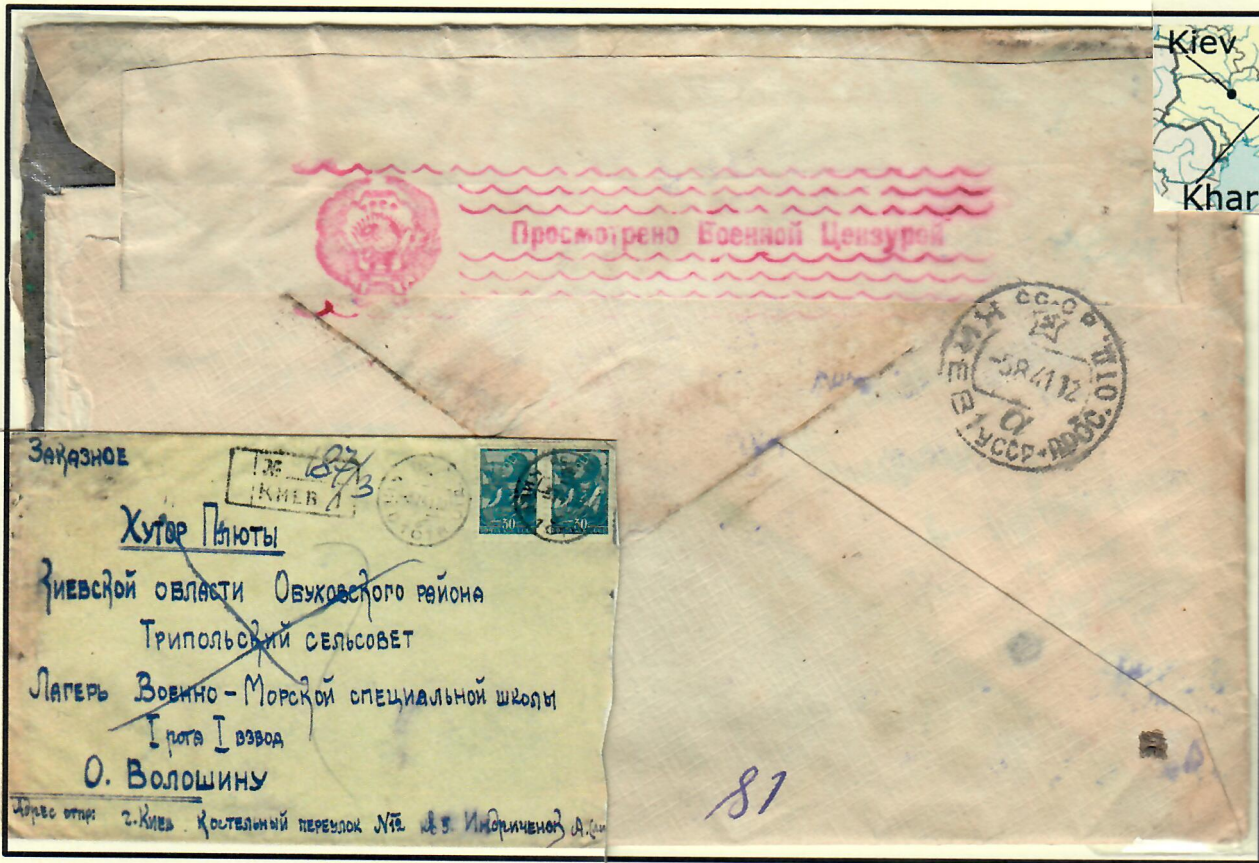
Registered Voronezh, Russian republic 19.9.1941 to Smolensk oblast, Russian republic, censored in Voronezh, 1st period. This is the only recorded handwritten censorship in the whole of the USSR during the war.



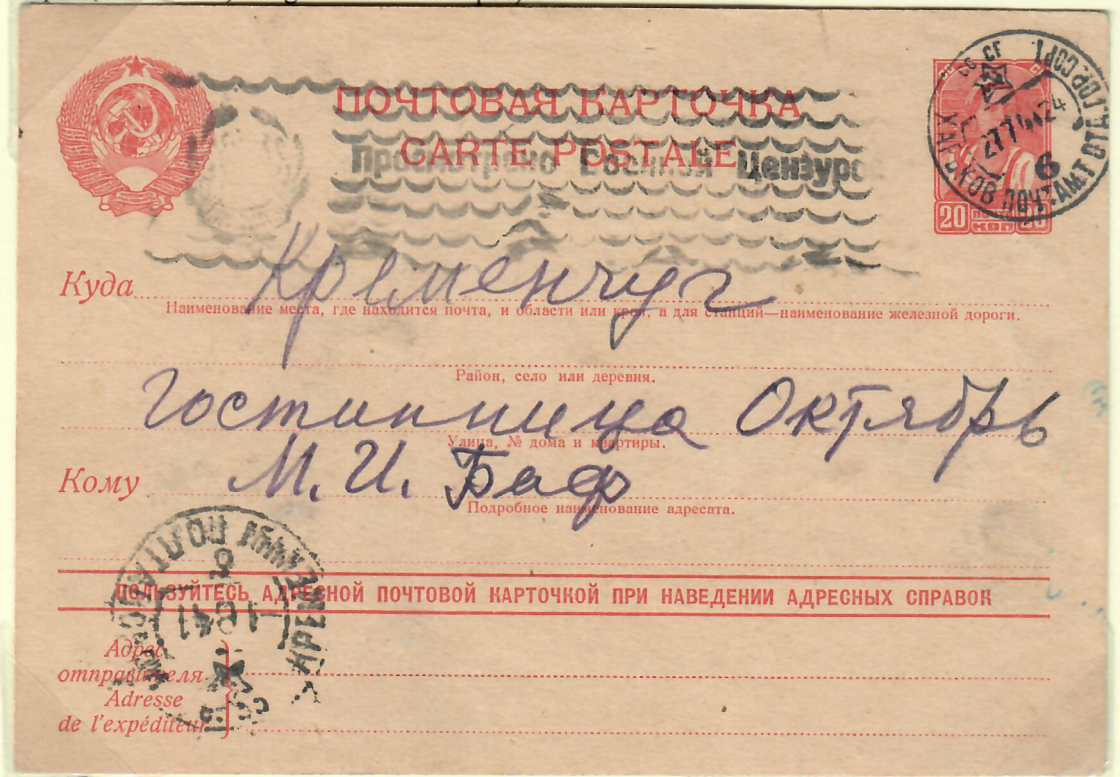
Saratov, Russian republic 6.9.1941 to Leningrad, Russian republic, censored in Saratov, 1st period. Usage is August to September 1941.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Kiev and Kharkov
1st Period



Registered Kiev, Ukrainian republic, 3.7.1941 to Kiev oblast, Ukrainian republic, censored in Kiev, 1st period.
Usage is only registered in July 1941. Kiev was surrounded 16th September 1941 and surrendered 26th September 1941.
This is one of the rare domestic censor stripes used, very rare item and short usage.
Postage is 60 kopek (30 kopek (letter USSR) + registered fee 30 kopek).



Kharkov, Ukrainian republic, 27.7.1941 to Poltava oblast, Ukrainian republic, censored in Kharkov, 1st period.
Usage is July to September 1941. Kharkov was occupied by the Germans 24th October 1941.
The easiest way to differentiate these two cancels is to compare the text length.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Kupyansk and Poltava
1st and 2nd Period



Kupyansk, Ukrainian republic, 29.5.1942 to Leninogorsk, Tatarstan republic, censored in Kupyansk, 2nd period.
Usage is a short period in May 1942, with only one number registered.

When Kharkov was occupied by the Germans 24th October 1941, the administrative center was moved to Kupyansk. On the 24th June 1942 the city was occupied by German forces, and 3rd February 1943 the city was freed by the Southwest Front.



Poltava, Ukrainian republic, 19.8.1941 to Primorskiego krai, Russian republic, censored in Poltava, 1st period.
Usage is mid August to mid September 1941.

Poltava was occupied by German forces 18th September 1941, and 23rd September 1943 the city was freed.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Stalingrad
1st and 2nd Period



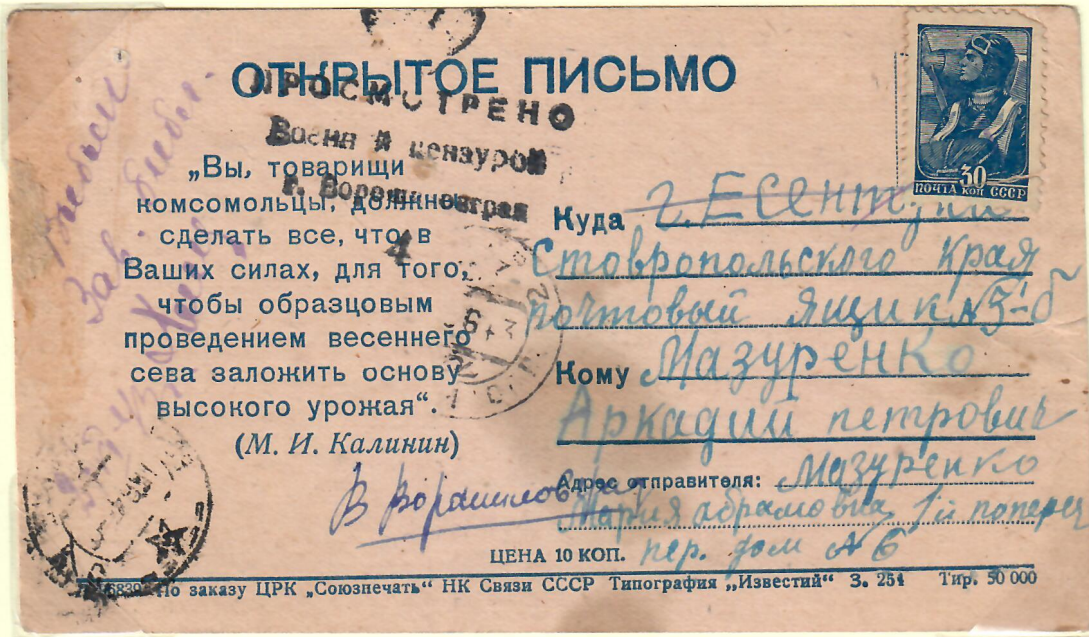
Stalingrad oblast, Russian republic 8.2.1942 to Rostov na Don, Russian republic, censored in Stalingrad 1st period.
Usage is from December 1941 to February 1942, with 4 numbers in two ranges 43 to 132.
Postage is 30 kopek; correct postage is 20 kopek (domestic postcard).



Stalingrad oblast, Russian republic 4.7.1942 to Rostov na Don, Russian republic, censored in Stalingrad 2nd period.
It is two different cancel types, usage is from July 1942 to April 1943, with 25 numbers in two ranges 3 to 135, and 507 to 596.
The glue used by the censor to seal the envelope after censorship is clearly seen to the right side of the envelope.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Voroshilovgrad
2nd Period



Voroshilovgrad, Ukrainian republic dated 25.5.1943 to Stavropol Krai, Russian republic, censored in Voroshilovgrad, 2nd period. It is three different cancel types, usage is June 1942 to May 1943 with 7 numbers in the range 1 to 15. Postage is 30 kopek; correct postage is 20 kopek (domestic postcard).



Voroshilovgrad, Ukrainian republic dated 6.7.1942 to Kustanay, Kazan republic, censored in Voroshilovgrad, 2nd period. It is three different cancel types, usage is June 1942 to May 1943 with 7 numbers in the range 1 to 15. Ukrainian SSR (in the towns Voroshilovgrad, Kupyansk, Svatovo, and Starobelsk) was the only place where you could find the first text line formed as a curve.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Rostov-na-Don
1st and 2nd Period



Registered, Rostov-na-Don, Russian republic 23.8.1941 to Smolensk oblast, Russian republic, censored in Rostov-na-Don, 1st period. Usage of the cancel is August to September 1941. The mark on the right side, is an excellent example of the glue used by the censors.



Rostov-na-Don, Russian republic 13.3.1942 to Ulyanovsk oblast, Russian republic, censored in Rostov-na-Don, 2nd period. It is two different cancel types, usage is March 1942 to June 1943 with 15 numbers in the range 2 to 100.



Krasnodar, Russian republic 5.8.1941 to Poltavaska oblast, Ukrainian republic, censored in Krasnodar, 1st period. Usage is only registered in August 1941 but may have been for a longer period.



Sevastopol, Russian republic 31.7.1941 to Kostroma, Russian republic, censored in Sevastopol 1st period. Usage is observed July to September 1941. The same cancel is also observed in September 1941, on mail from the naval postal base 1007 (Sevastopol).

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Nalchik and Ordzhonikidze
2nd Period



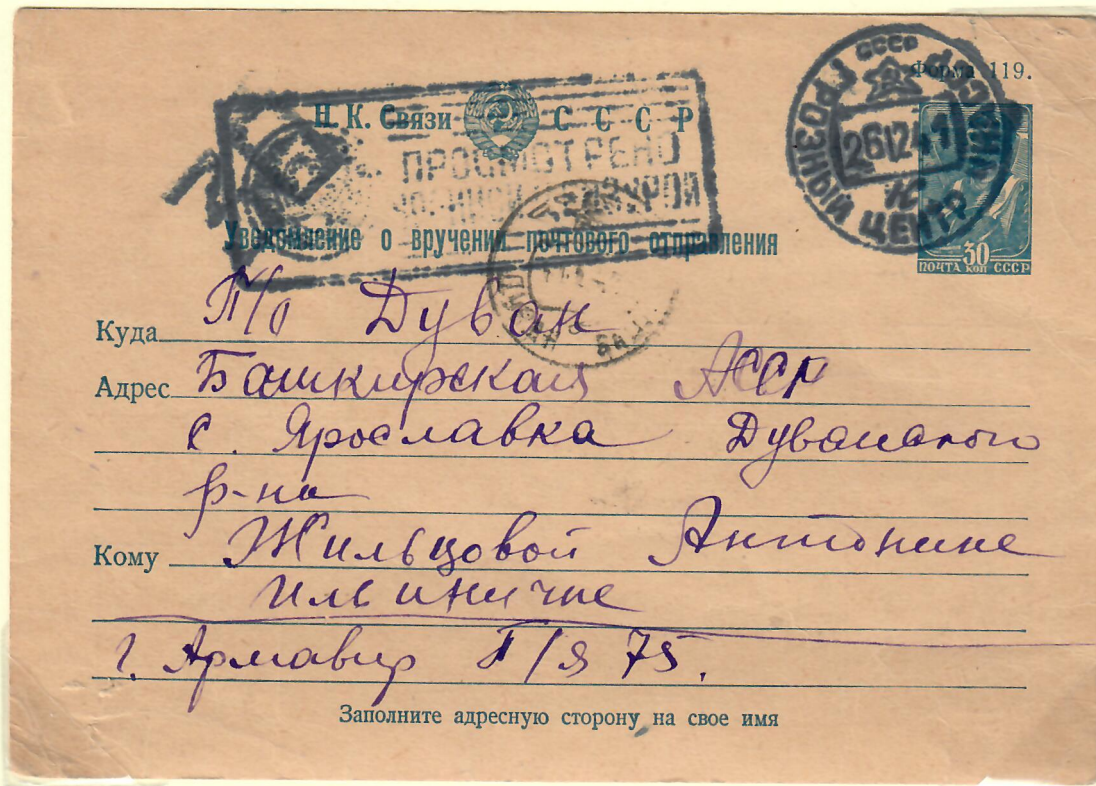
Nalchik, Russian republic 7.7.1942 to Rostov Don, Russian republic, censored in Nalchik, 2nd period.
Usage is July to October 1942, observed with 2 numbers in the range 282 to 360.
Nalchik was occupied by German forces from 28th October 1942 until 3rd January 1943.



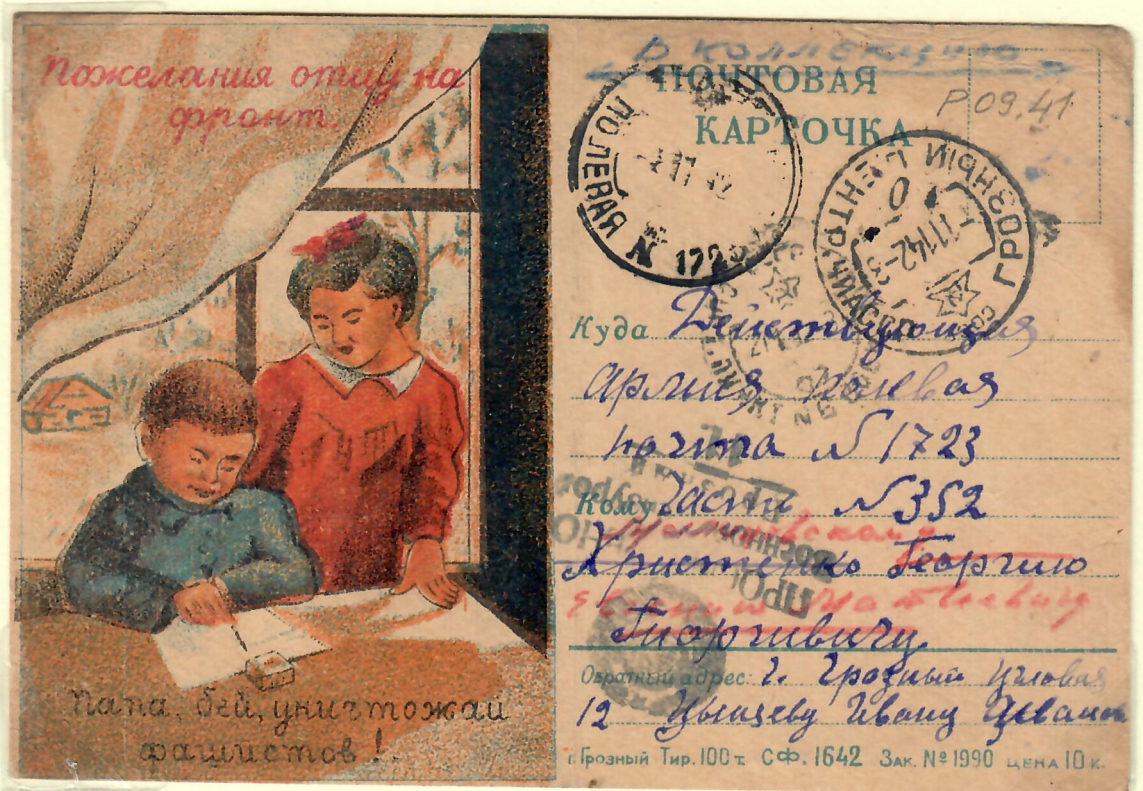
Ordzhonikidzhe, Russian republic 8.9.1942 to Leningrad and other letter dated 30.3.1942 to Moscow, two different types, censored in Ordzhonikidze, 2nd period.
It is two different cancel types, usage is March to September 1942, with 5 numbers in the range 28 to 175.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Grozny
1st and 2nd Period



Grozny, Chechen ASSR 26.12.1941 to Bashkirskaya ASSR, censored in Grozny, 1st period.
Usage is October 1941 to February 1942, often with a separate number to identify the censor.
Postage is 30 kopek; correct rate is 20 kopek (domestic postcard).
All censorship from Grozny is very rare.



Grozny, Chechen ASSR 1.11.1942 to field post station 1723, censored in Grozny 2nd period.
Usage is July 1942 to January 1943, with only one number registered.
Postage free due to field post.
Text at the propaganda card "Wish to Dad at the front – Papa, kill, destroy the fascists!"

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Makhachkala
1st and 2nd Period



Makhachkala, Dagestan ASSR 29.1.1942 to Gorky, Russian republic, censored in Makhachkala, 1st period.
Usage is December 1941 to July 1943, with 5 numbers in the range 1 to 29.
It is interesting to note that the two periods are overlapping each other in time.
Postage is 30 kopek; correct rate is 20 kopek (domestic postcard).



Makhachkala, Dagestan ASSR 30.1.1943 to Gorky oblast, Russian republic, censored in Makhachkala, 2nd period.
Usage is May 1942 to January 1943, with 3 numbers in in the range 13 to 38.
It is the same censor as the card above.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Sukhumi and Staliniri
2nd Period



Sukhumi, Georgian SSR dated 9.7.1942 to Moscow, Russian republic, censored in Sukhumi, 2nd period.
Usage is only registered in July 1942, with the single number 4.
All censor places in the Georgian SSR except Tbilisi are very rare or unique.



Staliniri, Georgian SSR 2.11.1942 to Kustanai, Kazakhstan SSR, censored in Staliniri, 2nd period.
Usage is only registered in November 1942, with the single number 2.
This is the only registered object with censorship from Staliniri.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Tbilisi
1st Period



Field post station (ИПЦ) 1458, 5.12.1941 to Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, censored in Tbilisi, 1st period.
Usage is October to December 1941. Postage is free due to field post.

ИПЦ 1458 belongs to 406th Infantry Division, 45th Army, this unit fought in the Caucasus region. The unit was formed in the Georgian SSR in September 1941.



Tbilisi, Georgian SSR February 1942 to Moscow, Russian republic, censored in Tbilisi. 1st period.

Usage is February to March 1942, with the single number 500.

Postage is 30 kopek; correct rate is 20 kopek (domestic postcard).

The numeric cancel (5) is used in Moscow.

1.2 Censor at oblast/krai in Southern European USSR

Batumi and Yerevan
2nd, 1st, and 2nd Period



Batumi, Georgian republic, 6.10.1942 to Baku, Azerbaijan republic, censored in Batumi 2nd period.
Usage is September 1942 to February 1943, with 5 numbers in the range 4 to 13.



Yerevan, Armenian republic 30.10.1941 to Tbilisi, Georgian republic, censored in Yerevan 1st period.
Usage is only registered in October 1941, with 6 numbers in the range 1 to 306.
No postage, so the letter is cancelled with "postage due" (doplatit).

Hamzacheman, Armenian republic, 16.3.1943 to Kirovakan, Armenian republic, censored in Yerevan, 2nd period.
It is two different cancel types, usage is April 1942 to March 1943, with 17 numbers in the range 1 to 377.