

Gagarin in a Skirt

Petr Fenc / Czech Republic

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Valentina Tereshkova - North Korea 1988: unaccepted drawing, watercolour on carton

The exhibit brings a biographical story. Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman cosmonaut from a simple country girl. After her historic space flight she visited almost all countries. Her first foreign tour to Czechoslovakia is described in detail. Her successful working and political career is also described.



Specimen

Soviet propaganda used their famous cosmonauts. Gagarin and Tereshkova amply fulfilled all their tasks. Therefore Nikolai Kamanin the chief of Soviet cosmonauts named her Gagarin in a skirt.



Czechoslovakia 1963: trial print



Gagarin and Tereshkova - Qatar, 1966: unissued unperforated sheet

Legend: thematic text *philatelic text* reading procedure: ↘ ↗

1. EARLY LIFE

1.1 Birthplace - Her Native Village

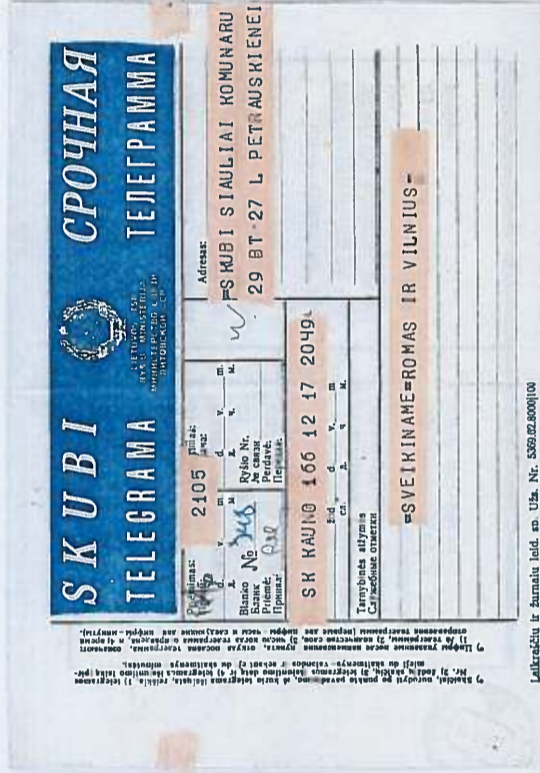
Valentina Tereshkova was born in the small village (only 20 houses) of Maslennikovo in the Yaroslavl Region, formerly the USSR, Russia now in a family of collective farmers.



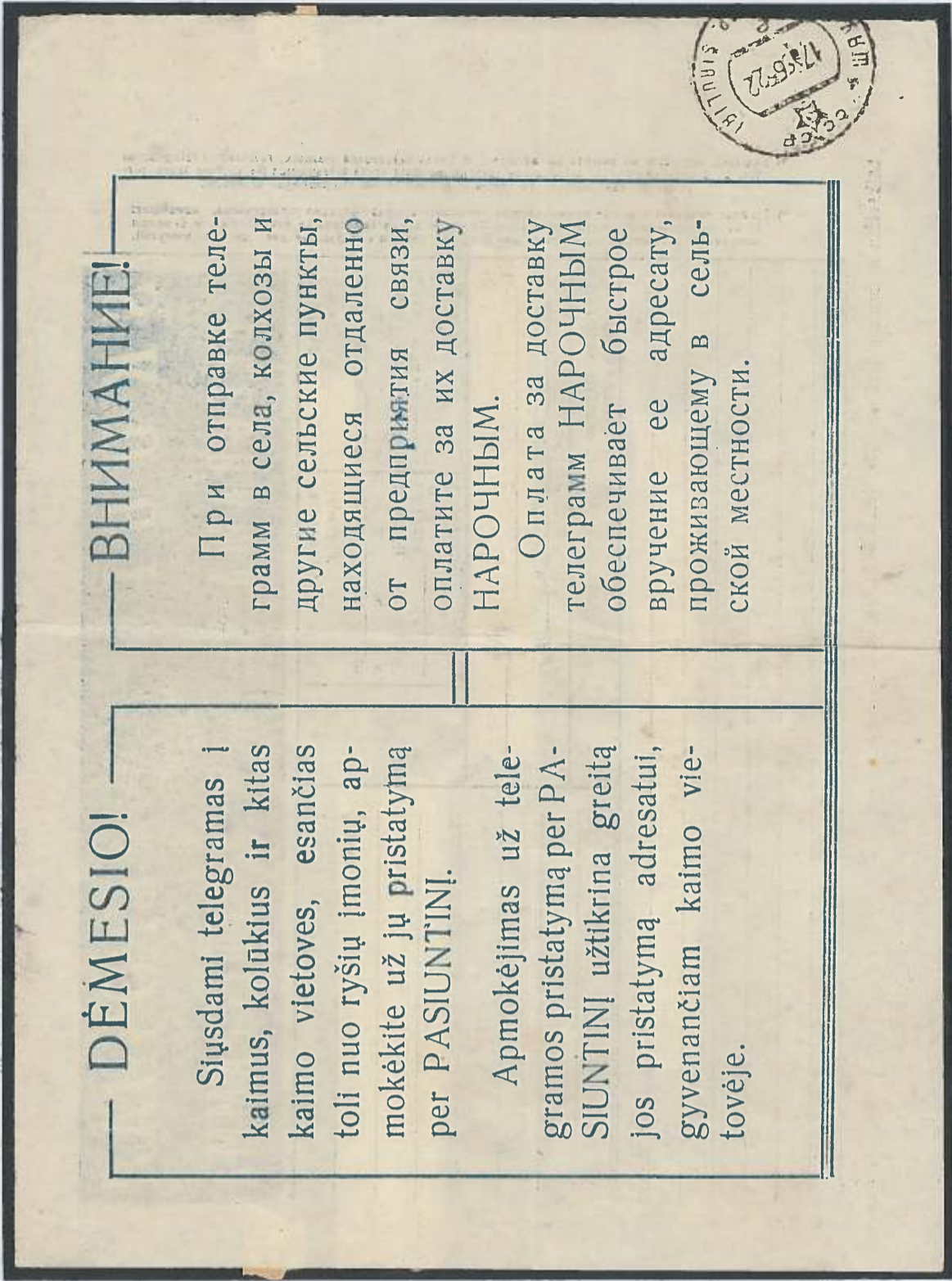
She was born on March 6, 1937. *Western Union telegram cover, 1936*



Yaroslavl region



Latvian telegram form, No. 100, No. 100000000



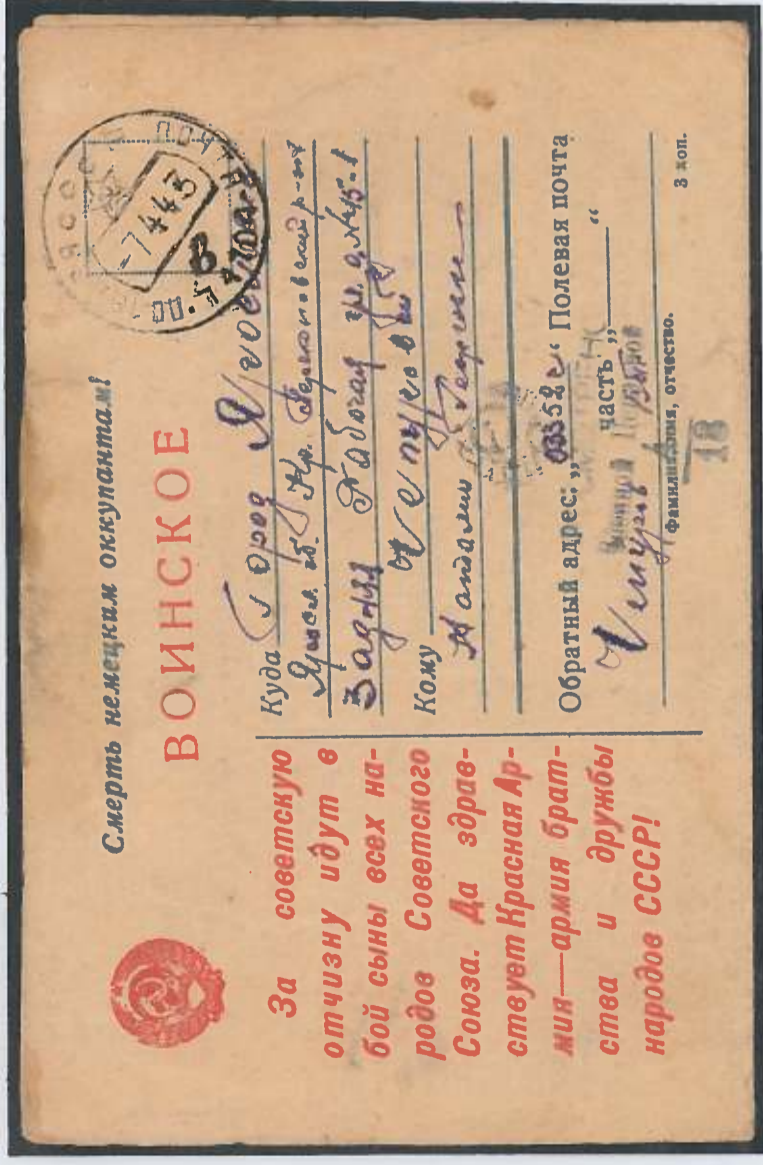
delivering to small village *Lithuanian urgent telegram from Kaunas to Siauliai, 1965 with text: When sending telegrams to the villages, farms and other rural points located at some distance from the enterprise communications facilities. Deliveries have to be paid for at Express rate and paying of telegrams at the rate provides fast delivery to the addresses for example in rural areas.*



collective farmer *Soviet advertising-agitational envelope, 1933: Bad roads are an enemies of collective farms. Collective farmer, build roads and care for it!*

1.2 Former Time and Her Parents

Her parents worked on the cooperative farm as a village girl. She grew up together with three years older sister Ludmila and three years younger brother Vladimir.



She grew up during very difficult post-war period. *letter from a soldier mailed to Yaroslavl, 1943 by free Soviet Field Post, censored by a military censor*



Her Father worked as a tractor driver. *Soviet advertising-agitational card, 1931*



She could ride a horse without saddle. *Argentina, 1959: shifted perforation*



(1913-1987) worked as a milkmaid.



They spoke Belarusian in her family.



end of Finnish War



She loved animals especially sheep.



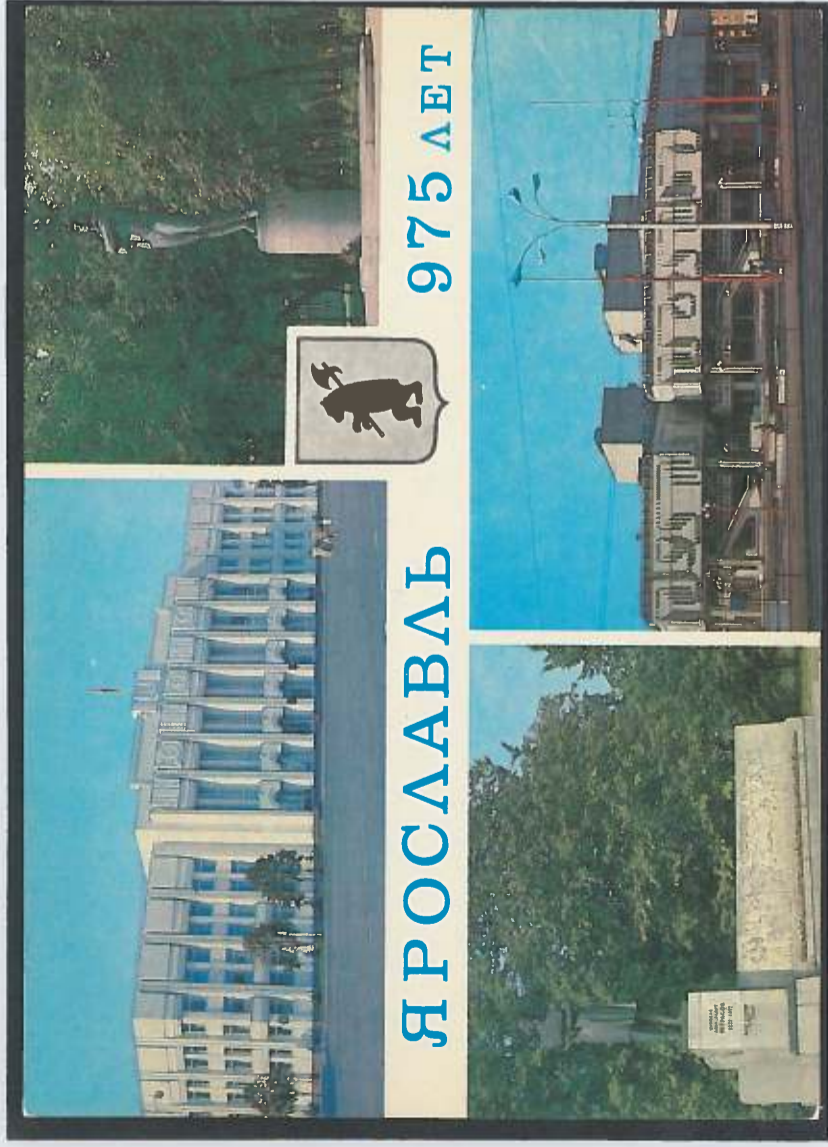
She loved to play with children in the nearby forest. *US stamp High Forest, 1890 - "target" rate 2c (using 1856-1902) to Winona*



Her father died as a soldier during the Finnish War when she was only 2 years old. *Finnish free Field Post Office Kenttäpostia Nr. 13 (from 20.2.1940), censored, to Maaninka (10.3.1940). Violet cachet of 13th Veterinary Detachment. Cover from period of Finnish War Finland versus the USSR 30.11.1939 - 13.3.1940.*

1.3 Her New Home and School

Valentina's mother in order to ensure her children received education and a job later on, she decided to move to the ancient and industrial city of Yaroslavl.



Soviet stationery, 1985: 975 years of Yaroslavl



Her mother began working in a textile factory.



Her favourite subjects were Mathematics...



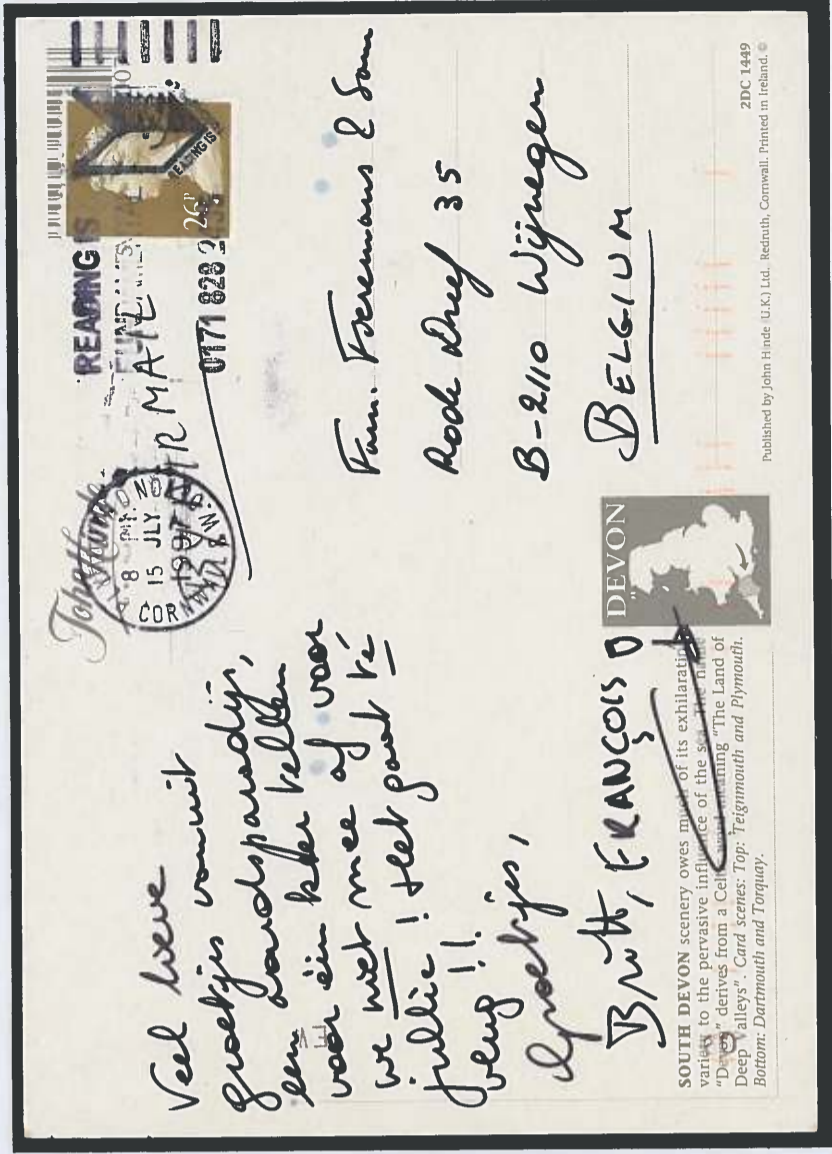
...and Russian language...



...and Drawing.



In this town Valentina became fascinated by railways and trains. *Russian registered letter from Yaroslavl (27.9.1926) to Leningrad (28.9.1926) franked at the rate of 18 k (1.10.1925-30.6.1930). "R" stamp Yaroslavl Train Station, date stamp Yaroslavl North Train Station with letter "a".*



Valentina began primary school after the end of the Great Patriotic War in 1945. She attended her first class at age of 9.



Their new home address: Yaroslavl, Street of the 8th of March Soviet stationery, 1958: 8th of March – congratulations!

1.3 Her New Home and School – School Years

Valentina became a Schoolgirl pioneer when she attended the third year of school.



She played the domra in the school orchestra. Domra is a long-necked Russian stringed instrument of the lute family with a round body and three or four metal strings. *Russian stationery, 1899 with advertising, nominal 7 k sold at 5 k (advertiser paid the difference), musical instruments seller advertising*



member of the Pioneer Organization *Pioneer badge with a slogan "Always ready" in commemorative postmark from 1962 to the 40th anniversary of founding the Pioneer Organization named V.I. Lenin*



Valentina enjoyed taking part in sports, she was a great swimmer. *Soviet stationery, 1969: Pioneers and school children follow the rules of swimming!*



Pioneer greeting and red scarf - pioneer symbols

She still loved trains.

Her Brother began to learn as a turner. *Soviet advertising-agitational card, 1931*

1.3 Her New Home and School – I Will Become a Train Driver!

Valentina was very fascinated by railways and spent most of her free time watching them. When it was time to choose her future profession, she decided to become a train driver.



She finished 7 classes of primary school in 1953. Soviet stationery, 1953

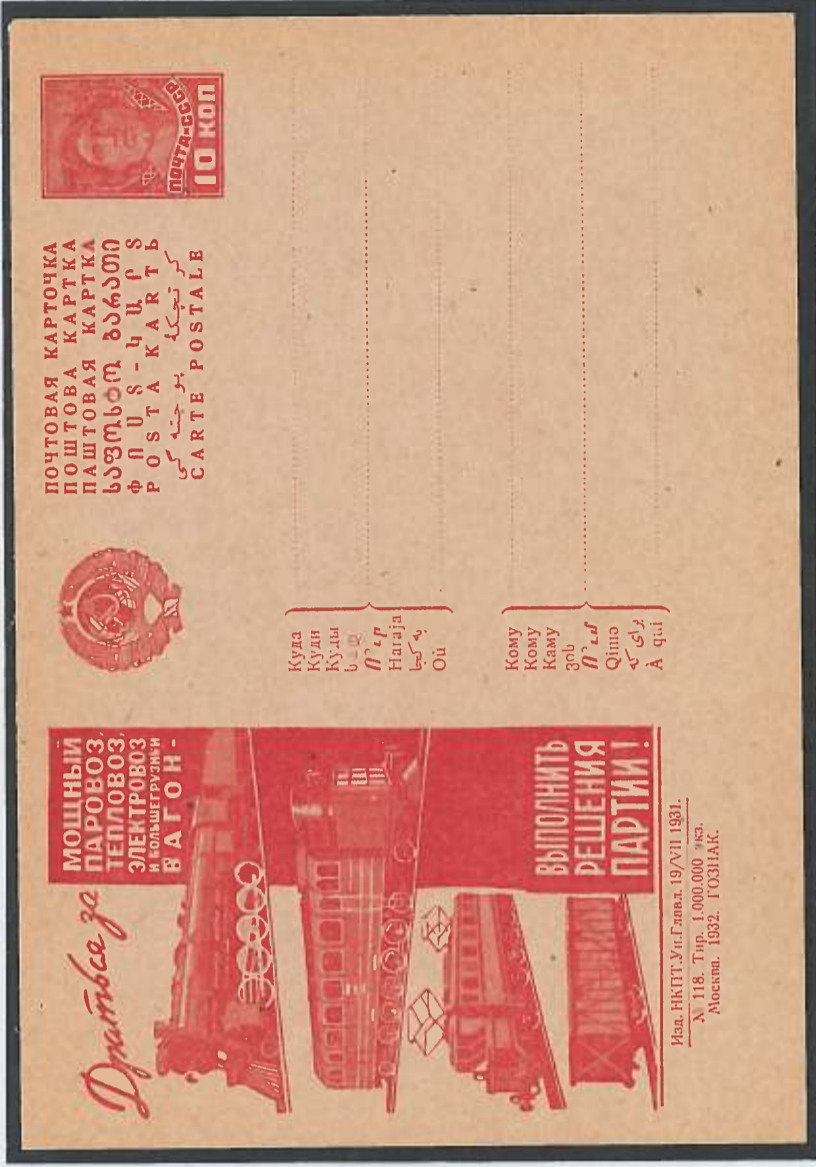
In order to become a train driver she wanted to study at the Railway School in Leningrad.



her aspiration



Leningrad – city of her dream school



railway technology Soviet advertising-agitational card, 1931: Fight for the powerful locomotives, diesel and electric locomotives - make the decisions of the Communist Party!

The USSR used many types of locomotives which were produced in the Czechoslovak company Skoda Pilsen. (See next part: Her visit to Pilsen)



Russia railway post Nr. 24, 1883: stationery mailed from line Yaroslavl to Bologoe, receiving postmark Bremen, Germany



Forbidden profession – to her disappointment she did not get mother's permit.





her choice of profession Soviet advertising-agitational card, 1931: A transport worker remember: technical education is class duty of each proletarian.



1.4 Her First Job

Valentina's Mother said: "Valentina, you are going to work in the factory and you are going to study at Night School!"

Abendschule für Maschinenwesen (22a) ESSEN

Stempelbild

Franco: Cc 32.615 Kennzahl:

Firma: Abend schule für Maschinewesen

Post: (22a) Essen 1

Motor: Volt PS Amp.

Geliefert: 25.7.61


Wertkartenbetrag: DM 100,-

Permutationsnummer: cb 191 03

Klischee: 1 auswechselb.


Spezialeinrichtungen:

Merkmale: 21c-012

her workplace Soviet postmark 1933 on the advertising-agitational card mailed from Yaroslavl, the Rubber Factory Post (Резунокомбинат, 16.2.1933) to Shuya

LE PNEU ININDIA LE PLUS CHER



Reconnaissable par ses
BANDES ROUGES
 INDIA TIRES
 69, boulevard Maurice Lemonnier, 69
 BRUXELLES
 Téléphones 276.34-276.43-291.85

En vente chez tous
 les grossistes importants et aux
ETS HUBINONT
 ANVERS BRUXELLES
 CHARLEROI GAND
 LIÈGE LOUVAIN
 MALINES NAMUR
 MARCHIENNE-AU-PONT
 TOURNAI VERVIERS

She worked in the guild Nr. 5 where the tires were finished. Belgian advertising telegram, 1930 to Vilvoorde

At age 16 Valentina began to work in the factory for the production of tires and she enrolled in the 8th class of Night School for working youth.

Archived card of German factory Francotyp, 1961 with meter stamp for Night School for beginners in machine-building.



At the beginning of her first shift, she overslept by 15 minutes.

In April 1955 she began her new job in Yaroslavl in the textile factory named Krasny Perekop (Red Perekop).

All the women in her family: Valentina, her mother, sister and grandmother worked in the textile factory in Yaroslavl.



After her first salary she bought a box of sweets and a headscarf for her mother.



In 1920 there was a battle in village Perekop between the Red Army and the Whites, hence the name of textile factory.

1.4 Her First Job – Komsomol and Chaikina

At the beginning of 1957 Valentina joined the Komsomol and she participated in their activities and education programs.



Komsomol (ВЛКСМ) Communist Youth Union was the political and educational organization of governing Communist Party. *Soviet stamps and commemorative postmark 1958, to the 40th anniversary of founding*



Valentina helped to organize various Komsomol's events for example visits to memorials in Yaroslavl. *Soviet stationary, 1974: Monument of War and Working Glory*

She liked reading about life of Lenin and his work and ideas...



Trial print Czechoslovakia, 1960: missing hook above C correctly ČESKOSLO-

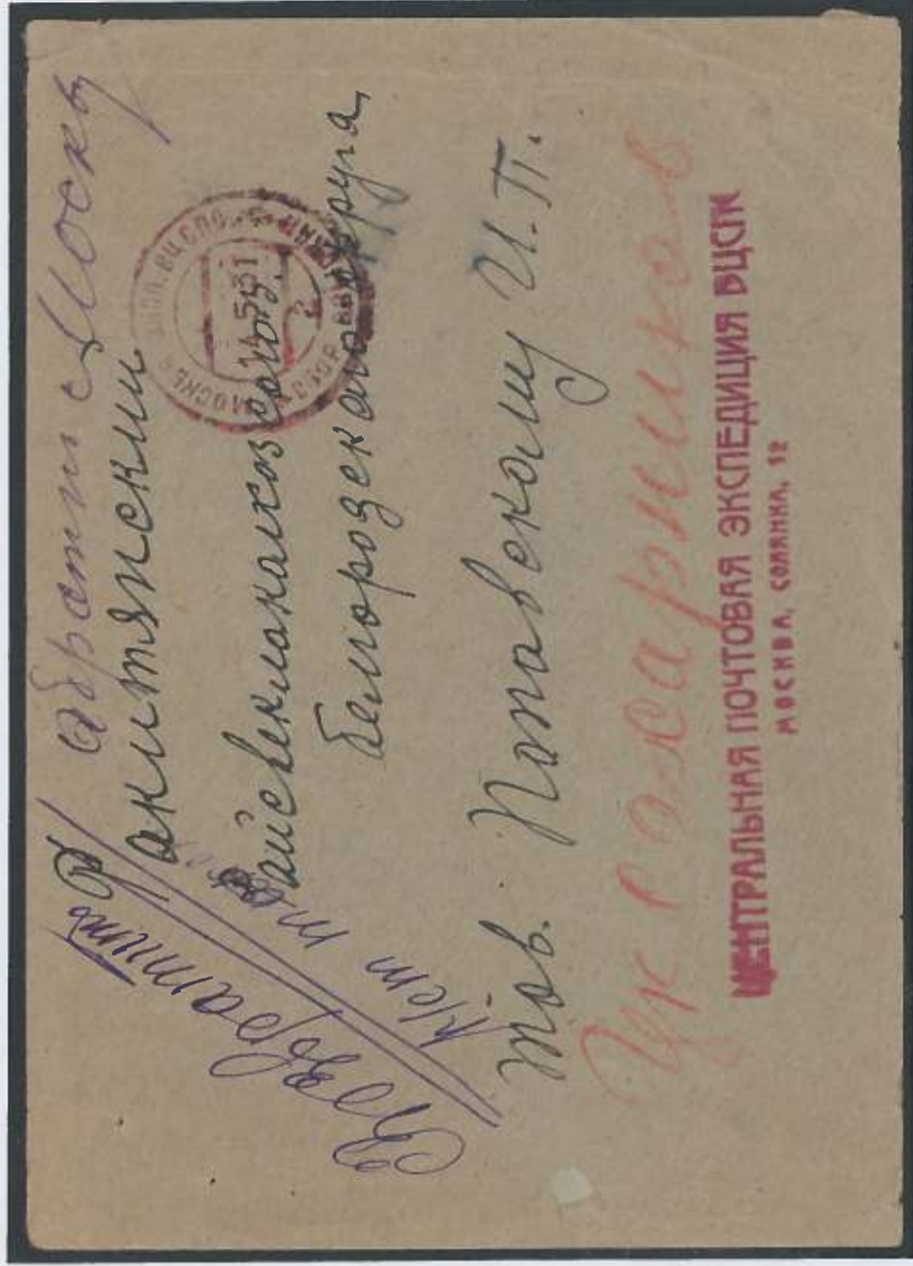
As a right worker she joined the trade union soon. *Soviet official service postage paid cover from Moscow to Rokitnoe and send back, 1931. Special lilac-carmin service postmark Moscow Expedition of VCSPS (All Union Central Committee of Trade Unions) Line cachet of sender Central postal Expedition of VCSPS*



Komsomol badge missing perforation



...and about the heroic deeds of the Soviet people during WWII. Lisa (Yelisaveta) Chaikina was Soviet partisan and a secretary of the local Komsomol and after her heroic act people started to called her simply Chaika. Thus: Чайка / Chaika / Chaikina / Seagull. (See next part: Her call sign).



2. INFLUENCING OF SPACE ERA AND ACCESSION TO THE FEMALE GROUP

2.1 First Satellites

Space era began when the first Soviet satellite was launched on October 4, 1957. After these initial successes the Soviets began to send their satellites to the Moon.



Sputnik: sphere with a diameter of 58 cm weight 84 kg single device: a transmitter



overprint with flight date

The target of the first satellites was to verify whether space flight was possible or not.

Soviet stationery, 1964: the first satellites



Sputnik 2: 3.11.1957 Laika return was not possible due to the failure of heat stabilizer 5 hours after launch.



Sputnik 3 (a conical shape with a length of 3.57 m and the diameter of the base 7.73 m, weight 1327 kg) launched 5.15.1958, payload already included 12 devices.

Soviet commemorative postmark, 1959: 5000 circles of Sputnik 3



Target of the probe Luna 1 (2.1.1959) was to reach the surface of the Moon.

Soviet commemorative postmark, 1959: the first artificial planet of planetary system



Luna 2 launched on September 12, 1959 the first probe that landed on the Moon.

Soviet commemorative postmark, 1959: Soviet space probe on the Moon.

2.2 Next Steps in Her Career - Exhibition VDNKh as Her Inspiration

Valentina completed her manufacturing training in 1960 in Ivanovo, then successfully passed her exams and became a weaving technologist. She actively participated in work at the local Komsomol organization.



Along with Komsomol's members she visited Moscow and she saw the Exhibition VDNKh (ВДНХ - Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy) which focused on the achievements and national successes. She was particularly excited by the Space Exposure.



Her training in Ivanovo a town of weavers. Soviet stationery and postmark Ivanovo, 1980

In the year of the 950th anniversary of Yaroslavl she was elected as a Secretary of the Komsomol organization at her workplace.



Komsomol propaganda slogan

Post office at the VDNKh Exhibition, postmarks Moscow I-223, 1966: rate 10 k for R-letter



She was very attracted to the exposed samples of Tsiolkovsky's (theoretician of astronautics) work. Soviet picture card with original stamp, 1982 with commemorative postmark of Kirov: 125 years from the date of Tsiolkovsky birth

2.3 Other Soviet Space successes – Member of Aero Club

In 1961 the Soviet Union achieved another historical success when they managed to send the first man into space. She decided to become a parachutist because this sport was very popular in the USSR.



different types of clouds



In 1958 she became a member of the Aero Club Yaroslavl and she started theoretical parachute training. *double print*



final stamp

Yury Gagarin - unaccepted design of a stamp, original artwork, watercolour on cardboard, North Korea 1988



Vostok 2 with cosmonaut Titov launched 6.8.1961 and landed after 25 hours of flight.



She became a member of DOSAAF (ДОСААФ - All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army). *Soviet entire, 1977 to the 50 anniversary of founding DOSAAF*



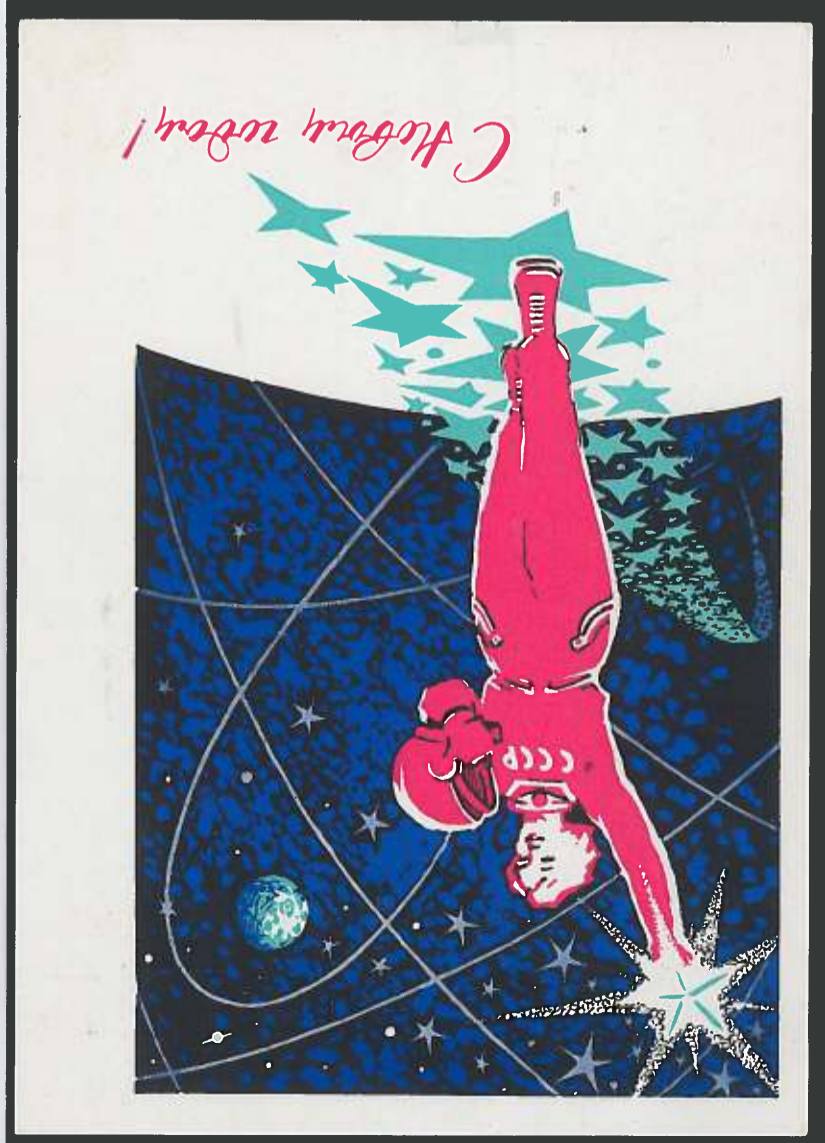
Soviet commemorative postmark, 1961 to Vostok 2 launching

2.4 Accession to the Cosmonauts – Her Interest in Space Training

Valentina decided to become a cosmonaut, she wrote a letter of application to the space training centre. She wrote the letter at the time of the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.



She sent her application by post. Soviet stationery, 1960: activity named the Week of Letters



Assignment for the Politburo: to get a woman in space.
Soviet stationery, 1963



At the 22nd Congress Titov in his speech revealed the great opportunities for the Soviet people regarding the conquest of the space.



Soviet entire to the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, 1961



After the triumph of the first Vostok, the Politburo made a decision, that it would be appropriate to send women into space as well as men. The first female cosmonaut group was formed in 1961.

Soviet FDC with imperforate sheet 1962: Glory to the Soviet cosmonauts! Receiving postmark Praha 3 is on the back side, 30.11.1962



First selection was made among parachutists – 400 candidates were selected.

2.5 Preparation for Space Flight – Flight Target and Selection for Flight

Propaganda was the main target of the flight. The selection was progressively narrowed and from April 1962 the female group consisted of five members.



Major scientific target was to compare the effects of a space environment on bodies of women and men.



This space flight gave evidence of the equal status of women in the socialist community.



Tatyana Kuznetsova, a secretary of Komsomol, a member of the National Parachuting Team for the World Cup, the youngest selected for space training when she was only 20.



ZhannaYerkina, an English teacher, graduate of the Ryazan Pedagogical Institute.



Propaganda Latvian entire, 1939 with additional official postmark: *The unity of the nation – the power of the nation. These slogan postmarks were ordered by the Ulmanis regime. The slogans were part of the campaign to educate people, primarily the farmers and agriculturists.*



Propaganda Soviet stationery, 1964: *Glory of Soviet women!*



→ commemorative postmark All-Union competition in parachuting Voronezh 1960

Solovyova became Absolute Champion



Irina Solovyova, graduated at the Sverdlovsk Faculty of Civil Engineering, she won the title in the Championship of Parachuting and she made more than 900 jumps.

2.5 Preparation for Space Flight – Final Selection

The five women candidates experienced extremely hard and intensive training as difficult as for men which included theory and drills in simulators. For flight was chosen Tereshkova who had "propaganda advantages".



geophysics



chemistry



astronomy



aerodynamics



According to some sources Khrushchev (middle) decided about the choice personally.



ejection seat



vestibular system training

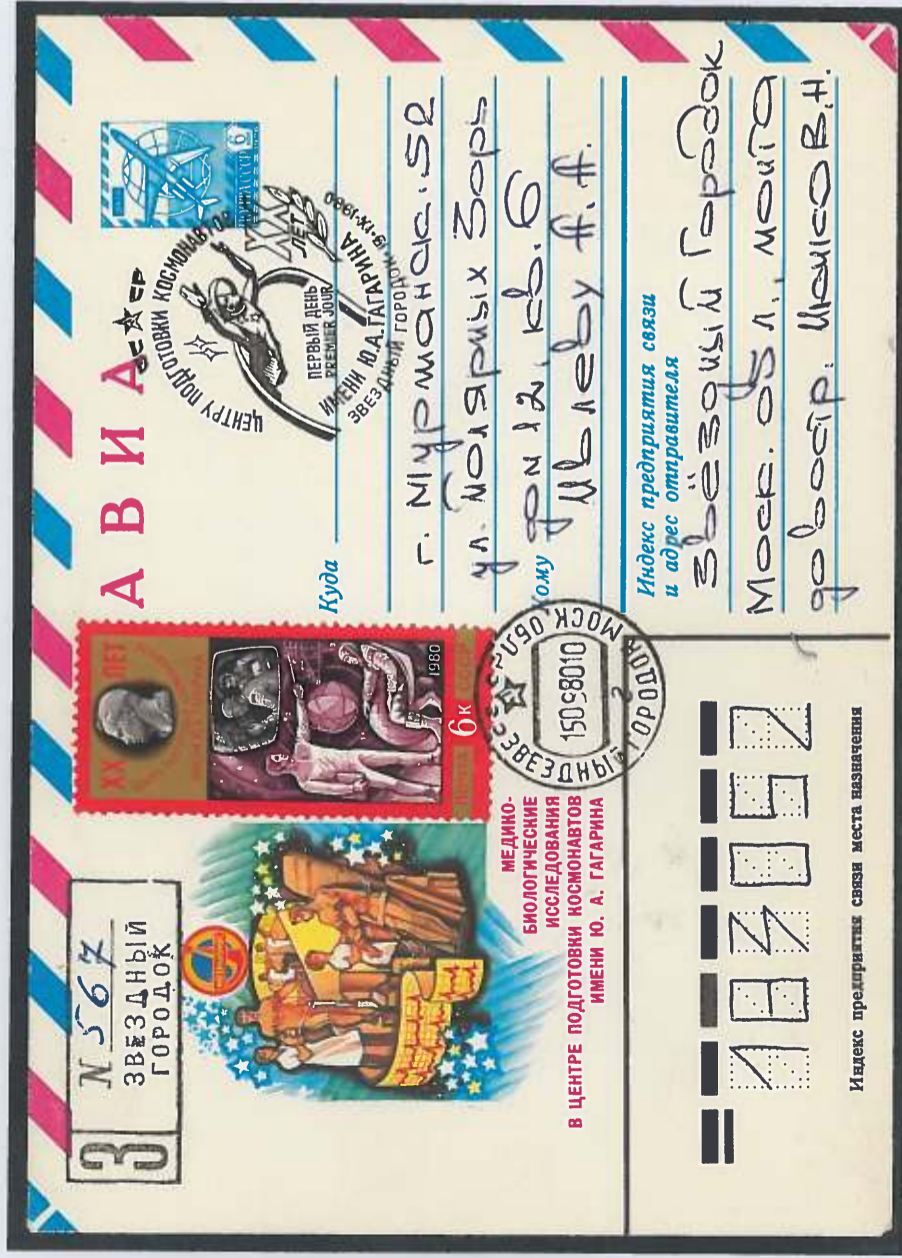


practise in a model



working-class origin her great advantage

← Tereshkova on the Soviet stationery, 1964



Training Soviet entire from Star City, 1980 to the 20th anniversary of Gagarin's Space Training Center



Enthusiastic Komsomol member perfect thing for future propaganda using.



Komsomol congress

Komsomol Soviet entire, 1986 to the 50th anniversary of Komsomol

3. SPACE TECHNOLOGY AND GROUP FLIGHT

3.1 Space Technology

The Vostok carrier rocket was characterized by a hole in the aerodynamic front cover.



First stage of the rocket was constructed with four conical blocks with engines RD-107 connected to the central stage of the RD-108 engine, after the burn of fuel, the engine blocks were thrown away.

Soviet stationery, 1976: RD-107 the engine of the first stage of the Vostok rocket



the hole

In case of an accident, the cosmonaut would be able to escape through this hole during early phase of the flight.



Korolev
Chief
Designer
of rockets

The third stage of the rocket ensures propulsion in the final phase of the flight into orbit.



tank for propulsion of maneuvering jets



ship with the third stage missing print of black and light blue tested by the expert Ryblewski (PL)



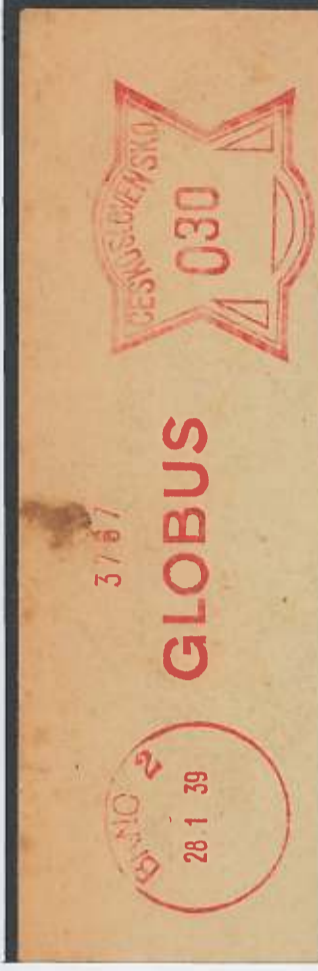
astronaut's seat and its position



Vostok mission profile



cosmonaut in the large catapult chair



Using the Globe Device a cosmonaut could at any given moment determine his position on the earth's surface over which he was located.

The ship's control was fully automatic. Manual operations were performed only on command from the Earth.



Soviet stationery, 1976: RD-108 the engine of the second stage of the Vostok rocket

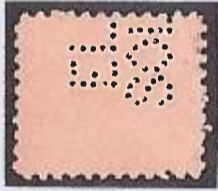
right hand USA pre-stamp Fancy letter to London, 1843

3.2 Vostok 5 Lifts-off

The launch of Vostok 5 was delayed for 5 days because of an increased solar activity and it revealed the lift-off of woman. It was not known whether it would have a negative impact on technology or on cosmonauts.



Report on the state of solar activity provided Observatory of Pulkovo.



the Sun perfin EL SOL



Soviet stationary and commemorative postmark Leningrad 1964 to the 125th anniversary of the observatory



On board was cosmonaut Bykovsky and his full name was Valery Fyodorovich Bykovsky.



stamp design - preparation phase unfinished single colour die proof - wrong name V. Bykovsky Due to the use of steel engraving the engraver could not correct the cosmonaut's name. The letter F he will cut later...

Czechoslovak parcel dispatch form, 1964 with final stamps wrong name F. V. Bykovsky



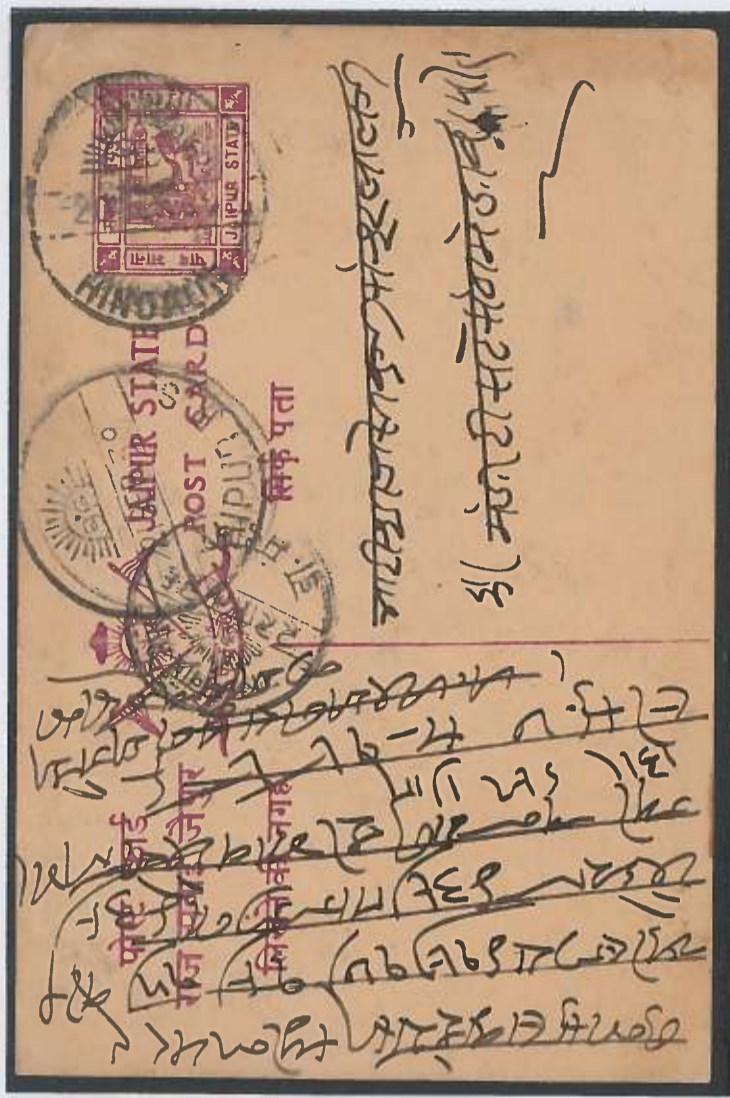
Vostok 5 launched successfully on June 14, 1963. Soviet commemorative postmark Kiev, 1963

3.3 Valentina Lifts-off

With the launch of Vostok 6 culminated getting the first woman into orbit. On June 16, 1963 Vostok 6 rocket with the first woman on board flew up to sky! This launch was also delayed several times due to technical problems and increased solar activity.



Vostok 6 rocket is transported by rail to the launch pad. Afghanistan 1988, original artwork – watercolour on carton with acetate overlay for lettering, signature and monochrome proof of issued stamp and final stamp, Russian hand-made text “I agree” because stamps for Afghanistan were printed in the USSR.



solar activity the Sun in all date stamps Jaipur State post card, 1939 sent from Hindaun via Jaipur to Mandawa. During the British Raj Jaipur was the capital of the princely state (1128-1948) of the same name.



Soviet commemorative postmark, 1963 to Vostok 6 launching: the first woman in the world in space - Soviet woman Tereshkova

3.4 Activities on Board a Spaceship

During the flight, the cosmonaut would consume a special food which was in the form of a tube and it was pushed straight to the mouth in order to avoid contamination of the spaceship.



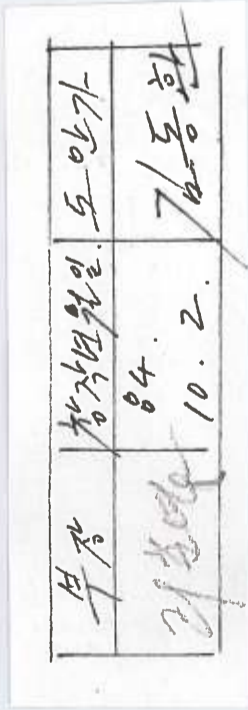
According to the flight plan, during which she drew spirals and stars in one stroke. This was a basis for studies of the effects of stress.



Realization of a stamp: star in one stroke fancy cancel from Adrian, Michigan 1874



cosmonaut eating a meal original artwork, watercolour on carton unaccepted design, North Korea dated 2.10.1984 – brown tube with food, a globe is not in the sight glass



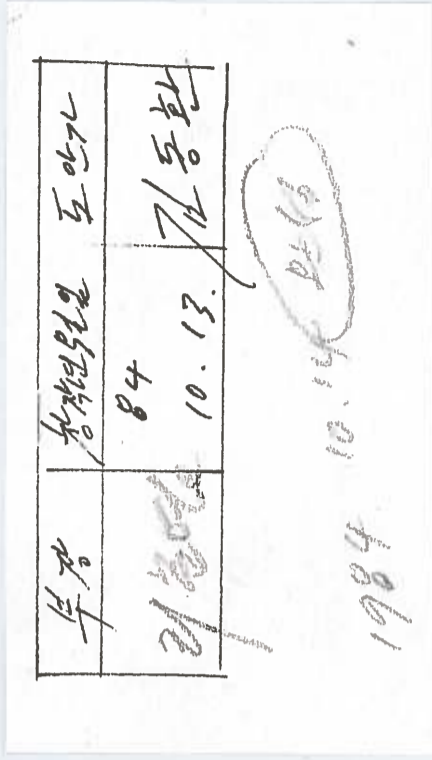
dating of the first design – copy the back side



cosmonaut eating a meal original artwork, watercolour on carton, accepted design, North Korea dated 13.10.1984 – red tube with food, the globe is supplemented in sight glass



Source for design of this stamp were photos from her preparation. Another example using the photo.



dating of the final design – copy the back side



Specimen



imperforated and perforated variant

3.4 Activities on Board a Spaceship – Call Sign and Importance of the Flight

In the orbit, she called the call sign Chaika (Seagull). Selection of the call sign was also linked to the Lisa Chaikina's life story and how Valentina liked her character. During the flight Valentina reported to have had an experience with space sickness. She also fell asleep while it was necessary to fulfill the flight tasks.



Chaika was her call sign. Italian pre-stamp letter, 1861 from Gabiano (= Seagull)



Lisa Chaikina as inspiration for her call sign.

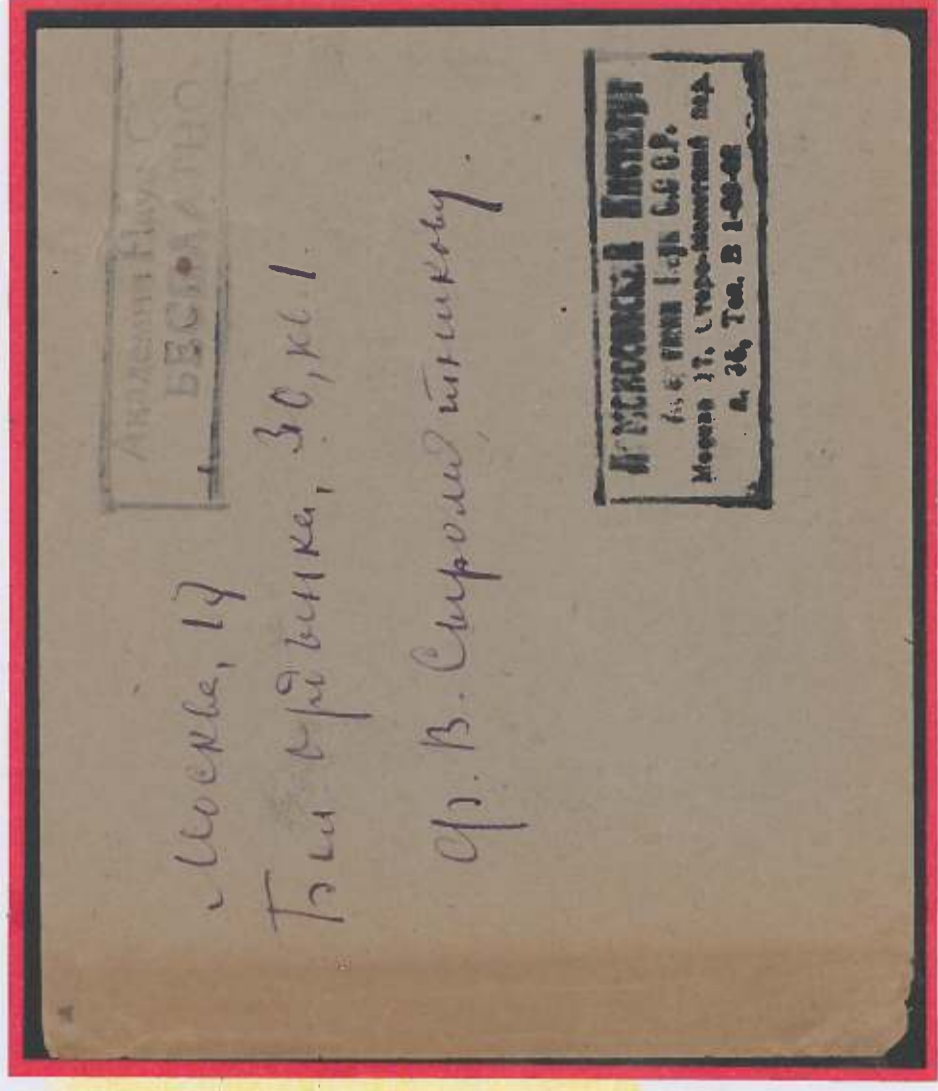
Poland, 1963 with additional print the first woman in space printing error Three Stars, tested by expert Korszen (PL)



unperforate stamp, wrong illustration: both ships were not so near on orbit stage of rocket at the same time



↓ Seagull in the Soviet commemorative postmark to her flight, 1963



The Soviet Academy of Sciences's official cover, in 1935 mailed from Moscow's Institute to Moscow, rubber postmark with text: Academy of Sciences / free of charge, postmark of postman Nr. 1925 and date postmark Moscow 16.5.1935 rear

4. AS PROPAGANDA INSTRUMENT
4.1 She as a Propaganda Instrument

Her mission was a great success for the general public and for politicians. It was necessary to use her for propaganda. The first trip to her native region – Yaroslavl was soon, after her successful flight.



She became an official spokeswoman of the Soviet Union and political icon of the Soviet cosmonautics.



microphone – tool of speaker



She became a promoter of political propaganda.
 Czechoslovak publicity machine postmark, 1949: propaganda slogan



propaganda slogan on the Soviet stationery, 1964: Peace, Work, Freedom, Equality, Brotherhood and Happiness of all Nations, glory of the October Revolution!



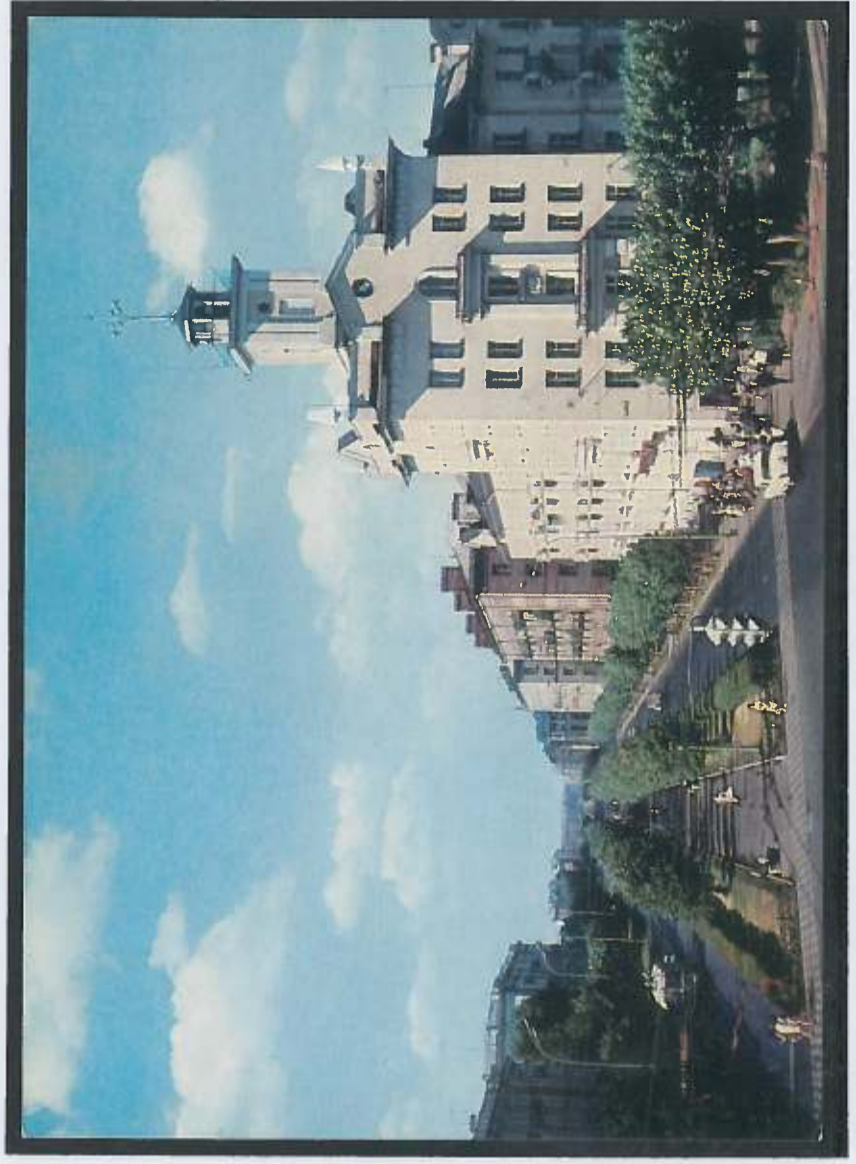
Historical center of Yaroslavl - the fortress in old town. Soviet stationery, 1965



Yaroslavl coat of arm



Lenin avenue in modern centre. Soviet stationery, 1972



4.2 Her Visit to Czechoslovakia

The first foreign trip brought Valentina to Prague. Czechoslovakia was honoured again after the visit of the world's first cosmonaut Gagarin. The triumphal tour Valentina completed with huge interest of onlookers.



On August 15 she arrived on a special plane.
Entire with Prague Airport label for registered mail and date stamp, 1974

She was welcomed by representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Committee of Czechoslovak Women.

Gagarin's visit trial print: missing meter mark, 1986: CC of the Communist Party hook above C



She was welcomed by representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Committee of Czechoslovak Women.

The Czechoslovak president welcomed her in Prague Castle and he awarded her with a state award.



Czechoslovak stationery with Prague Castle label for registered mail and commemorative postmark, 1937



Czechoslovak commemorative postmark, 1963: the first woman cosmonaut of the world in Prague

Next stop was Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences where she received the highest honours: Gold Plaque "For contributions to science and humanity". She became the first foreign laureate.



Czechoslovak Academy of science meter mark, 1978

Gala Evening in her honour held in Royal Garden. During her walk she visited the House of Children and she talked to Werich and Zatopek.



Royal Garden with Belveder and Singing Fountain



performer Werich



House of Children



Olympic winner Zatopek

4.2 Her Visit to Czechoslovakia – From Prague to Pilsen

On the second day she visited the Committee of Czechoslovak Women and then she visited Tesla Karlin factory which produced some telephone apparatuses.



After receiving a gift - two phones she declared: "Let the connection between us lasts forever!"



Czechoslovak meter mark Tesla Karlin, 1947



New Zealand letter card, 1948



She visited Monument of the Red Army in the Olsany Cemeteries. Czechoslovak stationery, 1955



The Prague's Lord Mayor welcomed her in the Old Town Hall.



Then she went to Beroun where she visited Tiba Textile Factory later Kladno and Lidice.



Kladno

Her delegation laid a wreath to The Grave of Men of the Memorial Lidice to honour the memory of Lidice tragedy – the village was completely destroyed by the Nazis in June 1942.

Next day Valentina was welcomed by Pilsen. She visited Skoda Factory that produced locomotives used mainly in the Soviet Union.



Here she reminded when she was young she wanted to drive a locomotive.

Skoda Factory produced locomotives used in many countries. Romanian stationery, 1995: the locomotive Skoda CFR 130.503 from 1921

4.2 Her Visit to Czechoslovakia – From Pilsen to Slovakia

Valentina came to visit boys and girls in Pioneer Camp Skoda Pilsen in Bonetice. In the evening she visited the spa town Carlsbad. She walked through the colonnade and tasted the local healing water.



Pioneers in front of tents.

She walked through the colonnade and tasted the local healing water.

German – Third Reich stationery, 1940: the main colonnade



print error



← **Czechoslovak stationery, 1951**



upturning of publicity plate in the machine Germany-Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, 1944: World spa Carlsbad against digestive and metabolic diseases

Vridlo geyser hot spring 73°C gushing to a height of almost 12 metres is a unique natural phenomenon that it became the symbol of spa.



The next day Valentina and her team spent next to Water Reservoir Oriik where she relaxed. **the Waterwork Oriik label for R-mail and the same date stamp, 1959**



The next day she visited Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia. **view of Bratislava Czechoslovak aerogram, 1967**

4.2 Her Visit to Czechoslovakia – From Bratislava to Prague again

Dubcek the first secretary of the Communist Party welcomed her in Bratislava. In the Slavin Memorial Valentina and her team bowed to the memory of 6000 Soviet heroes who died in the WW II during the liberation.



A. Dubcek, politician and reformer (1921 – 1992) Slovak entire, 1993

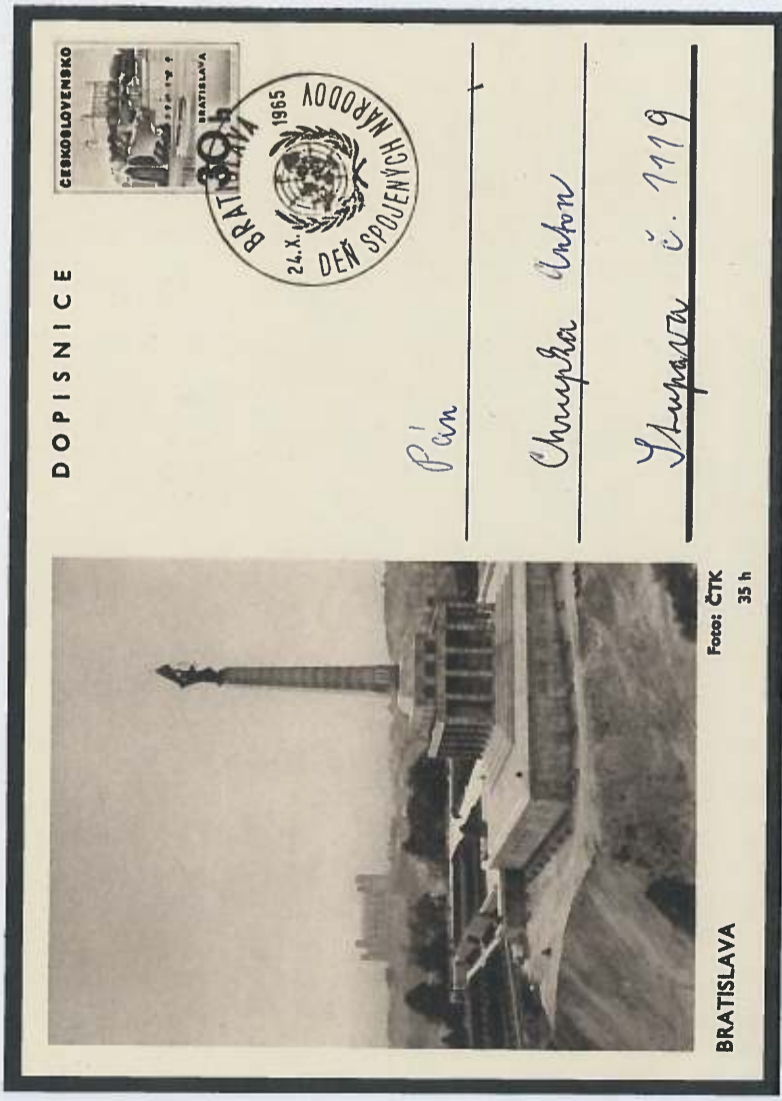


Czechoslovak CM, 1963: Tereshkova the first woman in space in Ostrava

On August, 20 Ostrava the mining town and seat of large steel plants welcomed her. Here Valentina congratulated important events: the miners created new record and the county plan to purchase of grain from this year's harvest reached realization.

trial prints

Slavin: At the top of a 39 meter high pylon stands an 11 meter high soldier statue.
Czechoslovak stationery, 1965 view of Slavin



→ She visited new steelworks named NHKG.
Czechoslovak stationery, 1961



The miners from the Ostrava's Mine Dukla overcame the current world record of miners from Soviet Donetsk.

→ She visited new steelworks named NHKG.
Czechoslovak stationery, 1961



In the evening she danced at the headquarters of the Slovak Folklore Dancing Club.



She visited another textile factory Zavody MDZ.

In Prague on August, 21 she took part in final press conference and then she flew back to Moscow.

4.3 Her next Travel and Awards

Frequent travel was important part of her work program. In her native country she received high national awards. She is also a holder of many medals and badges. First she visited many allied socialist states.



1963: Golden Star medal the Hero of the Soviet Union



1987: Order of the Red banner



1963 and 1981 Order of Lenin



1971: Order of the October Revolution

1963: title and badge Pilot-Cosmonaut standard card and wrong cutting of Soviet stationery, 1981



1997, 2007, 2017: Order of Merit for the Fatherland of the Russian Federation



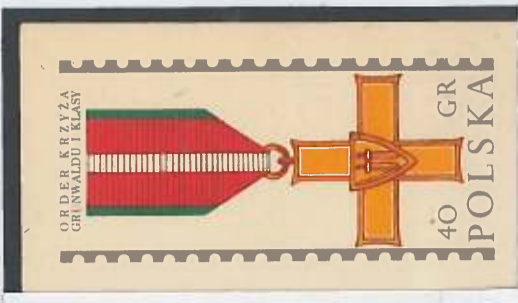
2011: Order of Friendship of Peoples



Polish commemorative postmark, 1963 to her visit to Poland



German commemorative postmark, 1963: Karl-Marx-Stadt welcomes the first woman cosmonaut



1965: Mongolian Order of Suche Bator



1965: visit to Hungary and Order of the Flag

4.3 Her next Travel and Awards

Two orders she received from the Russian Orthodox Church too.

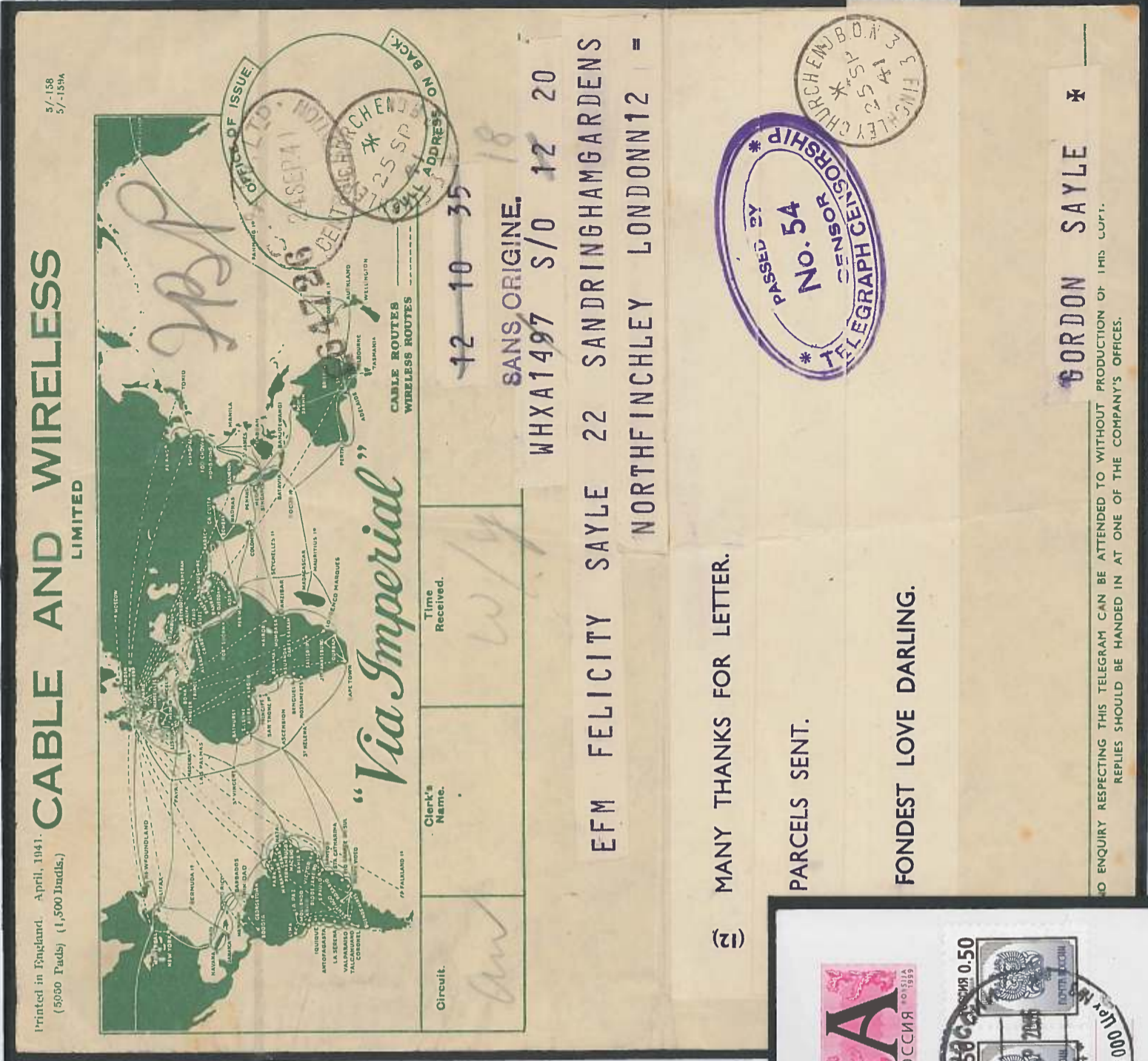


2013:
the Order of
Alexander Nevsky

Russian miniature sheet, 2000 to commemorate 2000 years of Christianity and the entry of humanity into the third millennium



In 2003 she received the Order of Honour. Russian stationery, 2005



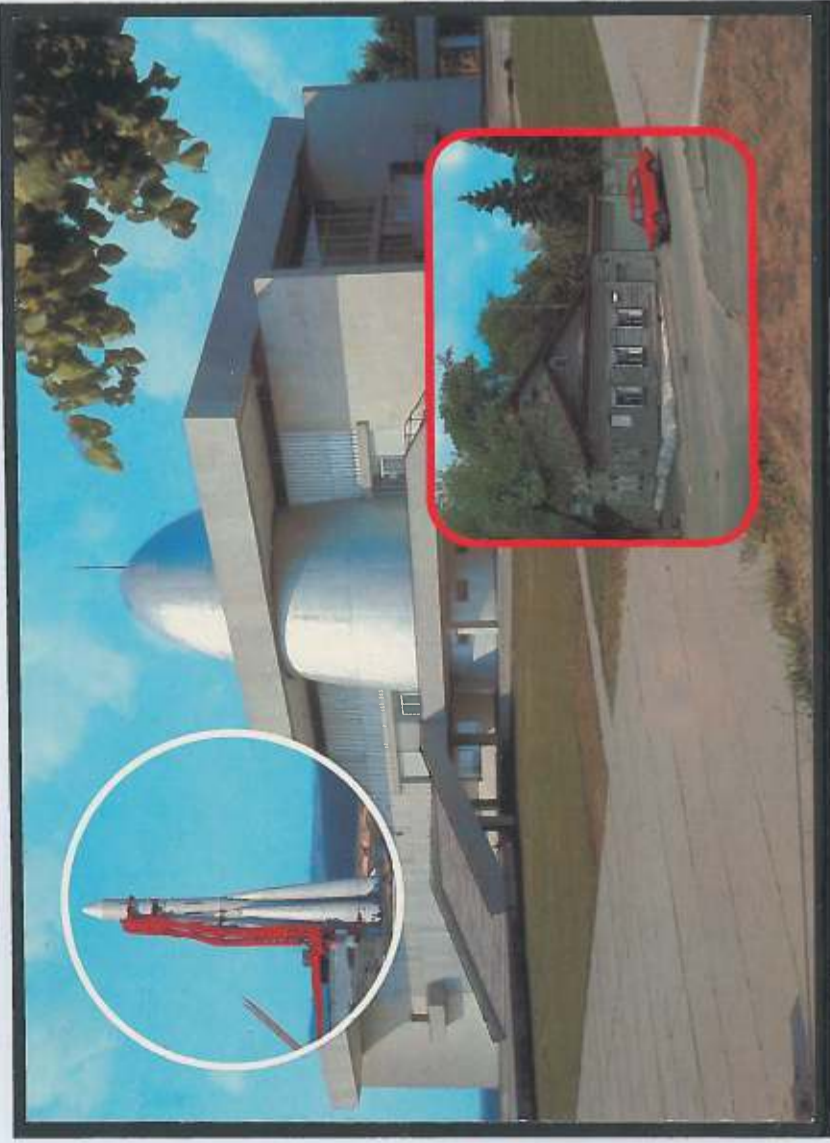
She visited almost all states – these are marked with green color. telegram Via Imperial, 1941 from London to Finchley, passed by telegraph censor Nr. 54



Her full uniform is evidence of her intense traveling.

4.4 Her Honorary Citizenship

Some Soviet and foreign cities named her an honorary citizen in honour of her historic space flight.



Kaluga, birthplace of Tsiolkovsky, theorist of cosmonautics Soviet stationery, 1987



Leninsk – town built to support the Baikonur Cosmodrome Soviet stationery, 1989



Karaganda – industrial mining town in Kazakhstan now



Vitebsk – Belarusian town



Bratislava



Varna



Leninakan – Gyumry now is the second largest Armenian town Soviet stationery, 1978



Bulgarian towns: Sofia (on the stationery), Stara Zagora (R-label and stamp), Varna and Pleven (on the stamp)

4.5 Space Wedding

Before Tereshkova's launch, she had already been engaged to Nikolayev.



Andriyan Nikolayev a bachelor from the first group of cosmonauts.
Soviet stationery, 1962



Nikolayev was aboard Vostok 3, he made the first group flight with Popovich who was in Vostok 4
unperforated stamps - edge of the printing sheet



Five months after her landing they both said "I do" on a grand wedding.
Irish self-adhesive stamp booklet, 2009



The wedding was prepared by Khrushchev himself as his next propaganda in front of journalists and television.



During his toast Khrushchev said full names of the main personalities who were so far the most secret persons of the Soviet Space Program. He told the whole world the names of Korolev and Glushko (right).



After her wedding she used both surnames: Nikolayeva-Tereshkova
Soviet entire from Yaroslavl to the 10th anniversary of her flight, her full name on the stamps

5. HER JOB AND POLITICAL CAREER
5.1 Her Study and Space Training

She finished her degree and then began space training again.



Russian stationery 1997, main entrance to the Academy

In 1964-1969 she studied at the Zhukovsky Air Force Academy in Moscow. In 1977 she reached the title of Candidate of Technical Sciences.

Since 1966 she worked as an instructor-cosmonaut in Gagarin's Space Training Centre in Star City. She also worked since 1976 as an instructor for the piloted orbital station.

The training of getting off the orbital station is trained in the test pool because water simulates weightlessness.



shifted perforation

She trained hardly in Gagarin's Space Training Center in Star City together with others for her next flight.



centrifuge

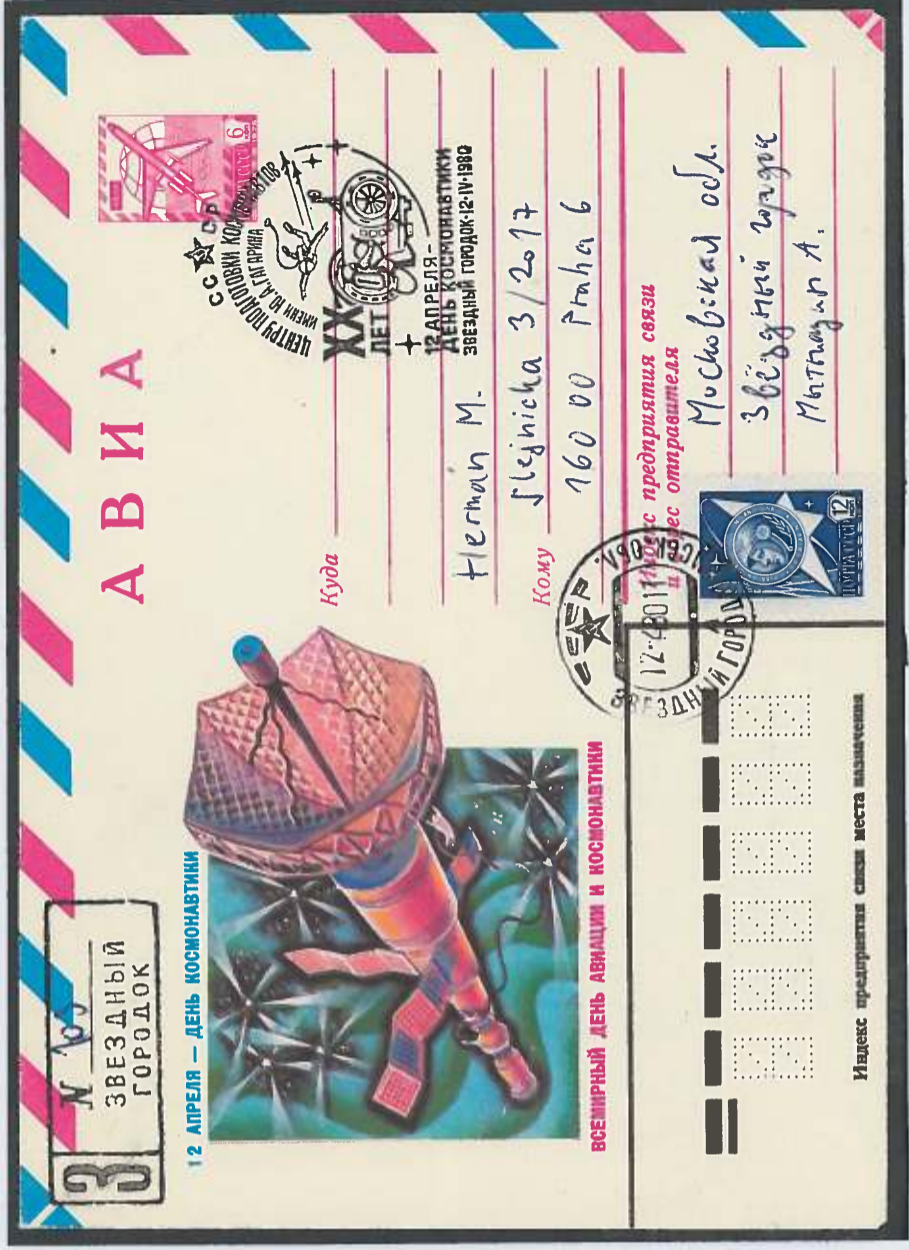
Since 1982 she works as an instructor of the piloted space station group with special assignments.



Soviet FDC from Star City, 1980 to the 20th anniversary of the Centre



Soviet FDC from Star City, 1980 to the 20th anniversary of the Centre



Soviet entire from Star City, 1980 postmark to the 20th anniversary of the Centre

5.2 Her Work in Favour of Women

She did a great work of defending women's right facilitating their working condition at work, protection of motherhood and childhood.

During 1968-1987 she was a chairman of Committee of Soviet Women.



Soviet meter mark, 1982 the Committee of Soviet Women



She contributed to improving the working conditions of women.



Thanks her consistent work she prolonged maternity leave in the USSR for 18 months. The concept of maternity protection appeared just her initiative.



Czechoslovak publicity machine postmark, 1937: Mothers Day - Promote the protection of mothers and children



Maternity Mulready envelope with red Maltese cross, 1840



During 1969-1987 she was a vice president of Women's International Democratic Federation WIDF: international organisation working for women's right it was founded in Paris 1945.

Soviet entire 1960, to the 15th anniversary of the WIDF



She ensured the support of young families, which led to an increase in birth rates. Soviet entire, 1989

5.3 Her Working Career

During 1987-1992 she was a chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, she headed more than 50 Friendship Houses in different countries.



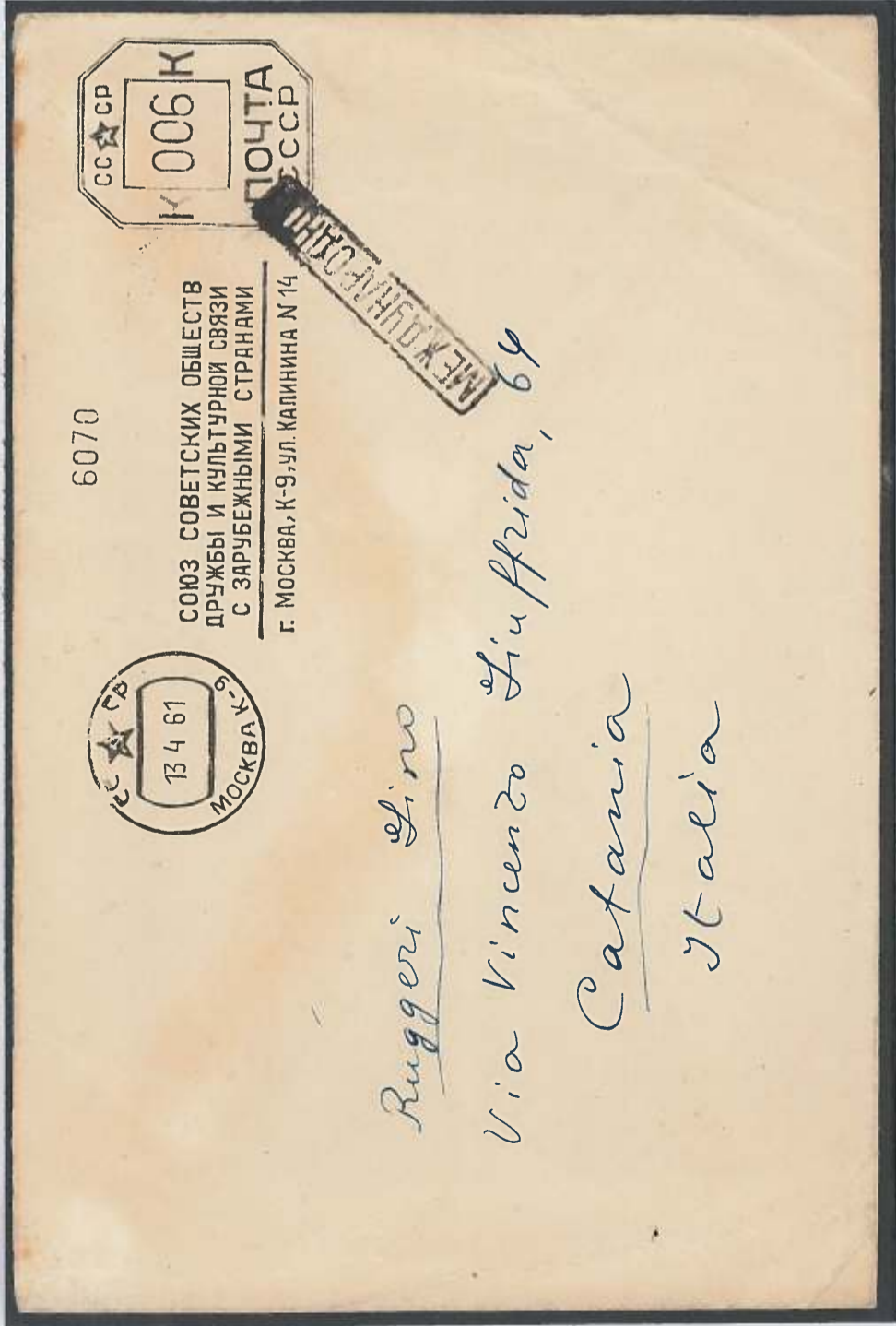
The Friendship House in Moscow, headquarters of the Union, an interesting building constructed in 1894 by architect Mazyrin.



→ To the promotion of Russian art she nominated artists of the Volkov Theatre from Yaroslavl.



Russian stationery 1995, the Friendship House



Soviet meter mark, 1961: the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

Soviet stationery, 1976 to the 225th anniversary of the Volkov Theatre: a postman stamped R-stamp for national use (in Cyrillic) and next he gave the right for international use



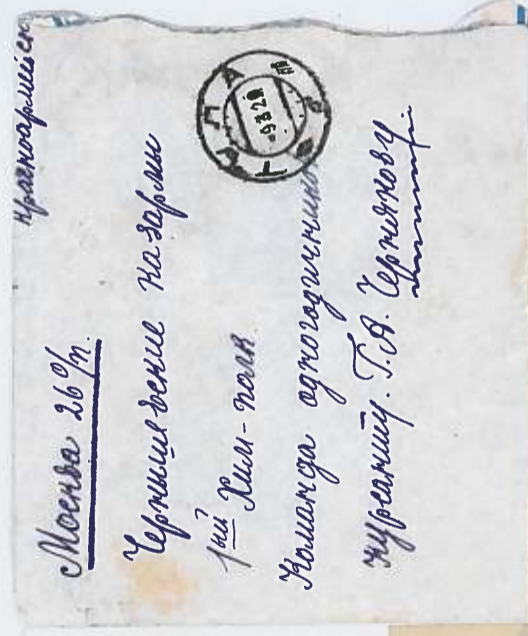
She organized various cultural events to promote Russia.

D. Mendeleev - chemist and inventor, he formulated the Periodic Law, created a farsighted version of the periodic table of elements.

Soviet FDC, 1969 to the 100 years of the Periodic Law

5.3 Her Working Career – Political Career

Valentina was in years 1962-1991 a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (the CPSU), during 1966-1989 she was a member of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and in years 1974-1989 was a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.



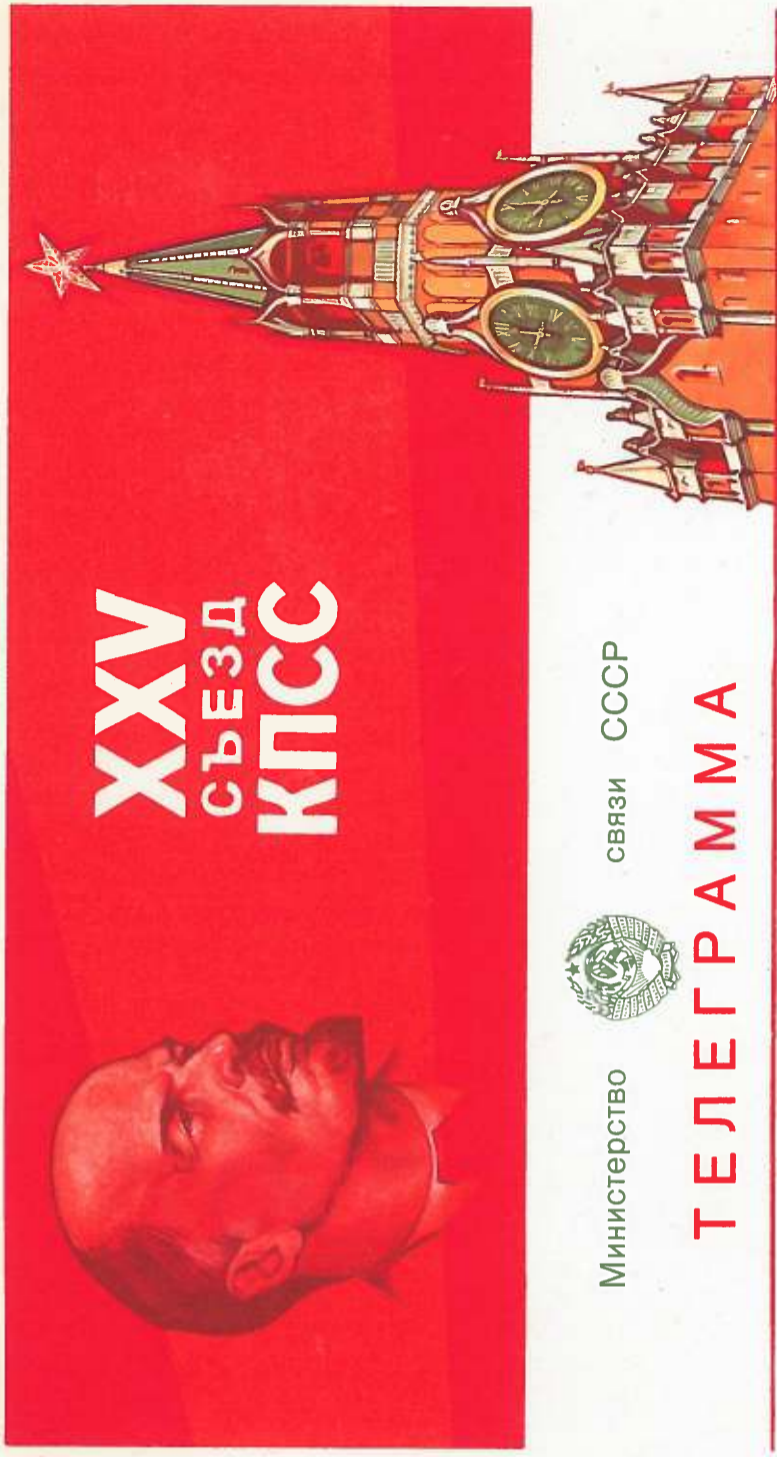
Soviet cover from Tula to Moscow, free field post 1929, Moscow publicity machine postmark: All workers to election to the Soviet



Soviet meter mark, 1940 the Central Committee of the CPSU.



She participated in the 24th, 25th and 26th Congress of the CPSU.



_____ ГО _____ Ч. _____ М. Адрес:
 Бл. № _____ Связь № **26**

Soviet special congressional telegram, 1975 (carton, length 287 mm). Special edition only for participants in the Congress. Text of telegram (mostly greetings) was rewritten to this form directly at the Congress Post Office and then was passed to the addressee. The number 26 is the telegram serial number. Unused telegrams was destroyed.



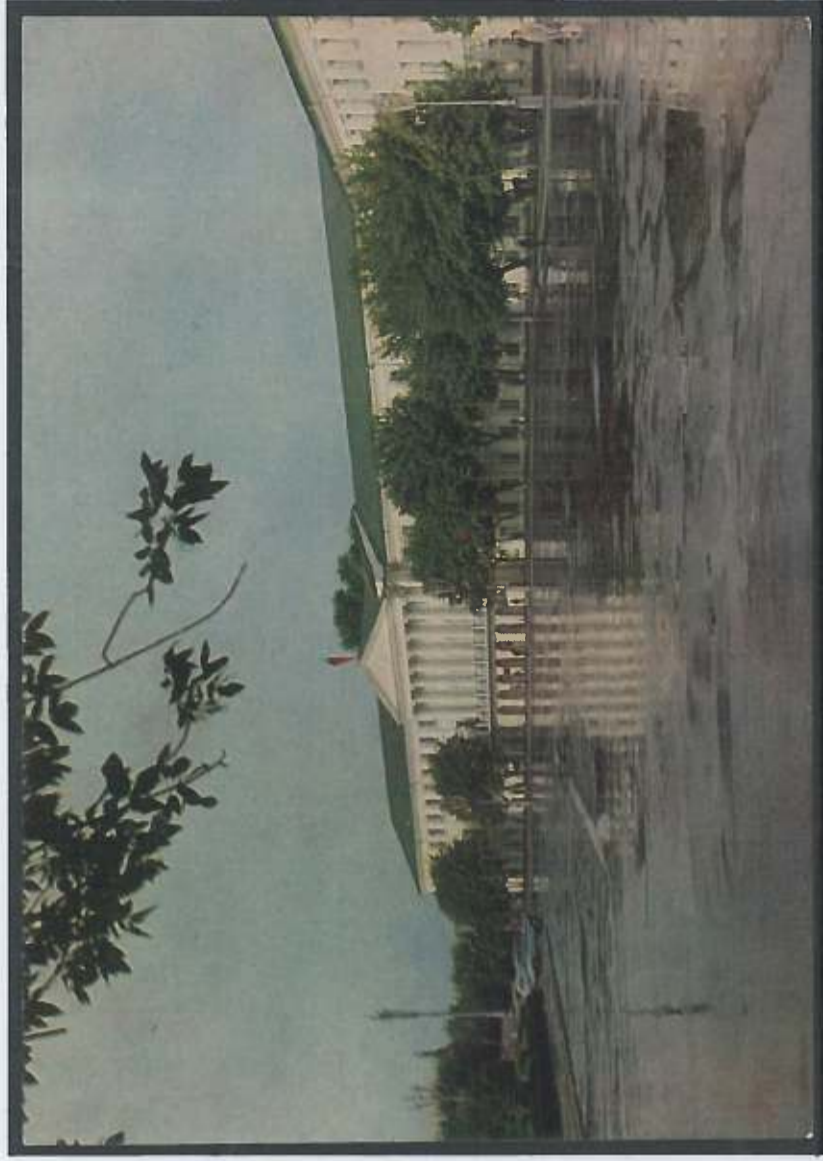
She was a delegate of the 27th Congress. Soviet entire, 1986 to the Congress

5.3 Her Working Career – Political and Military Career

In 2011 she was elected to the Russian State Duma as a member of the United Russia at the third attempt. She was a member of the Soviet Army from the beginning of her space training.



Soviet triangular letter from a soldier of Soviet Army mailed by free field post, checked by a military censor. Nr.22462



Since 2008 she also became a Vice-Chair of the Yaroslavl Regional Duma. Soviet stationery, 1970: building of Yaroslavl Regional Duma, her workplace

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ДЕПУТАТ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ДУМЫ

103265, Москва, ул. Охотный ряд, д. 1

ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННОЕ
103265, МОСКВА, К-265
УЛ. ОХОТНЫЙ РЯД, Д. 1
ПОСЛАТЕЛЮ ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ
ЧИЛИНГАРОВУ АН

РОССИЯ 2.50
РОССИЯ 2.50
РОССИЯ 2.50

10 ЛЕТ СОБРАНИЮ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО СОБРАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

10 ЛЕТ СОБРАНИЮ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО СОБРАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

10 ЛЕТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ДУМЕ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО СОБРАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

РОССИЯ 1.00
СОСТАВИТЕЛЬ

ПОЧТА РОССИИ
№ 101753 47 08135 1
8135

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ДУМЕ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО СОБРАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ПЕРВЫЙ ДЕНЬ · PREMIER JOUR
10-12-2003
МОСКВА · ПОЧТАНТ

ПОЧТА РОССИИ
10 ДЕК 2003

А.Н. Чилингарова
Секретариат

Алексееву А.С.
в.р. 4748
Чилингаров - 88
1830 38

Russian letter from a member of Duma, governmental post 2003, commemorative postmark and stamps to the 10th anniversary of Duma



In 1995 she reached the rank of major general of Air Force as the first woman in the Russian Army. Soviet stationery, 1970: Glory of the Soviet Army – flag of the Air Force is down

5.3 Her Working Career – Her Greatest Achievements

In the Duma, she first focused on protecting children from the media, which in the pursuit of attractive news, exploited children in their tragic situations.



300 anniversary of Russian journalism

an important Russian TV company: NTV and Mir *self-adhesive stamps*

She enforced the Law Nr. 50-FZ which prohibits to traumatization of child by media and to benefit from the situation of child.

She had experienced the war herself and therefore her next priorities were problems of veterans and historical memory of the WWII.



WWII veteran *Soviet stationery, 1988*



She initiated the paragraph Nr. 3541 of Criminal Code: Rehabilitation of Nazism. The paragraph prohibits negation of fact. *Soviet free field post letter censored by military censor with text on top: Death to the German occupants!*

She contributed to improving the welfare of veterans.



self-adhesive stamps

6. INTERESTING FACTS
6.1 Using her Name

The ship with her name operated by the Volga Shipping Company like a cruise ship. Three deck passenger riverboat in the Air Style was manufactured in Germany.

РАСПИСКА о приеме телеграммы
 Телеграф в Москве
 ПРИНЯТА
 Москва 43 САВАРКА-КА 2403 25 25 13
 ТЕЛЕГРАФИТЕ СЛУЖБЕ ДОБРАЯ
 ЗАТ КАРАУЛЬНИК ВВЕДЕЛИ МАШИЦА ВРАБОТ ЛИ НА
 СЕРВ ОБЯ ОСТАЛ СОВЗА РАБ КОМ ЗОХА ПЕРЕХОДА
 ПРЕДСТАВЛЕТ 558 ПРЕРА ОБЯ ОСТАЛА ПЕТРОВ



Port of registry: Astrakhan, length: 95.8 m, width: 14.3 m, speed: 25.9 km/h, capacity of passengers: max. 1000 *Soviet stationery, 1976*

ВОЛЖСКОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕЧНОЕ ПАРОВОДСТВО.

ПРАВЛЕНИЕ: Н.-Новг., Рождественская, 13. — Для телеграмм — Нижний „РЕКА“ Правление.

ОБСЛУЖИВАЕТ Волжский Бассейн от Рыбинска до Астрахани с реками: Окой, Москвой, Клязьмой, Камой, Белой, Вяткой, Сурой, Унжей, Ветлугой, Костромской ПОЧТОВО-ТОВАРО-ПАССАЖИРСКИМИ ПАРОВЕЛОХОДАМИ, а также специально Грузовым Баржевым Флотом.

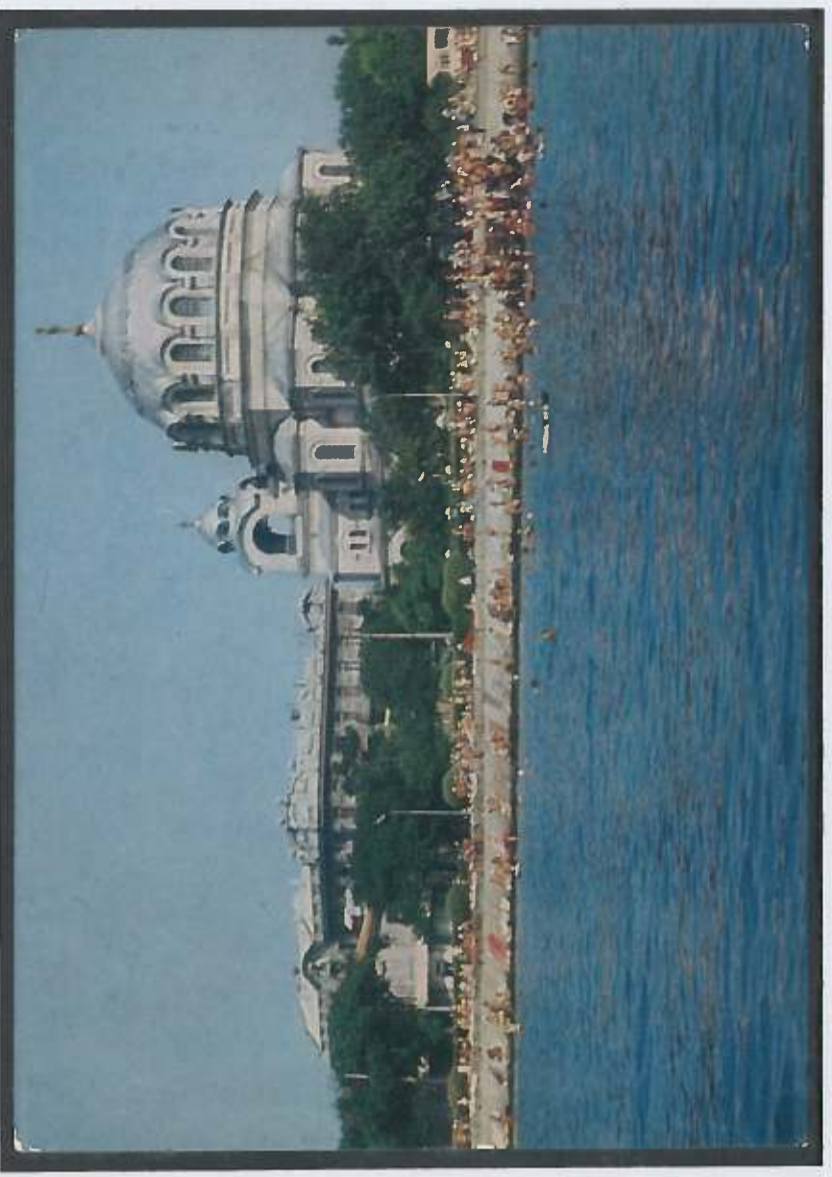
РЕГУЛЯРНОЕ ПАССАЖИРСКОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ПО УСТАНОВЛЕННЫМ РАСПИСАНИЯМ.
МАТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ за ЦЕЛОСТЬ и СОХРАННОСТЬ ГРУЗОВ.

УЧАСТИЕ в ПРЯМЫХ СООБЩЕНИЯХ ОТ И ДО всех станций жел.дор. через все пристани, прилегающие к станциям жел. дорог, а также через Астрахань со всеми открытыми для производства операций портами Каспийского моря.

ПРОИЗВОДСТВО ВСЕХ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ и СТРАХОВЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ.
ВО ВСЕХ КРУПНЫХ ЦЕНТРАХ С С. С. Р. имеются ТРАНСПОРТНО-КОММЕРЧЕСКИЕ АГЕНТСТВА и ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВА.

ДЛЯ УДОБСТВА ПАССАЖИРОВ — доставка на дом или по указанию билетов. Бюжета. Клады и Грузов Московским Транспортно-Коммерческим Агентством.
 Адрес: Чистые Пруды, 3 — 6. Телефо. 1. 2-88 04. **Поручения принимаются по телефону.**

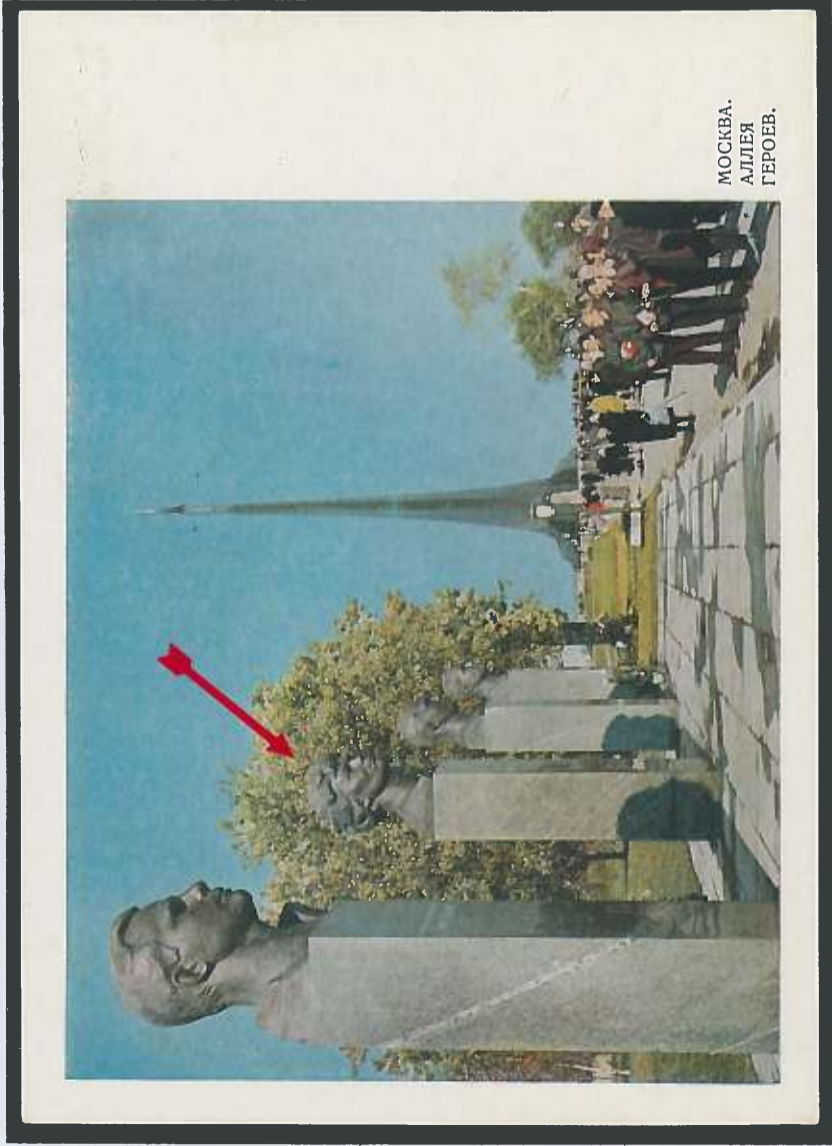
ПАРОХОДЫ имеют электрическое освещение, паровое отопление, отдельные каюты и первоклассные буфеты.
Правление.



There is the Tereshkova's Waterfront as part of Yevpatoria now Ukraine. *Soviet stationery 1974*

6.1 Using her Name

In Moscow there is her bust. The name Chaika, call sign of the first woman cosmonaut it is also name of factory which produces various watches.



Her bust is part of the Alley of cosmonauts which goes to the memorial Monument to the Conquerors of Space. *Soviet stationery, 1967*

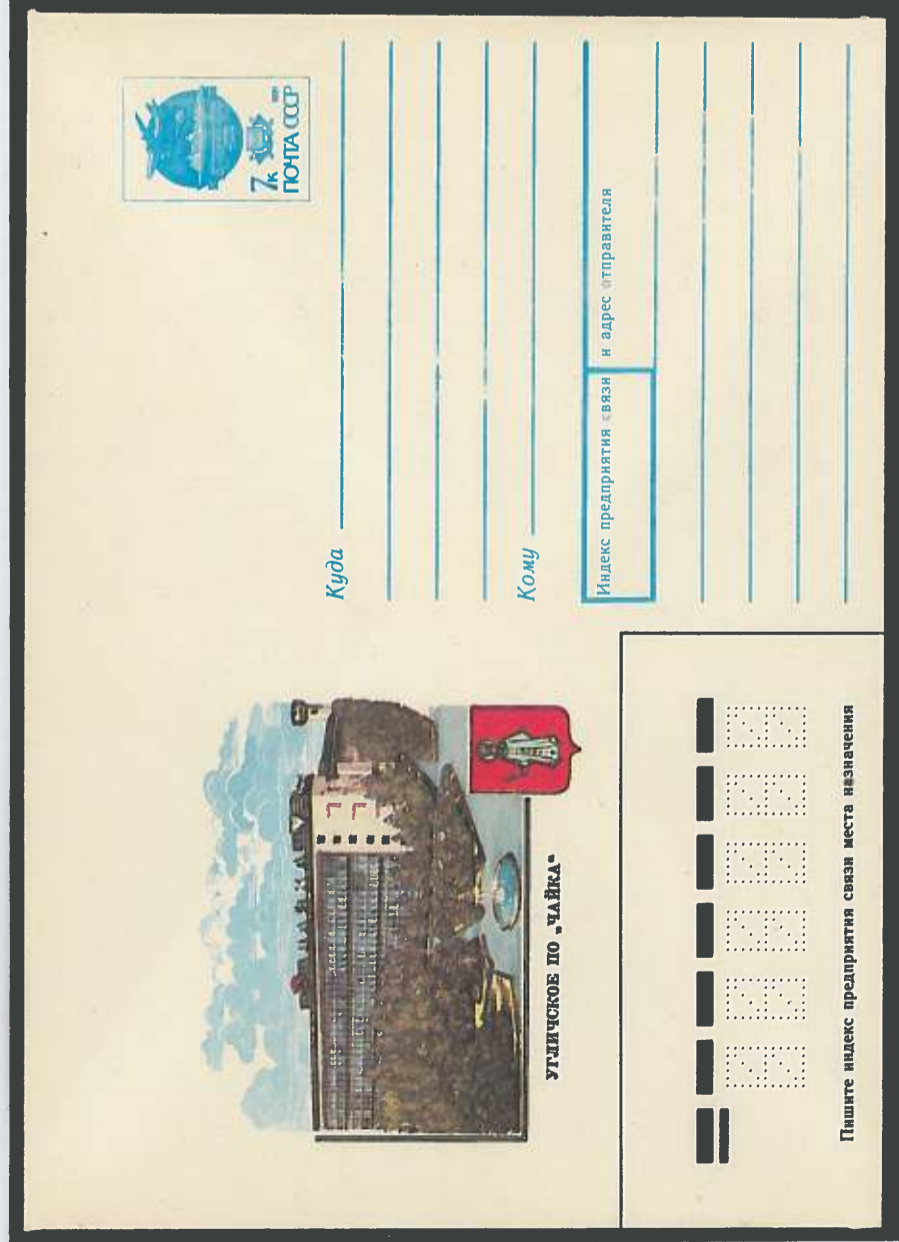


Убавил АВ до 60мт-
Никольское 152336.

40-летие полета в космос первой в мире женщины-космонавта В.В. Терешковой

101000, Москва, почта
до востребования
Скаковский И. Б.

In 1975 was opened the Space Museum in memory of her flight. There is in Nikulskoe two kilometres from her native village of Maslennikovo. *full name of Museum on the postmark, 2004: the Space Museum, a branch of Yaroslavl State Museum of History of Art and Architecture*

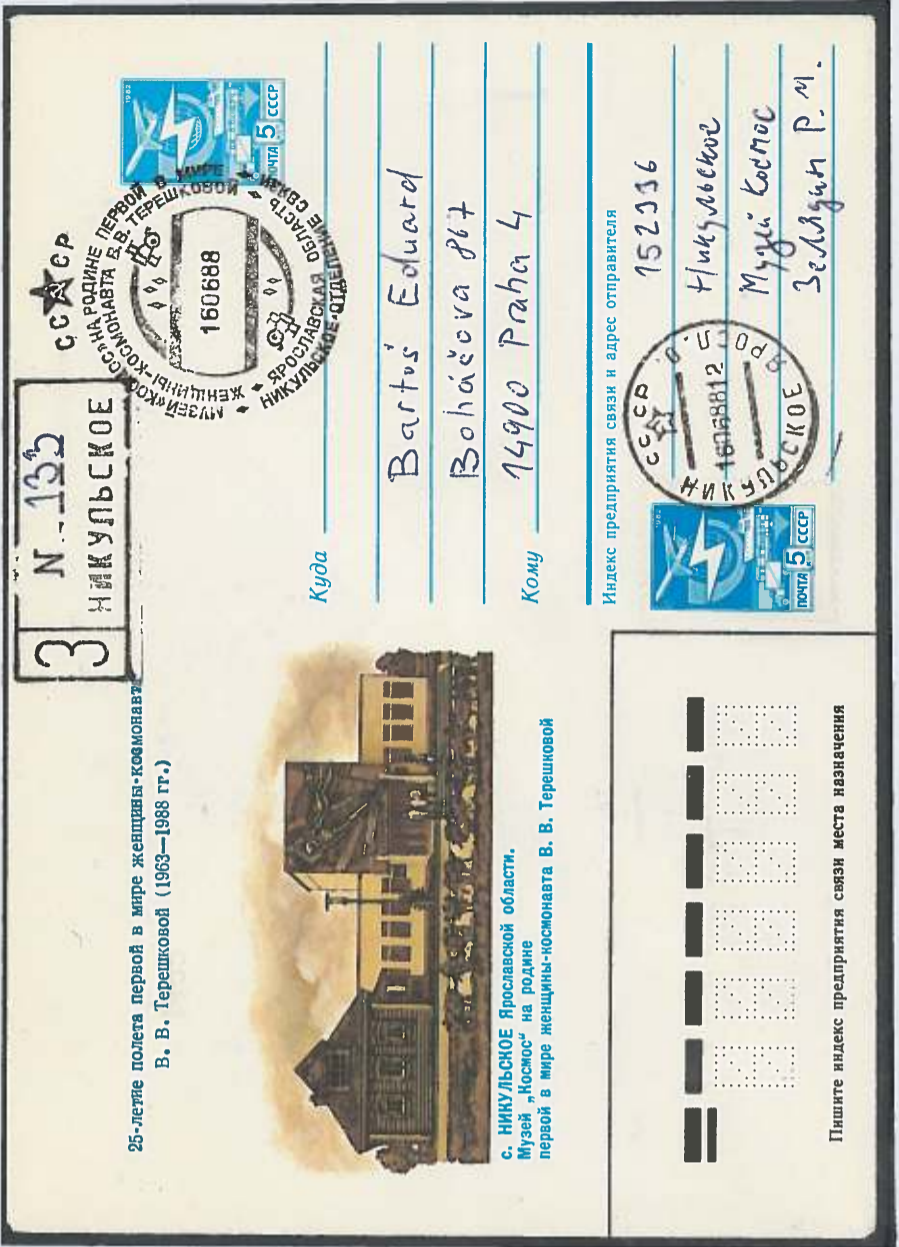


Soviet stationery 1991, Chaika factory in Uglich



Her re-entry capsule is the most interesting exhibit.

The Chaika factory produces all kinds of clocks and watches and also luxurious gold or silver pieces.



Replica of her birth home is part of the Museum building. *Soviet stationery, 1988 commemorative postmark Museum of Nikulskoe*

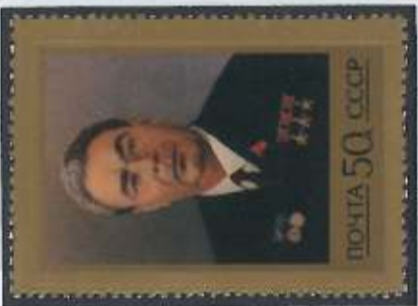
6.2 In danger of One's Life

On January 22, 1969 the crews of spacecrafts Soyuz 4 and 5 arrived in Moscow – the convoy drove from the airport headed by Brezhnev to the Kremlin where a traditional award ceremony was planned. But...

The first docking of a two manned spacecraft, cosmonauts Khrunov and Yeliseyev went through free space from Soyuz 5 to Soyuz 4.



trial print of stamp for stationery missing hook above letter C signed by engraver Hercik



Leonid Brezhnev the general secretary of the Communist Party a leader in the USSR from 1964 to 1982

Before passing gate of Borovitska Tower of the Kremlin, at 11 o'clock one of the onlookers tried to shoot the highest representative of the USSR! Attempted assassination!



Kremlin top view

Borovitskaya Tower

Spasskaya Tower



a militiaman



Beregovoi

The attacker V. Ilyin, 22 years old Reserve Lieutenant was dressed as a militiaman blocked up the way of the second passing car in the convoy with cosmonauts. He fired 16 shots of two revolvers and he fatally wounded Beregovoi who resembled Brezhnev a little and also injured Nikolayev, Tereskhova and Leonov escaped unscathed.

ДЛЯ ЗАПРОСА

Прошу сообщить мне адрес, по какому проживает в Москва заводе граждан Картов (город, район, центр)

1. Фамилия Картов 2. Имя Георгий

3. Отчество Николаевич 4. Возраст или год рожден. 1903

5. Какой республики, края, области, города, района, села, деревни является уроженцем Татарская республика
до 1941. проживал в г. Майкопски Сев. ж. дор.

6. Род занятий инженер

Направляя запрос, не забудьте указать — кому и по какому адресу должен быть направлен ответ из адресного бюро (отола).

АДРЕСНАЯ ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА

1. ЗАПРОС В АДРЕСНОЕ БЮРО (ОТ ОЛА) МЕЛНИЦИ

КРАТКОЕ ОБЪЯСНЕНИЕ

1. Адресная почтовая карточка предназначена для запроса адреса в адресном бюро (от ола) мелницы. 2. Запрос должен быть написан на русском языке. 3. Запрос должен быть написан на чистом листе бумаги. 4. Для получения ответа необходимо вложить в карточку 10 копеек. 5. Ответ на запрос будет направлен по адресу, указанному в карточке. 6. При получении почтовой карточки необходимо оплатить ее стоимость в размере 30 копеек за ответной карточкой.

Имя Ильин Фамилия Виктор Отчество Иванович Возраст 22 года Место рождения Москва

Адрес получателя Москва, завод 187

Адрес отправителя Москва, завод 187

Адрес получателя Уфа, завод 187

Адрес отправителя Уфа, завод 187

Brezhnev's car route was changed at last minute by the KGB Secret Police. He drove through main gate Spasskaya Tower unnoticed.

ЗАКАЗНОЕ

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ О ВРУЧЕНИИ ПОЧТОВОГО ОТПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Куда г. Уфа, завод 187

кому г-ну Ильяму Ильичу Ильину

ф. 119. (Заполните адресную сторону на свое имя)

Soviet R stationery notice of delivery, returned from KGB Station in Chernigov, 1958

6.3 Some Sidelights

The only one negative could spoil her career. It was father's reputation.



Her father died in Karelia during Finnish War and he was a missing soldier for a long time. Therefore her family did not receive social security contribution and they have little money in the post war period.

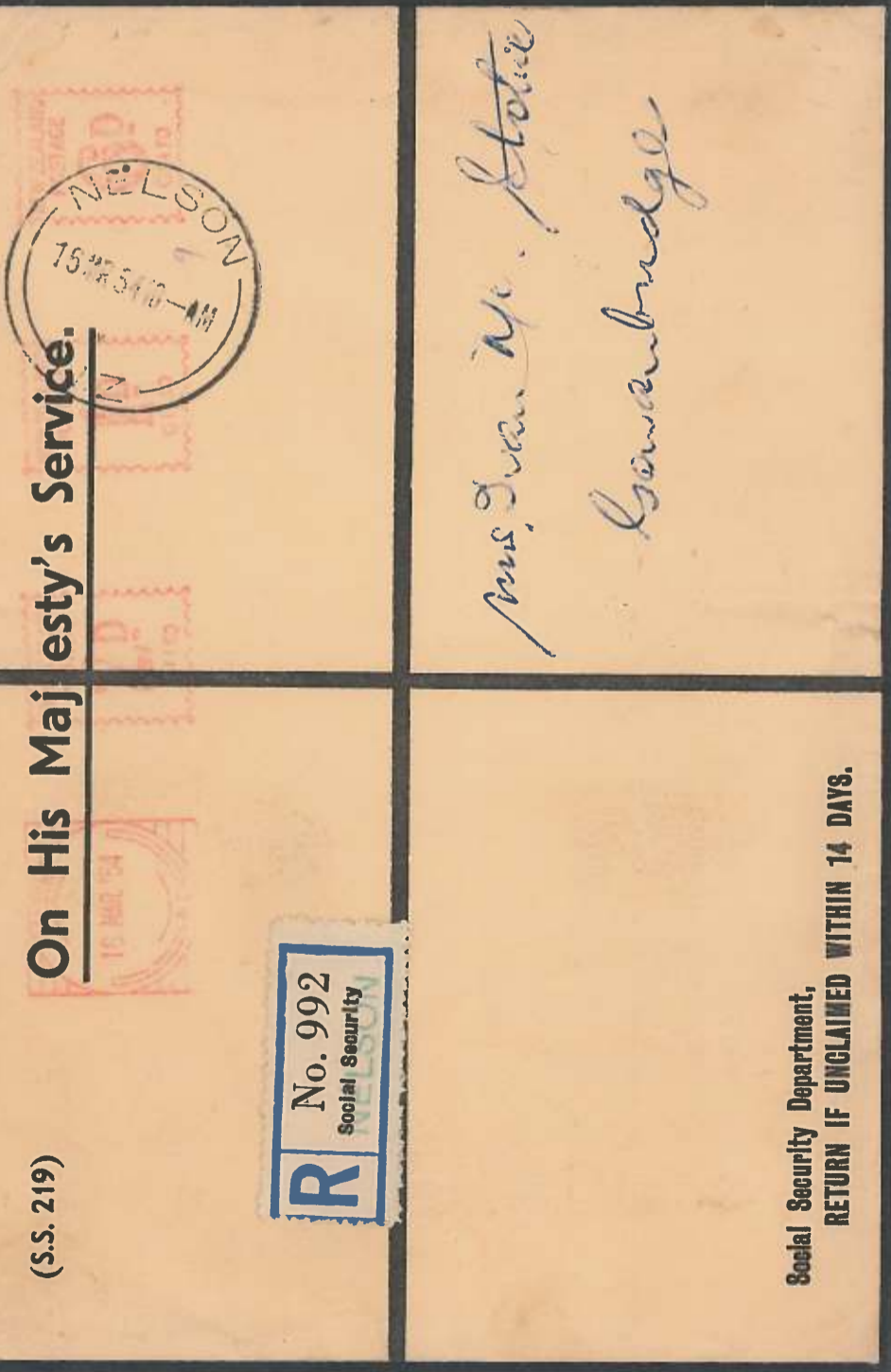
Soviet official form about a lost soldier mailed from Moscow to Leningrad, 1944: meter mark the Management of Personal state of lost soldiers of the Red Army by People's Commissariat of Defense Ministry of the USSR (HKO abbreviation)



Their daughter Yelena was born one year after the space flight. He is a surgeon now in Aeroflot.



Husband's frequent alcohol drinking was one of the reasons for their divorce.



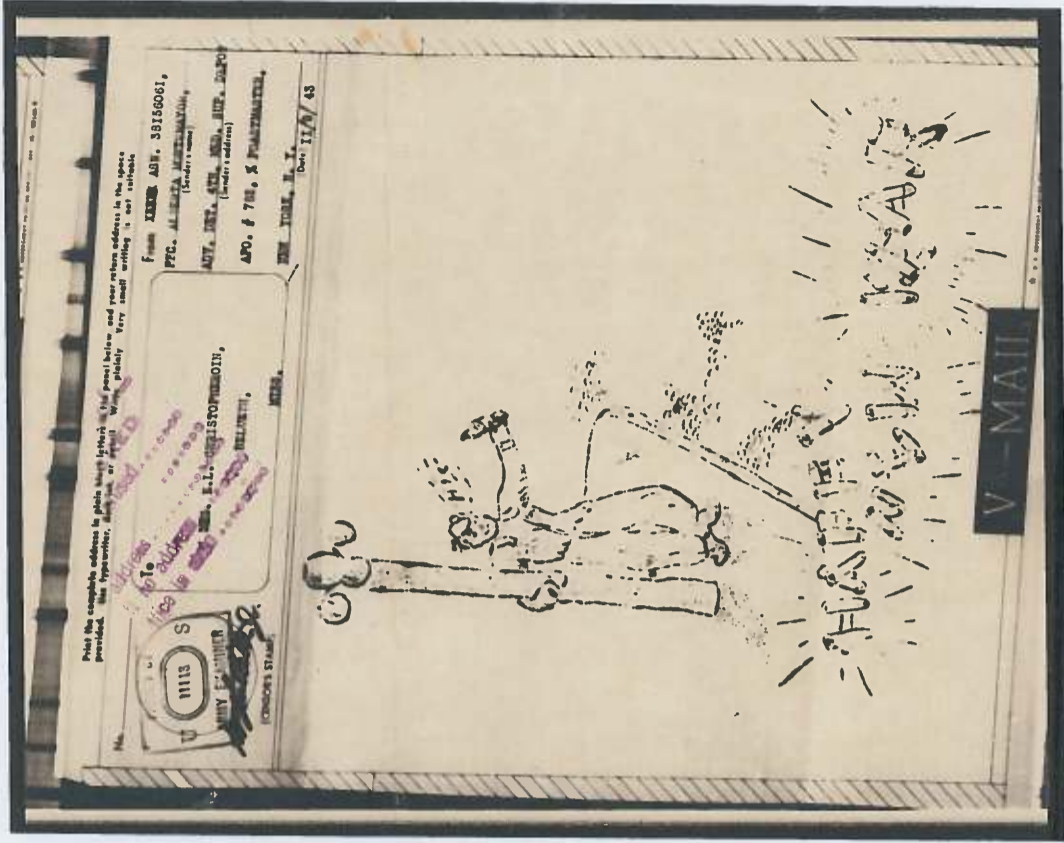
(S.S. 219)

On His Majesty's Service.

R No. 992
Social Security

Social Security Department,
RETURN IF UNCLAIMED WITHIN 14 DAYS.

OHM letter with R-label Social Security, 1954 from Nelson, New Zealand



airgraph 1943, A.P.O.782 Naples, Italy to Belueth, a drunk soldier hangs on a pillar of public lighting



In 1982 the marriage ended. Due to the controlled and desirable moral qualities of Soviet cosmonauts, the divorce of this star couple was approved by Brezhnev himself.



In 1979 she married a doctor Y. Shaposhnikov († 1999) who was the director of the Main Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics.



the first Moscow metro line was opened in 1935

Her brother worked as a taxi driver and her sister worked as a ticket seller in the Moscow Transport.

6.3 Some Sidelights

Her best friend in the group of cosmonauts was Gagarin the first cosmonaut in the world.



Just Gagarin brought her a bouquet of tea roses shortly after her birth - after her husband of course.
North Korea 1961: unaccepted drawing for Yuri Gagarin stamp from 8.4.1961, watercolour on carton



Daisy is her favourite flower.

She was the most important guest of session of the World Congress of Woman in Moscow, 1963.

Soviet CM, 1963 overprint on the stamp



Now she still dreams of her next flight to Mars.
plate error DV 31/3 comma in the letter N



ASIAN ASTRONAUTS

Yi So-yeon is a South Korean scientist and Ph.D. graduate of KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology). On April 8, 2008, she became the first Korean and the second Asian woman to fly in space, after Chikaki Mukai.

Yi So-yeon was born to father Yi Gil-soo and mother Jeong Gyeum-soon and raised in Gwangju, South Korea. Yi studied at Gwangju Science High School. She earned bachelor's and master's degrees with a focus on mechanics at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) in Daejeon. Her doctorate in biotech systems was conferred on 29 February 2008 in a ceremony at KAIST although she was unable to be present due to her training commitments in Russia.

Soyuz TMA-9
Db 30000
2009
S. TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE
Yi So-yeon = Goreia do Sul

Seoul 30th July - 04th August 2009

S. TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE

On April 8, 2008 she accompanied Korean cosmonaut Yi So-Zeon to the launch of Soyuz TMA-1.

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XXII ОЛИМПИСКИЕ ЗИМНИЕ ИГРЫ 2014 ГОДА В СОЧИ
XXII ОLYMPIC WINTER GAMES 2014 IN SOCHI

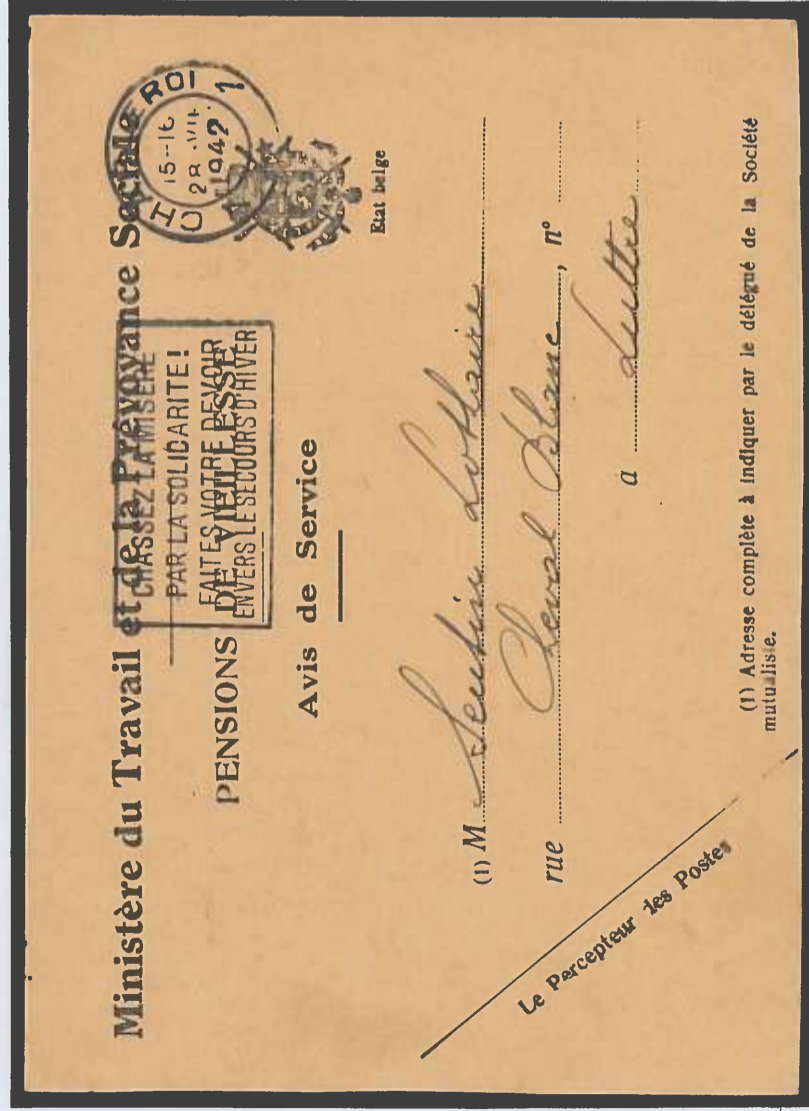
РОССИЯ RUSSIA 2014
25 P

7 ФЕВРАЛЯ 2014 ГОДА - ОТКРЫТИЕ ПЕРВЫХ В РОССИИ ОЛИМПИСКИХ ЗИМНИХ ИГР В СОЧИ
FEBRUARY 7, 2014 IS THE OPENING DAY OF THE FIRST IN RUSSIA OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES IN SOCHI

She was a team member who brought the Olympic Flag during the Opening Ceremony.
Russian FDC, 2014: the Opening Day of the Olympic Winter Games in Sochi

6.3 Some Sidelights – Her Current Activities and Summary

On June 16, 1963 Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman in space in the world. She has made a great contribution to visibility of women and not only at space activities.



Valentina is Nr.1

Bavaria Nr.1
photo attest BPP
Germany



maternity
protective
activities



support for
young
families



care for
veterans
WWII



Duma, her workplace

The second woman Savitska
launched 19 years after her
flight. *Bulgarian entire, 1983*
to the 20th anniversary



1963



1983

София
343

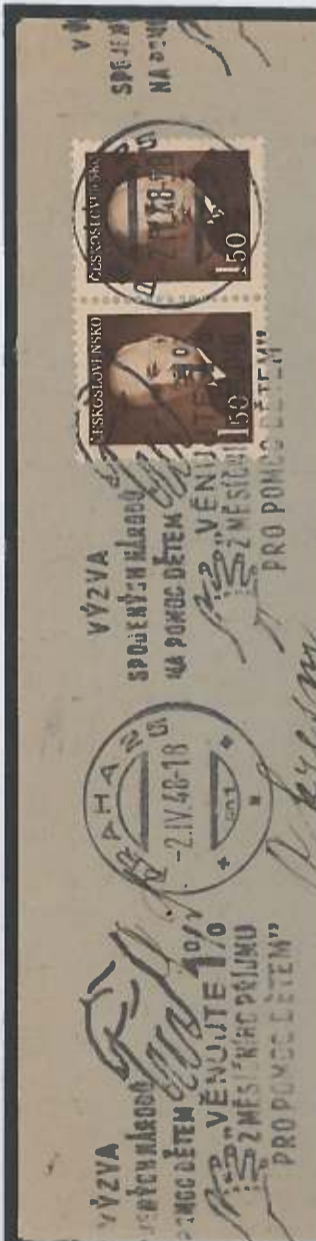
ОТ ШУРМА НА ЖЕНАТА
В КОСМОСА



1983

БЪРЗА ПОЩА
EXPRES

Currently Valentina is an active pensioner. *Belgian service stationery of the ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 1942: conformation of retirement pension*



Czechoslovak
machine public
postmark, 1948:
Donate 1% from
own salary to
help for children
She is also
active in charity.



French postal stationery with advertisement, 1893. Denomination is 15 Centimes
but the card was sold at 5 Centimes and the difference was covered by the advertisement (Minister Order of 12.5.1887)

16-19 июня 1963 года летчик-космонавт СССР Валентина Владимировна Терешкова на пилотируемом космическом корабле "Восток-6" совершила полет в космос. В групповом полете с кораблем "Восток-5", пилотируемым летчиком-космонавтом СССР В.Ф. Быковским, корабль первой женщины-космонавта за 70 часов 41 минуту сделал 48 оборотов вокруг Земли и пролетел около 2 миллионов километров.

16-19 June 1963 the space orbital craft "VOSTOK 6" piloted by space pilot Valentina V. Tereshkova made a space flight. During a joint mission along with the spaceship "VOSTOK 5" with space pilot V.F. Bykovsky on board the spaceship of the first woman pilot completed 48 orbits within 70 hours 41 minutes covering the distance about 2 million kilometers.

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ПОЧТОВЫЕ МАРКИ
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40-ЛЕТИЕ
ПОЛЁТА В КОСМОС
ПЕРВОЙ В МИРЕ
ЖЕНЩИНЫ-КОСМОНАВТА
В.В. ТЕРЕШКОВОЙ
40th ANNIVERSARY
OF WOMAN'S FIRST SPACE FLIGHT
BY VALENTINA V. TERESHKOVA

Russian stamp booklet for one stamp, 2003 to the 40th anniversary of his space flight