1932, July 26 Pagoda at Liaoyang and Chief Executive Henry Pu-yi designs five character inscription, reading: Manchu State Postal Administration

unwatermarked, perf 13x13 1/2, litho, white paper







2f slate

3f dull brown

5



5 same FH





8f ocher

4



13f dull brown

15f rose





30f orange

50f olive green 1y violet

12

13

14

16

17 18

1933, Mar 1 1st Anniversary of the Establishment of Manchukuo State

unwatermarked, perf 12 ½, litho, white paper

1f orange

19 Flags, Map and Wreath 2f dull green

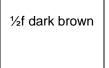
20 Old State Council Building 4f light red

21 Flags, Map and Wreath 10f deep blue

22 Old State Council Building

1934, Feb Pagoda at Liaoyang and Chief Executive Henry Pu-yi design five character inscription, reading: Manchu State Postal Administration

watermark 239, perf 13x13 1/2, engraved, granite paper



23







27





15f rose 30

1y violet

1934, Mar 1 Commemoration of the enthronement of His Imperial Highness Henry P'u Yi who became Emperor Kang-Teh exactly two years after the formation of Manchukuo unwatermarked, perf 12 1/2, litho, white paper

1 ½ f orange brown





33 Phoenix 6f green

34 Emperor's Palace 10f dark blue

35 Phoenix

1934, Jun 1 Pagoda design, surcharged in black to account for a shortage in 1f stamps unwatermarked, perf 13x13 ½, litho, white paper



Image of die 1 from manchukuostamps.com









Image of die 5 from manchukuostamps.com

1935, July 26 Pagoda at Liaoyang and Chief Executive Henry Pu-yi designs six character inscription, reading: Manchu Empire Postal Administration

watermark 239, perf 13x13 1/2, engraved, granite paper









5f dark blue

42

5f gray

43









50

18f Prussian green

51

20f dark brown





1y violet

53

1935
Pagoda at Liaoyang and Chief Executive Henry Pu-yi designs six character inscription, reading: Manchu Empire Postal Administration

watermark 242, perf 13x13 $\frac{1}{2}$, engraved, granite paper



13f light brown

57

1935, March

Pagoda at Liaoyang design, surcharged in black five character inscription, reading: Manchu State Postal Administration perf 13x13 ½, litho

white paper unwatermarked

3f on 4f olive green

59

granite paper watermark #239



60

1935, March Chief Executive Henry Pu-yi design, surcharged in black five character inscription, reading: Manchu State Postal Administration perf 13x13 ½, litho, unwatermarked, white paper

3f on 14f turquoise green

61

1935, Jan 1 Symbols of Manchukuo designs

watermark 141, perf 13x13 1/2, litho, granite paper

2f green



62 Orchid crest of Manchukuo



63 Sacred White Mountains and Black Waters



64 Orchid crest of Manchukuo



65 Sacred White Mountains and Black Waters

1935 Symbols of Manchukuo designs

watermark 242, perf 13x13 1/2, litho, granite paper



66 Orchid crest of Manchukuo



68 Orchid crest of Manchukuo

12f red brown

70 Sacred White Mountains and Black Waters

1935, Apr 2 Commemorating the Visit of the Emperor of Manchukuo to Tokyo

perf 11, 121/2, and compound, engraved, watermark #242



71 Mt. Fuji



72 Phoenix



73 Mt. Fuji



74 Phoenix

1936, Jan 1 Symbols of Manchukuo designs redrawn

watermark 242, perf 13x13 1/2, engraved, granite paper



75 Orchid crest of Manchukuo



76 Sacred White Mountains and Black Waters



77 Orchid crest of Manchukuo



78 Sacred White Mountains and Black Waters

1936, Jan 26 Celebration of a new Postal Agreement with Japan

perf 12 x 12 ½,12½ x 12, engraved, watermark #242



79 Wild goose over the Sea of Japan



80 Communications building in Hsinking



81 Wild goose over the Sea of Japan



82 Communications building in Hsinking

1936 - 1937 Air Post Stamps – Airplane designs

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, engraved, granite paper

The script reads "Japan's Progress ins Manchukuo's Progress."









C1

C4

1936 - 37 Definitive stamps featuring Scenes of Manchukuo

perf 13 x 13½, engraved, watermark #242











83 New State Council Building

84 New State Council Building

85 New State Council Building

86 Carting soybeans

87 New State Council Building

88 North Mausoleum at Mukden







90 Carting soybeans



91 North Mausoleum at Mukden



92 North Mausoleum at Mukden



93 Summer Palace at Chengteh



94 North Mausoleum at Mukden

13f brown

95

North Mausoleum at

Mukden



96 North Mausoleum at Mukden



97 Carting soybeans



98 Summer Palace at Chengteh



99 Carting soybeans

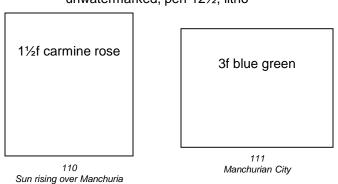


100 Summer Palace at Chengteh

1937, Apr 1 Definitive stamps of Manchukuo surcharged in black

On Apr 1st, 1937 postal 21/2f on 2f 21/2f on 2f 5f on 4f 13f on 12f rates changed, to coincide with rate changes in Japan. Definitive stamps were surcharged until new stamps could be issued. 102 104 101 103 13f on 12f 13f on 12f 5f on 4f 5f on 4f 105 106 107 108 109

1937, Mar 1 Commemorating the 5th anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo unwatermarked, perf 12½, litho



Introduced due to the change of postal rates to China. The stamps did not include the name "Manchukuo" on the stamp

1937 Surcharges to China mail watermark 242, perf 13x13 ½, litho, granite paper



112





113 (perf and imperf)

1937, Mar 1 Completion of the 5 Year Plan for Re-Building Hsinking, the Capital

unwatermarked, perf 12 x 121/2, litho

2f dark violet

4f rose carmine

10k dark green

20f dark blue

116 Pouter pigeon 117
Pouter pigeon

118 National Flag and Buildings 119 National Flag and Buildings

1937, Dec 1 Celebration of the Abolition of Japanese Extraterritorial Rights in Manchukuo Issues

unwatermarked, perf 12 x 121/2, 13, litho



122 Japanese Resident's Association Building



123 Japanese Resident's Association Building



121 Map of Manchukuo



124
Postal Administration Building



125
Postal Administration Building



126
Department of Justice
Building

On 1 Dec, 1937, Manchukuo assumed control of civil government functions such as police, education, industrial production, postal services, taxes, and the judicial system. Japanese citizens now were subject to Manchukuo laws.

Japan still maintained control over the military and the Emperor Kang-teh.

1937, Dec 15 Special Issue for New Years Greeting

unwatermarked, perf 12 x 12½, engraved



127

1938, Oct 15 Commemoration of the founding of Red Cross in Manchukuo watermark 242, perf 13, litho





128

1939, Oct 21
Celebration of the Completion of 10,000km of Railways in Manchukuo
watermark 242, perf 13, litho



130 Railway network in Manchukuo



131 Express Train "Asia"

1939, Oct 21 Celebration of the 2nd visit of Emperor Kang-Teh to Emperor Hirohito in Japan Stork flying above the mast of the Imperial Flagship design

unwatermarked, perf 13, photo





1940, Sept 10 Promoting the First National Census in Manchukuo which started on Oct 1, 1940 watermark 242, perf 13, litho



134 Census Taker and Map of Manchukuo



135 Census Form

1940, Sept 18 Commemorating the 2600th Anniversary of the Japanese Empire watermark 242, perf 13, engraved

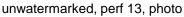


136
Message of Congratulations
from Premier Chang Ching-hui



137 Dragon Dance

1941, May 25 Promoting the National Conscription Law effective Jun 1, 1941









139

1942, Feb 16 The Fall of Singapore Stamps of 1936-7 overprinted in red or blue

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2

Singapore fell to the Japanese on 15 Feb, 1942. The inscription reads "Return of Singapore to East Asia, 9th year of Kang Teh."





1942, Mar 1

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo

watermark #242, perf 12 x 12½, 12½ x 12, engraved, granite paper



142 Kengoku Shrine



143 Kengoku Shrine



144 Map of Manchukuo



145 Flag of Manchukuo

Manchukuo was officially founded on 1 March, 1932.

The Japanese formally recognized the Manchukuo on Sept 15, 1942.

Over time, only 23 of the 80 nations in existence recognized Manchukuo. Including Germany, Italy, Vichy France, the Soviet Union, Spain, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic.

1942, Sept 15 Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Manchukuo watermark #242, perf 12 x 12½, 12½ x 12, engraved, granite paper



146 Allegory of National Harmony



147 Women of Five Races Dancing

1942, Dec 8 First Anniversary of the "Greater East" War

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, litho

The overprint reads "Asiatic Prosperity Began This Day December 8, 1941." This was the day that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.



148



149

1943, May 1 Proclamation of the Labor Service Law watermark #242, perf 13 x 13½, litho





The Compulsory Labor Service Law was a law to conscript civilian men between 21 and 23 to work in industries where labor shortages existed. (e.g. steelmaking). The conscription lasted for 12 months.

1943, Oct 1 5th Anniversary of the founding of the Manchukuo Red Cross

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, photo



152 Red Cross Nurse Carrying a Stretcher

1943, Dec 8 2nd Anniversary of the "Great Eastern War"

unwatermarked, perf 13 x 131/2, photo



153 Smelting Furnace

1944, Oct Friendship with Japan

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, litho

The script reads "Japan's Progress ins Manchukuo's Progress."



154 Chinese Characters



Japanese Characters



156 Chinese Characters



157 Japanese Characters



After the war, many Manchuko stamps were locally overprinted by various North China cities. This one is from Chang Chun, issued Sept 18, 1945.

The top four characters read 中華郵政 Chinese Post, left 暫用Temporary Use, right 北東 North East.

1944 - 1945 Definitive stamps featuring Scenes of Manchukuo

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, litho

5f black gray

158 Mount Changbai



159 Carting Soybeans



160 Summer Palace at Chengteh



161 Carting Soybeans



162 Summer Palace at Chengteh



163 Summer Palace at Chengteh

1945, May 2 10th Anniversary of the Imperial Edict

watermark #242, perf 13 x 131/2, litho



164 (imperf)

The script reads "One Heart, One Soul."

The Emperor's Edict (or Rescript) was an important proclamation made which set forth how the Empire would be governed.

On Aug 8th, 1945 Soviet troops invaded Manchukuo, and Manchukuo ceased to exist. In 1946 Soviet troops withdrew and Manchuria was returned to China.