



LE BASI DERIVANTI RUSSE AL POLO NORD

Attraverso i documenti postali giunti
sino a noi

7 Marzo 2020

Claudio Ernesto Manzati

CONQUISTE DELL'UMANITA' NEL 1900

- 1991 Internet al pubblico
- 1969 La conquista della Luna
- 1961 Volo dell'uomo nello spazio
- 1954 La conquista del K2
- 1943 Impiego della Penicillina
- 1902 Il volo dei fratelli Wright

CONQUISTA DEL POLO NORD

1° sorvolo il 12 maggio 1926



IL SECONDO VIAGGIO

00:24 del 24 maggio 1928

Milano — Lunedì, 21 Giugno 1928 — Anno V

Seconda Edizione del - Pomeriggio

CORRIERE DELLA SERA

Il drammatico naufragio dell'“Italia”

La navicella con nove persone si stacca dal trave al momento dell'esplosione lanciato ancora in aria trascina gli altri sette aeronauti.

Il comunicato ufficiale

Roma, 21 giugno, ore 4

L'agenzia Stefanini comunica:

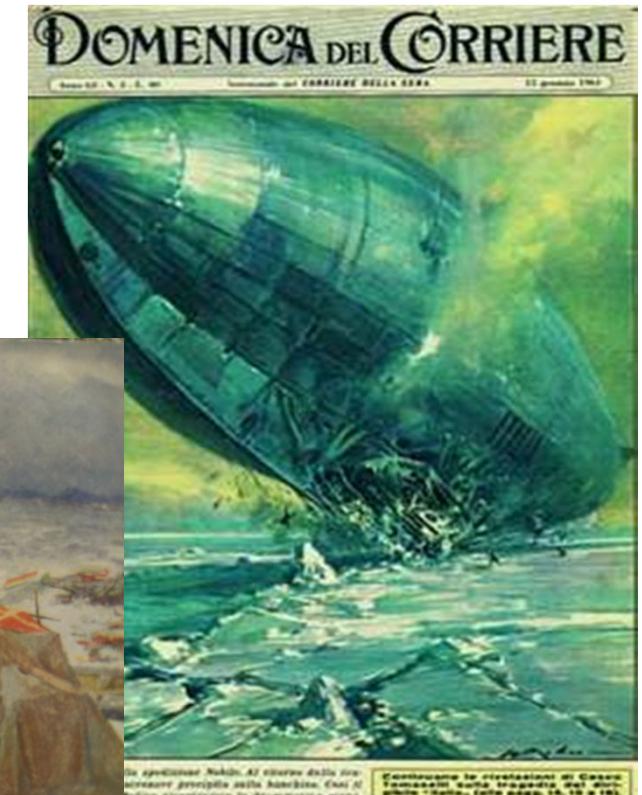
Il collegamento ordinario pratico tra la «Città di Milano» e la stazione del dirigibile «Italia» è rotto. Dalle notizie ricevute risulta che l'incidente avvenuto all'orizzonte deteriora il bilancio della morte del trave. Sull'incidente erano il generale Möhle e altri otto persone. Un altro gruppo di sette uomini veniva trascinato più lontano con l'esplosione. Secondo notizie date dal generale Möhle, l'ubicazione di questo secondo gruppo sarebbe trenta chilometri a levante del primo, e quindi anche quei gruppi sarebbero al di fuori della Terra di Nord-Est.

Due feriti alle gambe

Il gruppo rimasto con l'esplosione è composto di due scienziati, un meteorologo, tre tecnologi e del giornalista dell'«Ugo Laya». Sul trave del dirigibile, secondo l'assette normale del carico, si doveva tenere una parte dei viventi, delle armi e degli indumenti. Nel gruppo del generale Möhle sono due feriti agli arti inferiori. Ogni ultra rottura a questo riguardo deve essere considerata come catastrofica.

Chiamati a indicare

L'aviatore Ludovic Holm è alla Baia di Mossul



Il recupero dei superstiti e la tenda rossa

L'UOMO CONQUISTA IL POLO NORD



21 Maggio 1937 – 19 Febbraio 1938



Prima base Russa al Polo Nord chiamata S1 che successivamente venne rinominata NP1 (Nord Pole1)

Sponsor Politico: Otto Schmidt

Comandante: Ivan Papanin

Membri: Krenkel, Fjodorov, Shirshov

Denominati: Poljarnye Ljudi “Uomini Polari”

NB 14 Dicembre 1911 Admunsen conquista il Polo Sud

I 4 UOMINI POLARI



Ivan Papanin, E.T. Krenkel, E.K. Fjodorov R.P. Shirshov

LA PARTENZA 23 Marzo 1937



5—17 ГЕРОИ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА: Э. Т. КРЕНКЕЛЬ, И. Д. ПАПАНИН.

Ivan Papanin ,
E.T. Krenkel, E.K. Fjodorov R.P. Shirshov

L'ANNUNCIO DELLA MISSIONE 26 MARZO 1937

ПРИВЕТ ГЕРОЯМ—ЗАВОЕВАТЕЛЯМ СЕВЕРНОГО ПОЛЮСА!

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

ОРГАН ВСЕСОЮЗНОГО КОМИТЕТА ПО ДЕЛАМ ИСКУССТВ ПРИ СОВНАРКОМЕ СОЮЗА ССР

ВЫХОДИТ 6, 16 и 26 каждого месяца

МАЙ
26
СРЕДА
1937 ГОД
№ 11

Цена номера 30 коп.

Научальному экспедиции на Северный полюс товарищу О. Ю. Шмидту Командиру летного отряда товарищу М. В. Водопьянову всем участникам экспедиции на Северный полюс

Партия и правительство горячо приветствуют славных участников полярной экспедиции на Северный полюс и поздравляют их с выполнением намеченной задачи — завоевания Северного полюса.

Эта победа Советской авиации и науки подводит итог блестящему периоду работы по освоению Арктики и северных путей, столь необходимых для Советского Союза. Первый этап пройден, преодолены величайшие трудности. Мы уверены, что героические зимовщики, остающиеся на Северном полюсе, с честью выполнят порученную им задачу по изучению Северного полюса.

Большевистский привет отважным завоевателям Северного полюса!

И. СТАЛИН А. МИКОЯН
В. МОЛОТОВ А. АНДРЕЕВ
К. ВОРОШИЛОВ С. КОСИОР
Д. КАГАНОВИЧ А. ЖДАНОВ

И. Д. ПАПАНИН О. Ю. ШМИДТ М. В. ВОДОПЬЯНОВ

★★★ ★★★ ★★★

Привет отважным!



L'ATTREZZATURA



LA VITA ALLA BASE



The first drifting station NP1 had no post office, the crew was composed of Ivan Papaninas station commander, E. Krenkel as wireless operator, E. Fedorovas researcher and P. Shirshov as field maintenance man. The date of opening of the station was May 21, 1937.

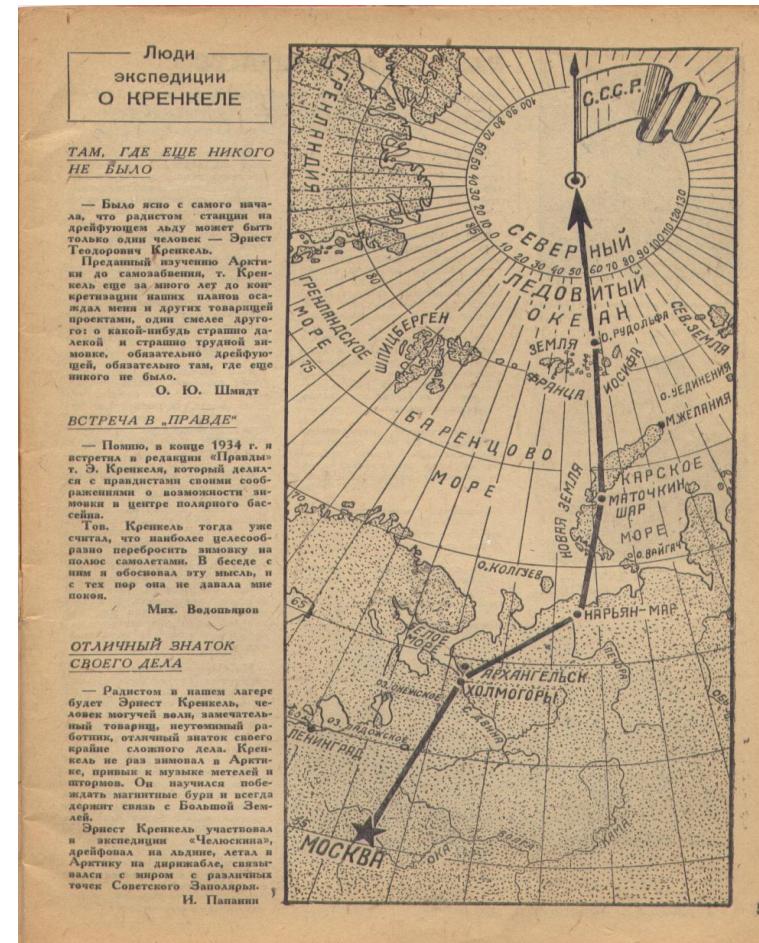
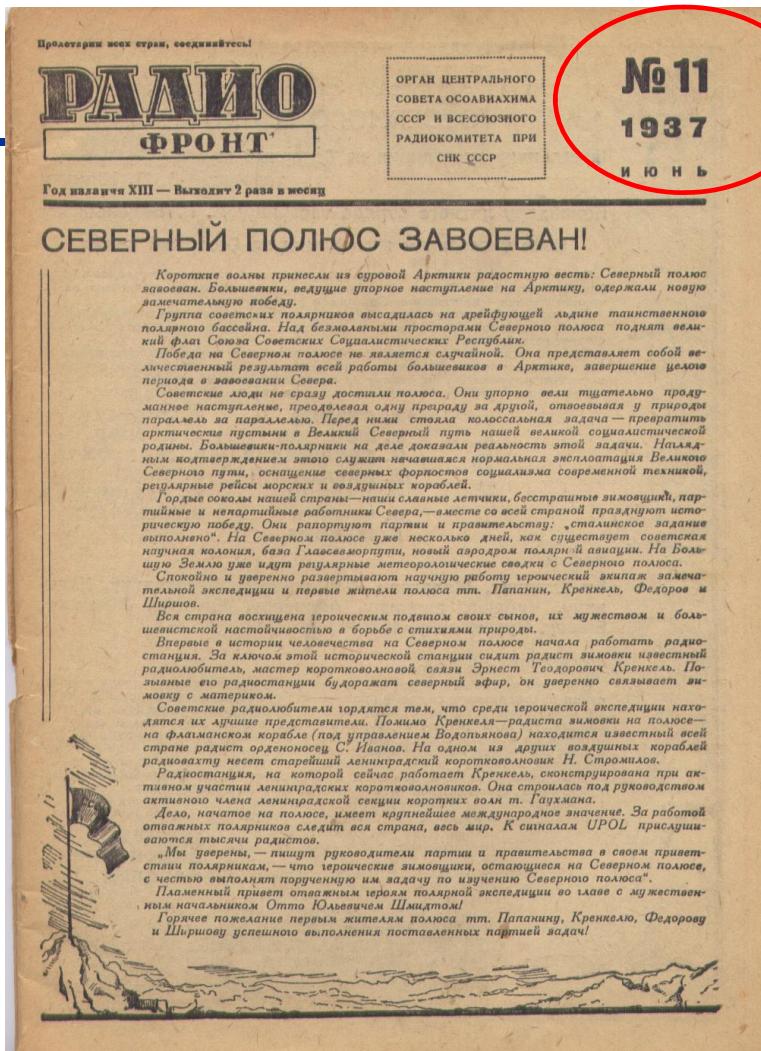
NP1 had no post office, although some sources report that Papanin, who had previously been Postal Officer, has a cancel specially made for the expedition, but that it had never been delivered or had got lost. In any case the complete isolation in which the four men lived prevented them from exchanging any correspondence.

LA VITA ALLA BASE

→ 19 Febbraio 1938



I GIORNALI DELL'EPOCA



I FESTEGGIAMENTI AL RIENTRO

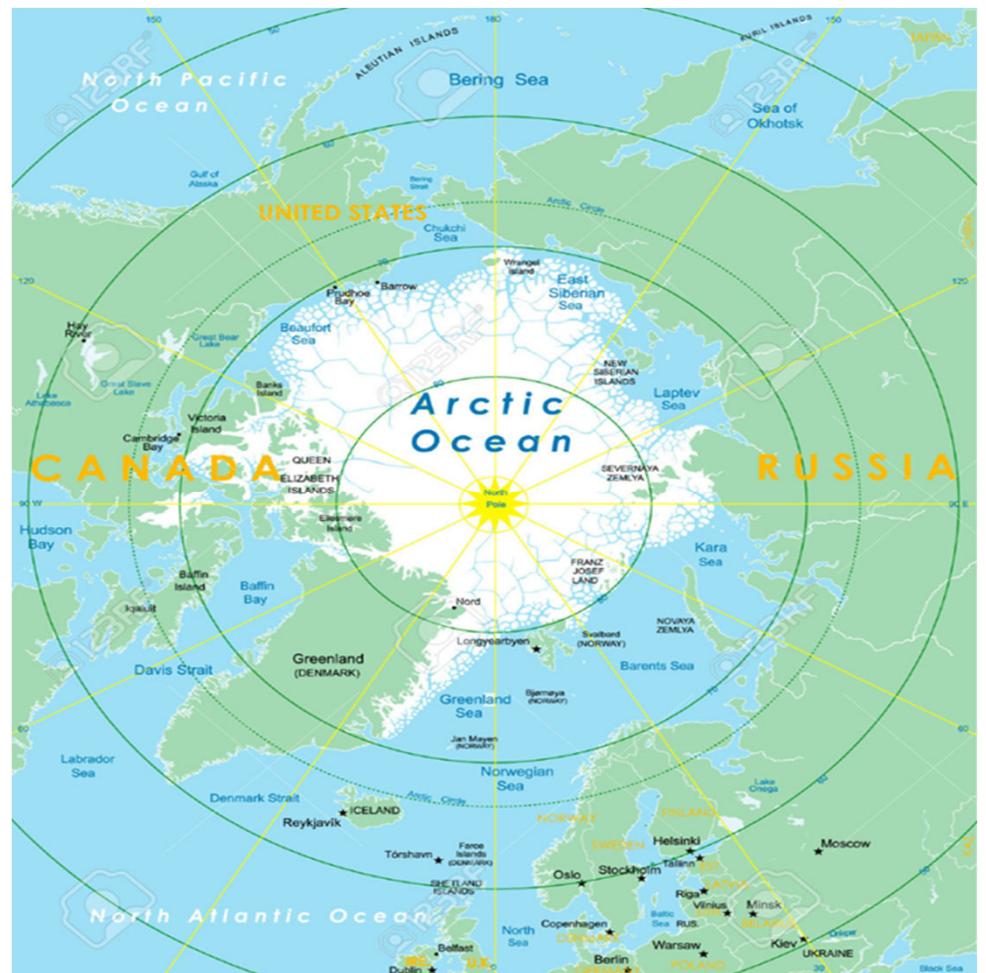
21 Giugno 1938



BUSTA COMMEMORATIVA DELLA NP1



LA ROTTA PER IL POLO NORD



AMBROGIO FOGAR

VERSO IL POLO CON ARMADUK



RIZZOLI

ISOLE DI GHIACCIO



In compagnia del fido Armaduk, il suo cane di razza Siberian Husky, conquista a piedi il Polo Nord, anche se lui stesso ammise che dovette usare un aereo per circa 180 km quando si trovò alla deriva sulla banchisa

LA DERIVA DELLA NP1



LE RAGIONI DEGLI INSEDIAMENTI AL POLO NORD

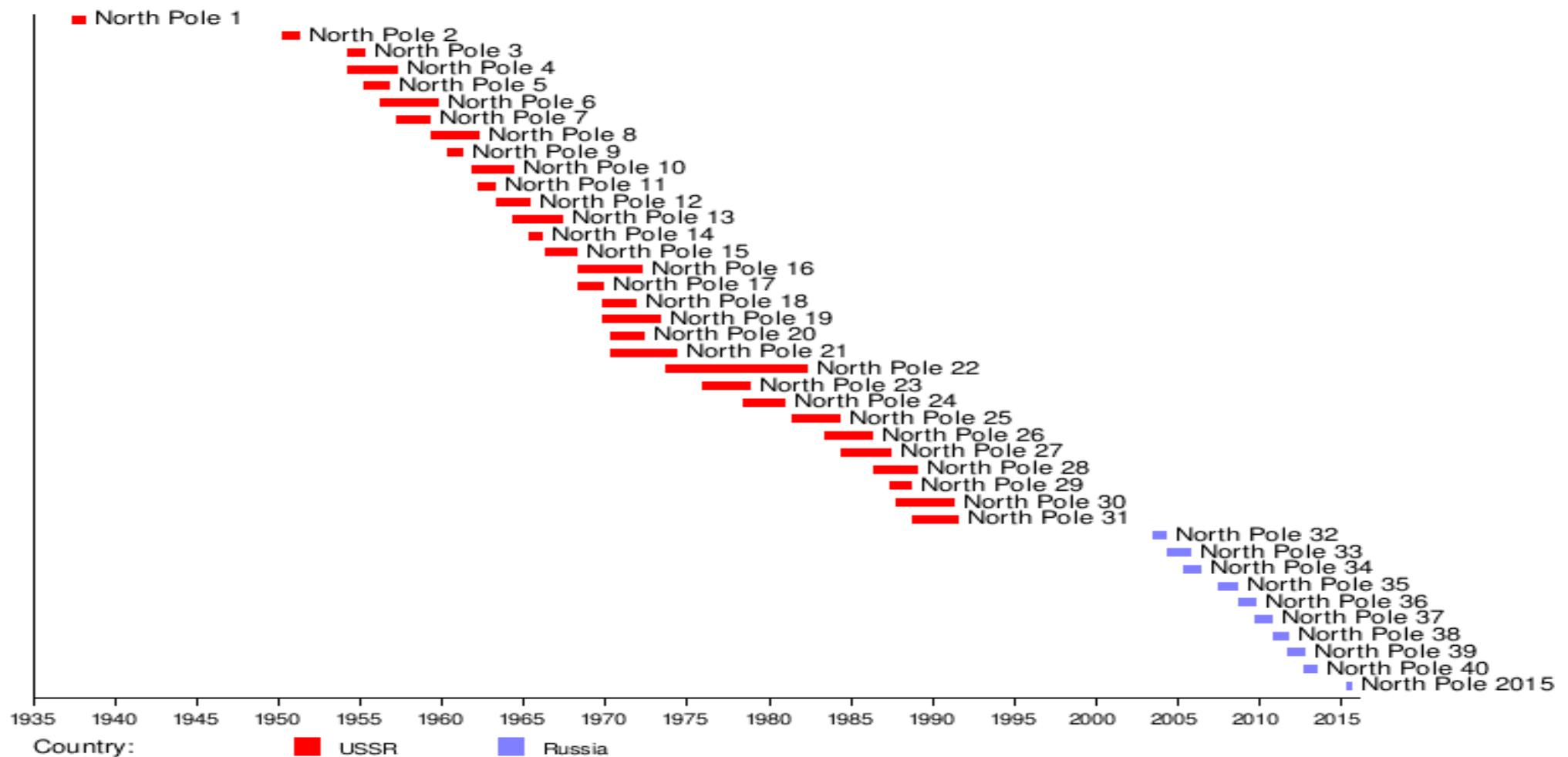
- **Geopolitiche**
- **Metereologico**
- **Militari**
- **Scientifiche & Mediche**
**Psicologiche per i futuri
lanci spaziali**





LE EVACUAZIONI PER LA ROTTURA DEL PACK

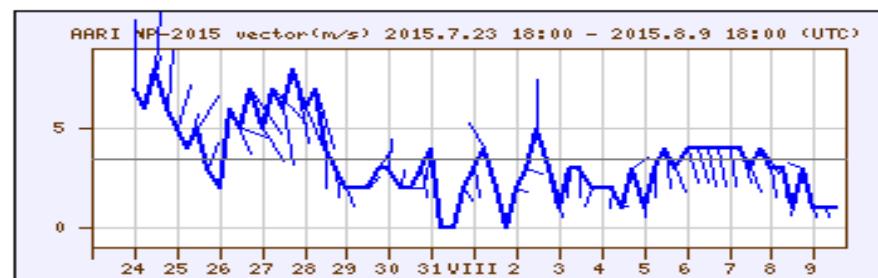
LA SEQUENZA TEMPORALE





Operative meteorology

6-hours synoptic meteorology (AARI GTS): [\[.txt\]](#) [\[archived messages\]](#) [\[.zip\]](#)

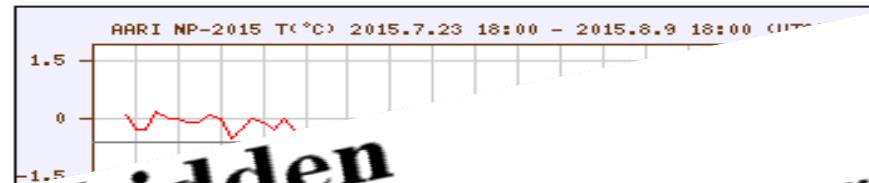


<http://www.aari.nw.ru>



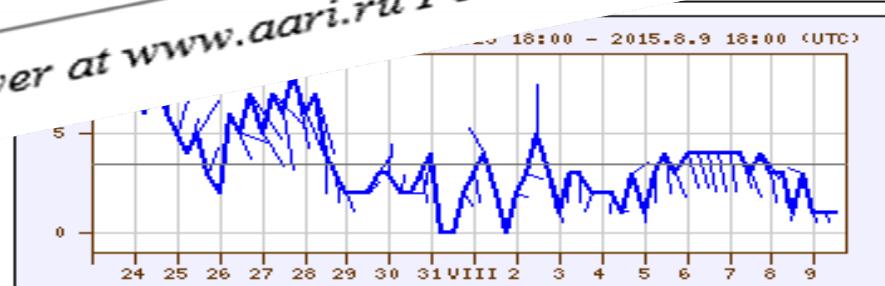
Operative meteorology

6-hours synoptic meteorology (AARI GTS): [\[.txt\]](#) [\[archived messages\]](#)



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /resources/d0014/np2015/default.asp on this server.



<http://www.aari.nw.ru>

Aspetti Storico Postali

	BASE	DATA	UFFICIO POSTALE	GULLER	TIMBRO FIGURATO	PAESE
1°	NP1,2,3	1937-1955	=	=	=	
2°	NP4 → NP17 (*)	1954-1969	✓	✓ Tipo I, II	=	
3°	NP18 → NP21	1968-1974	✓	✓ Unico	=	
4°	NP22 → NP31	1973-1991	✓	=	✓	
5°	NP32 → NP40	2003-2014	✓	=	✓	
6°	NP2015 →	2015	✓	=	✓	

(*) NP 8 Tipo I-III e II

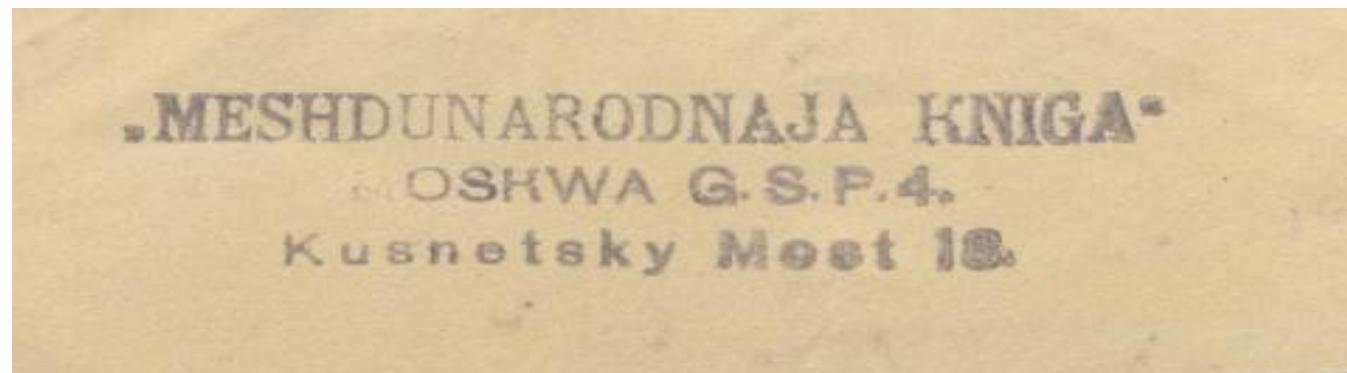
LE IMMAGINI DELLA NP4



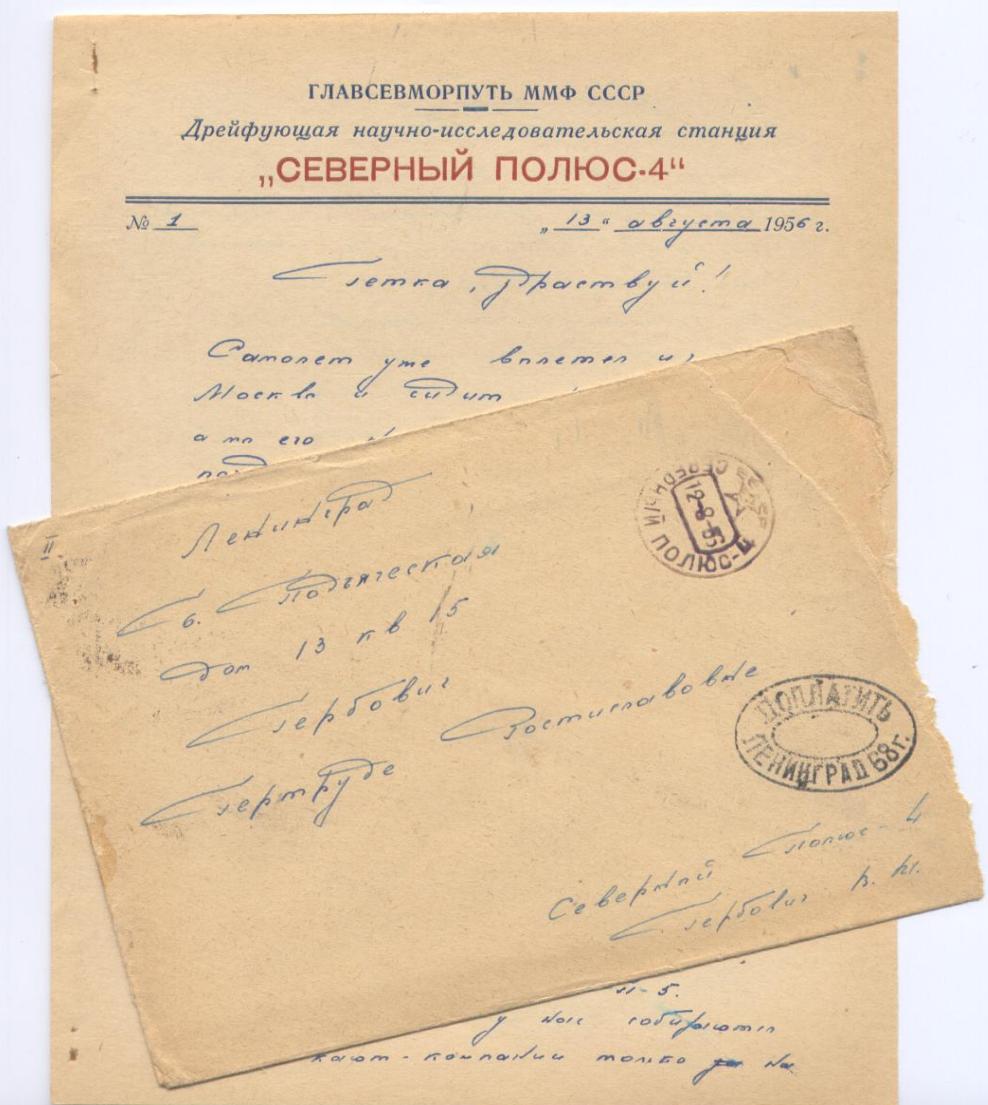
IL GULLER DELLA NP4



← Timbro impiegato alla base



DOCUMENTI DELLA NP4



BUSTE DI SERVIZIO DELLA NP4



RADIOGRAMMI ALLA NP4

2 пультов СП-4 Дракону
СП-6 Сверху

21 акустичка координаты на 19 широта 84°04'
долгота 77°52'4" юж Сейсм Бисеро землемер
на север шир 81°45' Хорошо более симметрично
как шир 76°45' до симметрии никак не
хорош шир Апрель всем ^{башене} изображения по
зрению шир За Ваше информаций большое
спасибо.

2106 Соходов. (сокров.)

90/8.532

No 905-57 - 22/8-0300

0930

Здравствуйте дорогие друзья,
полиарники!

Мы, ученики Иванковской средней школы-члены краеведческого
кружка шлем Вам, покорителям Северного полюса, чистосердечный
ученический привет!

Ваша пол. как у нас существует письменная связь с

ПС

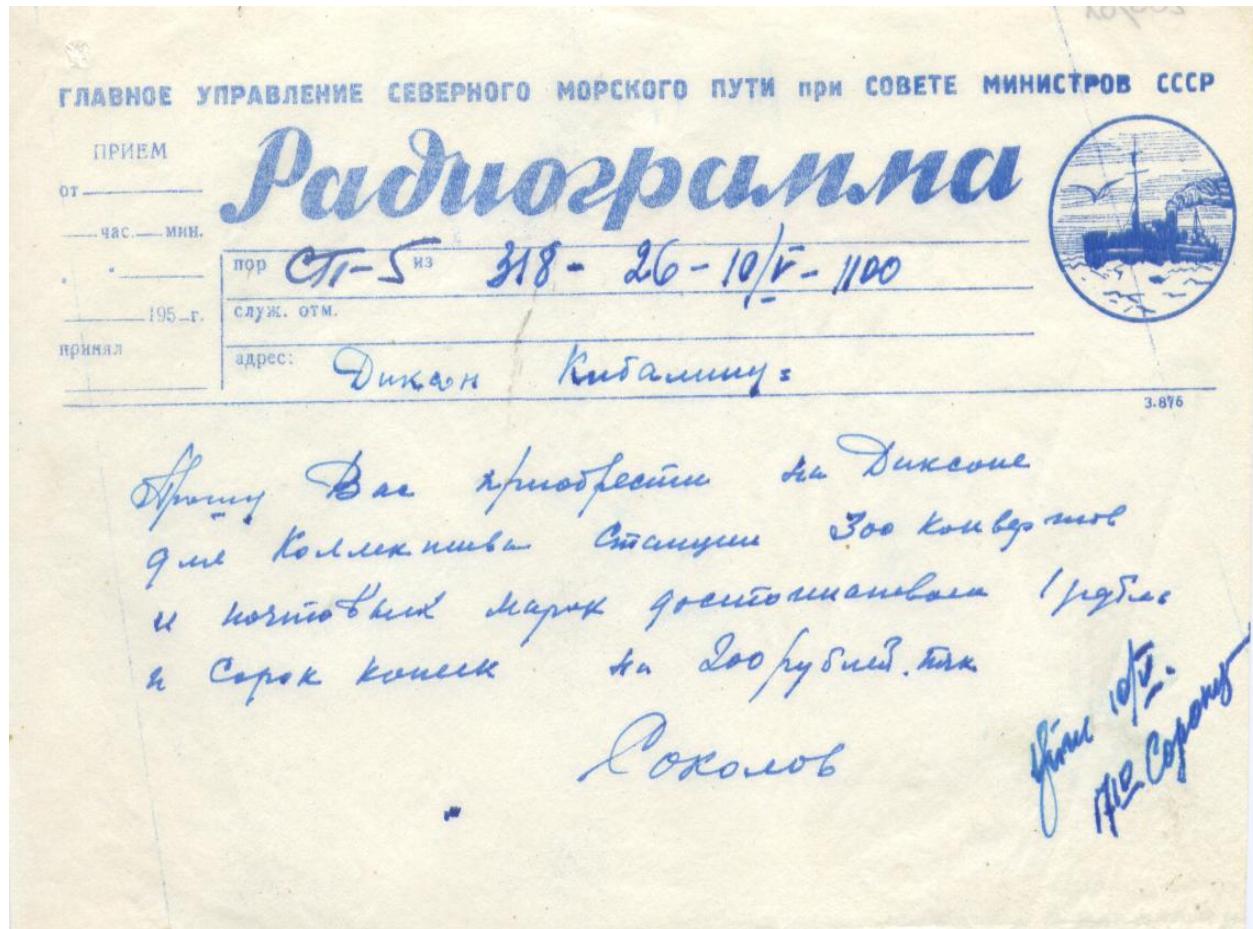


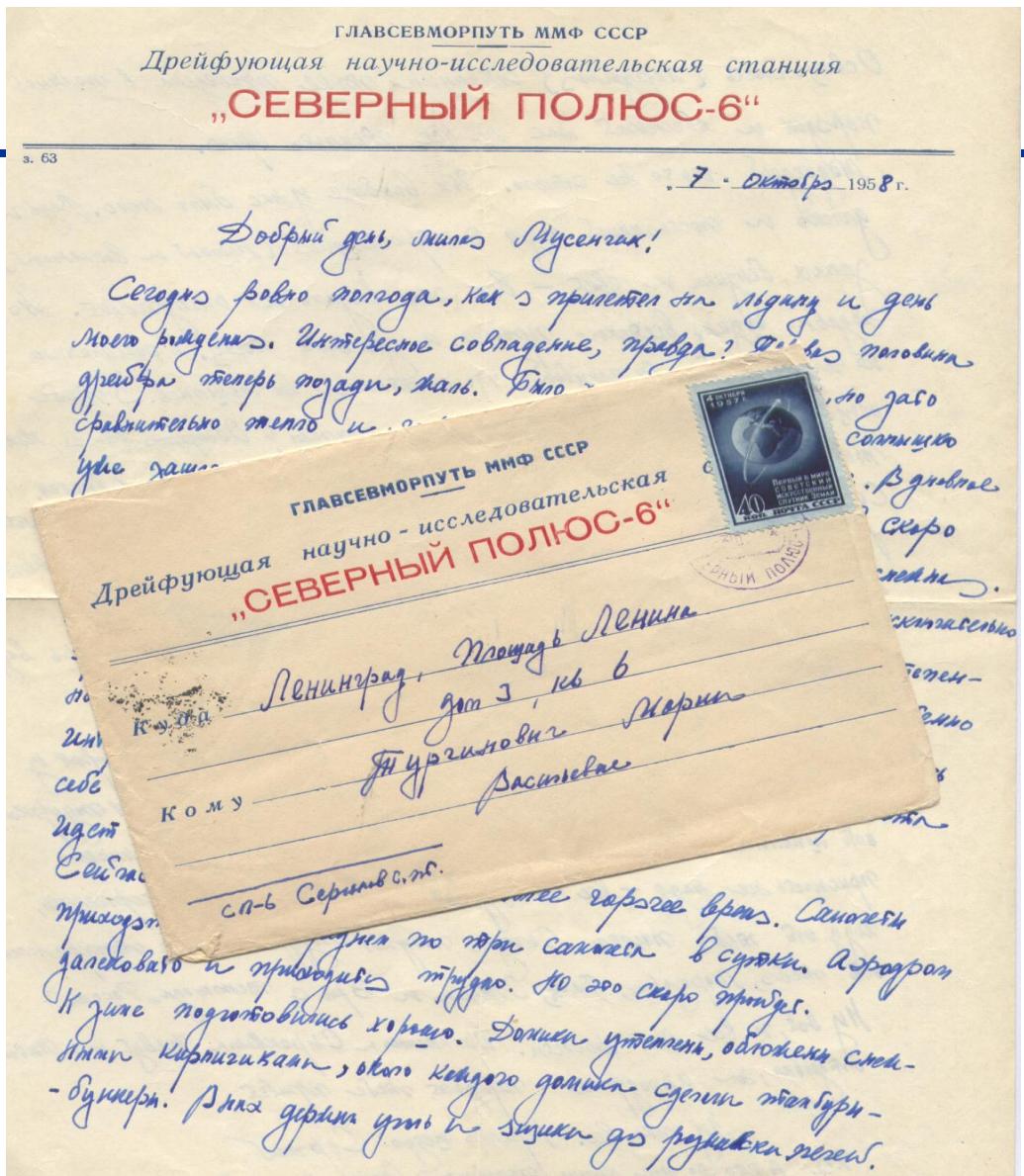
NP4

LE PRIME LETTERE INViate ALLA BASE



RADIOGRAMMA NP5





DOCUMENTI DELLA NP6

NP 22 IL PRIMO TIMBRO FIGURATO

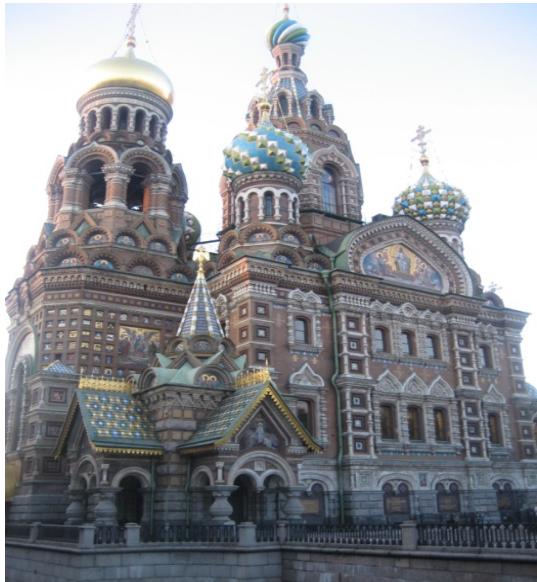


COME COLMARE IL VUOTO

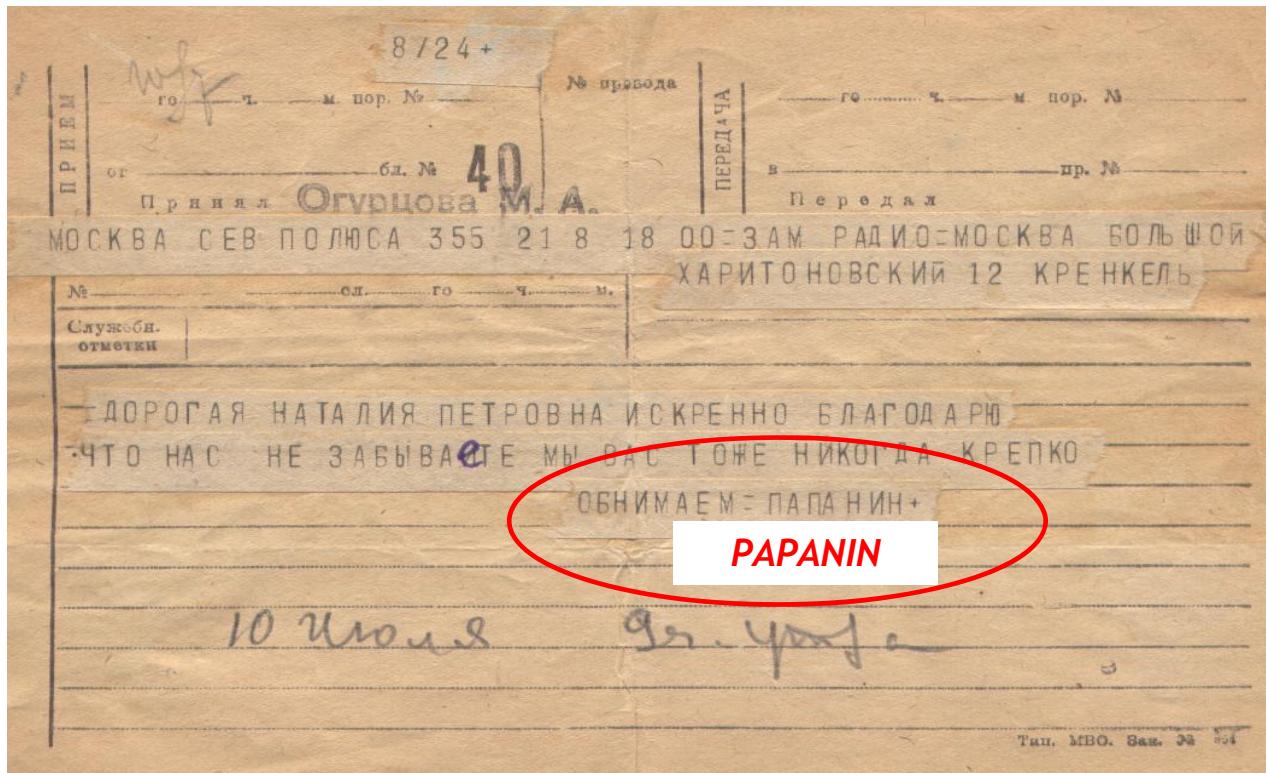
DEI DOCUMENTI MANCANTI

DELLA NP1 NP2 e NP3 ?

NEL 2008 UN VIAGGIO A SAN PIETROBURGO PERMETTE UN ALTRO RITROVAMENTO



RADIOGRAMMA NP1

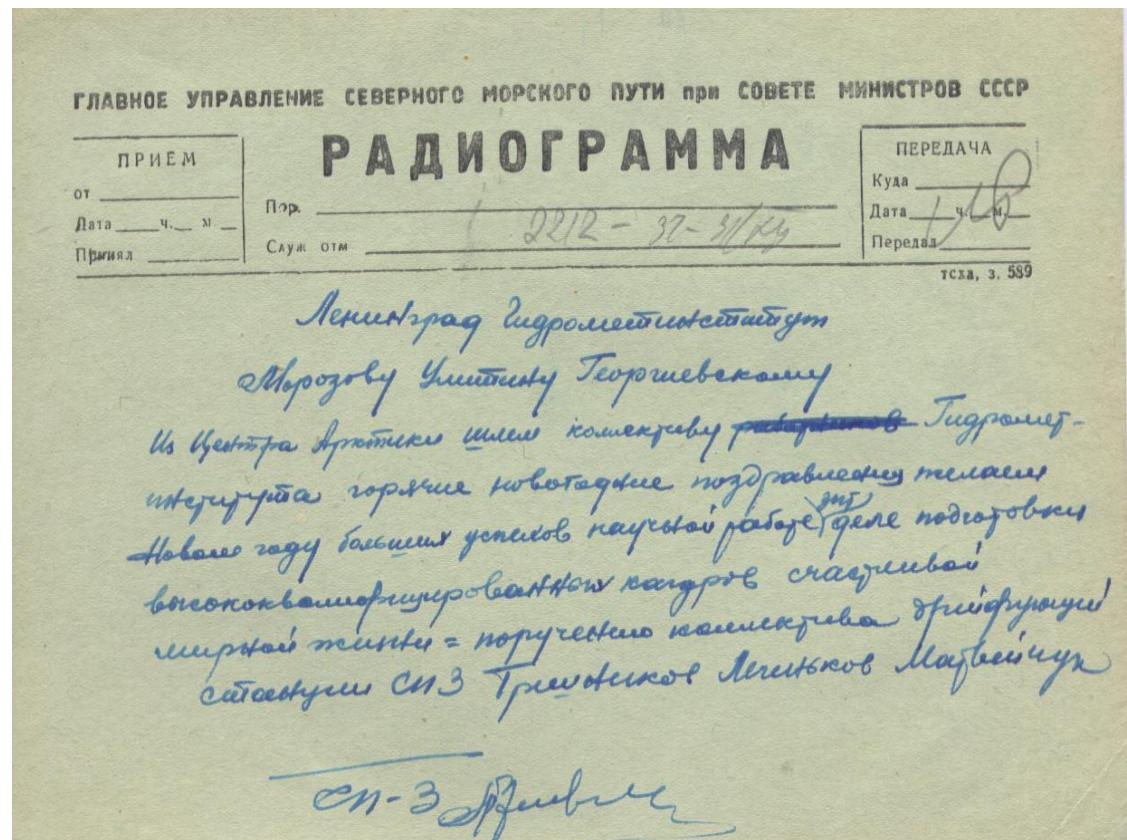
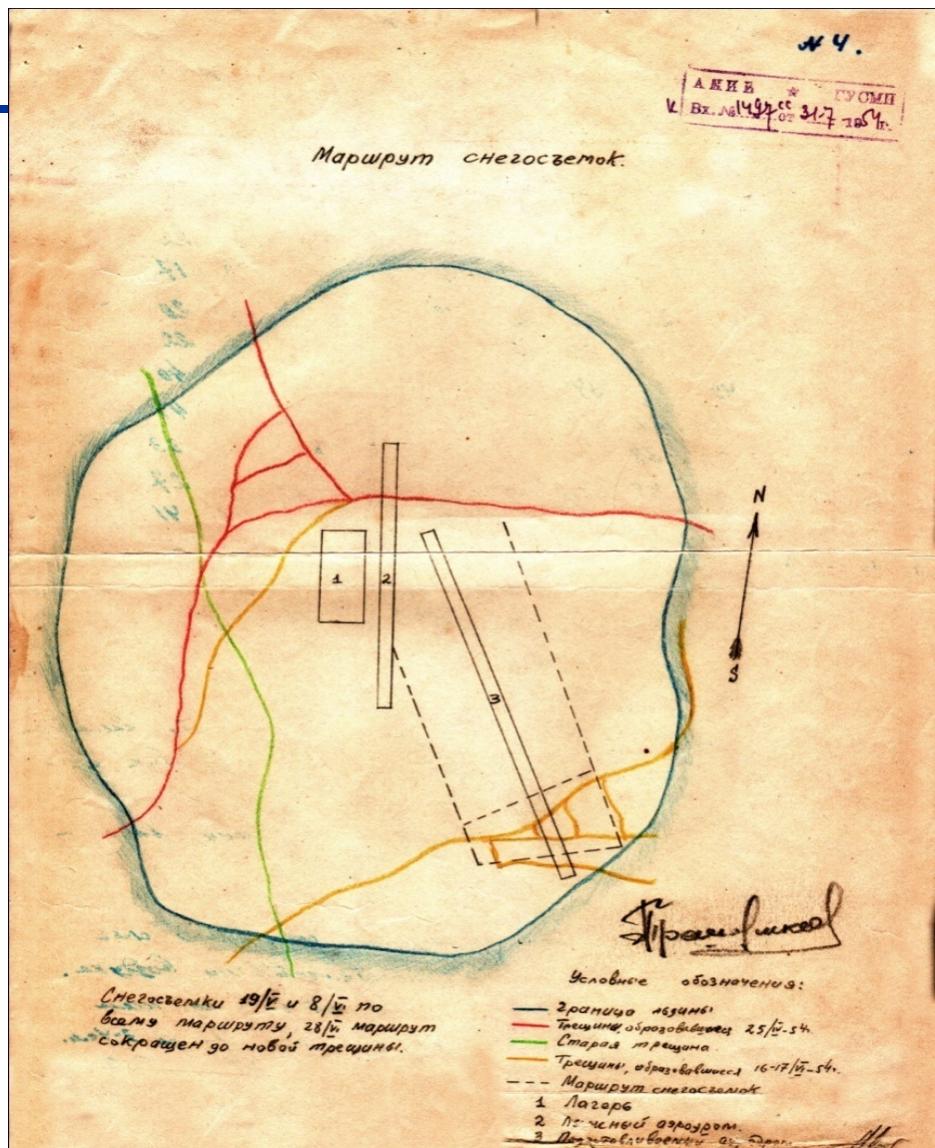


“Cara Natalia Petrovna (Krenkel) sono certamente grato che vi ricordiate sempre di noi. Anche noi non vi dimentichiamo mai. Vi abbracciamo forte. Papanin”.

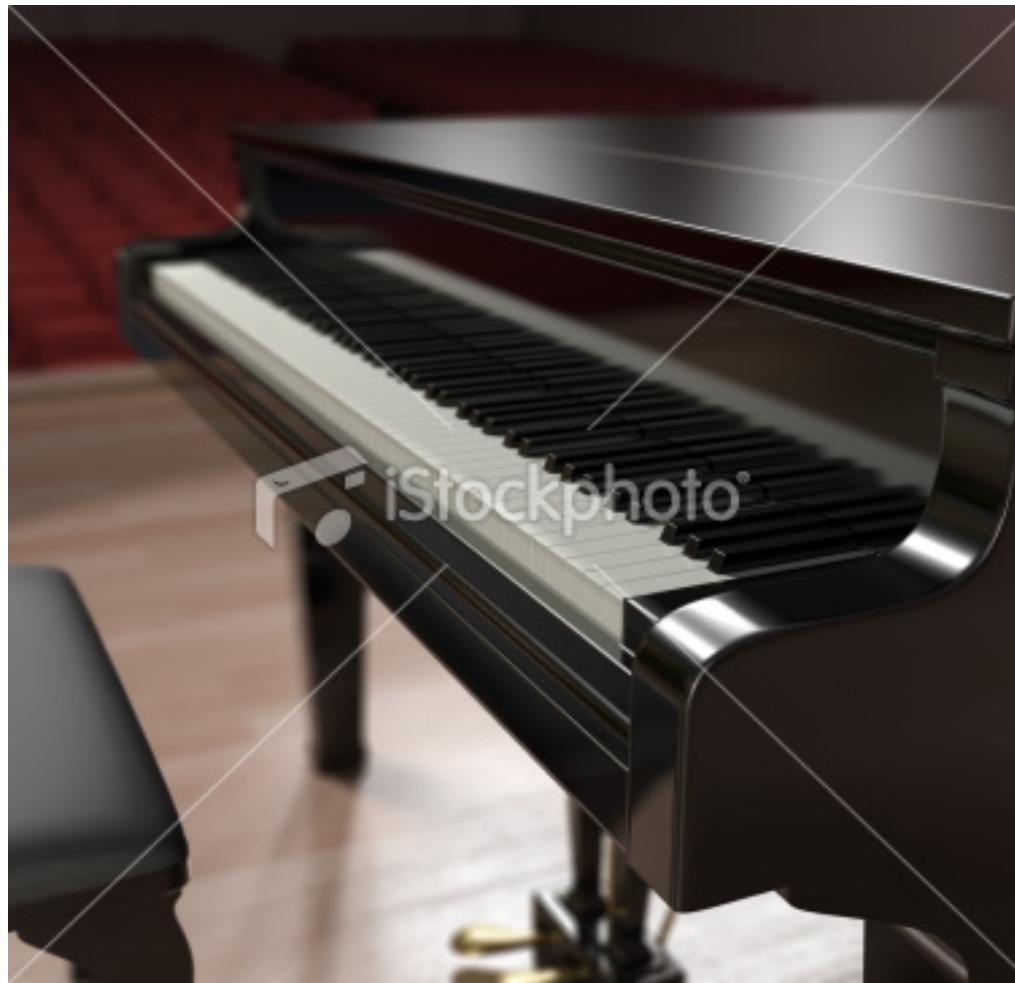
A CASA DELL'AMBASCIATORE



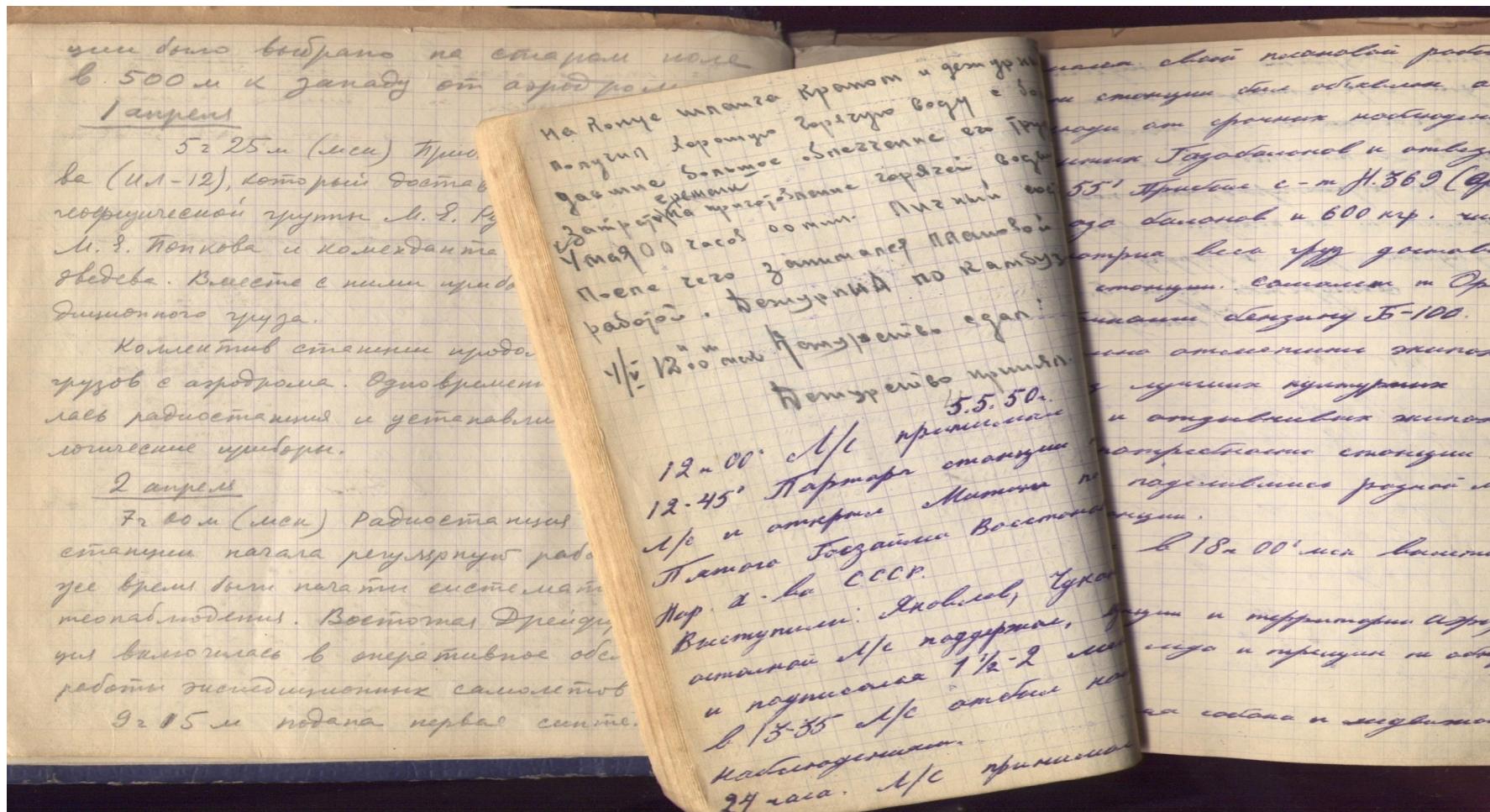
ARCHIVIO PN 3



UN PIANOFORTE USATO → DIARIO DELLA BASE NP 2



IL REGISTRO DELLA BASE NP2



LE COMMEMORAZIONI 1937-1967



30 лет работы
советских стан-
ций "Северный
Полюс"



Арктический и Антарктический
научно-исследовательский институт
ГУГМС при СМ СССР

ДРЕЙФУЮЩАЯ
НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ
СТАНЦИЯ

„СЕВЕРНЫЙ ПОЛЮС—15“

СП-8 (1959-60)

СП-8 (1960-61)

СП-8 (1961-62)

СП-9 (1960-61)

СП-10 (1961-62)

СП-10 (1963)

СП-10 (1963-64)

СП-11 (1962-63)

СП-12 (1963-64)

СП-12 (1964-65)

СП-6 (1956-57)

СП-6 (1957-58)

СП-6 (1958-59)

СП-6 (1959)

СП-7 (1957-58)

СП-7 (1958-59)

СП-13 (1965-66)

СП-13 (1966)

СП-13 (1966-67)

СП-14 (1965-66)

СП-15 (1966-67)

СП-10 (1962-63)

СП-13 (1964-65)

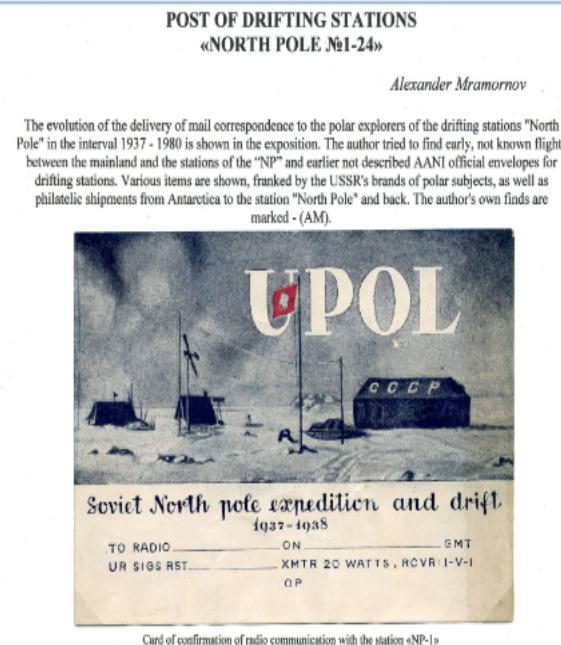
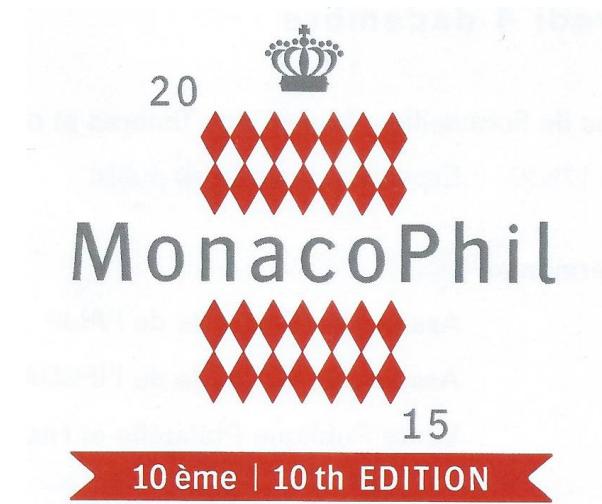
СП-15 (1967)

IMMAGINI DI UNA DELLE ULTIME BASE NP38



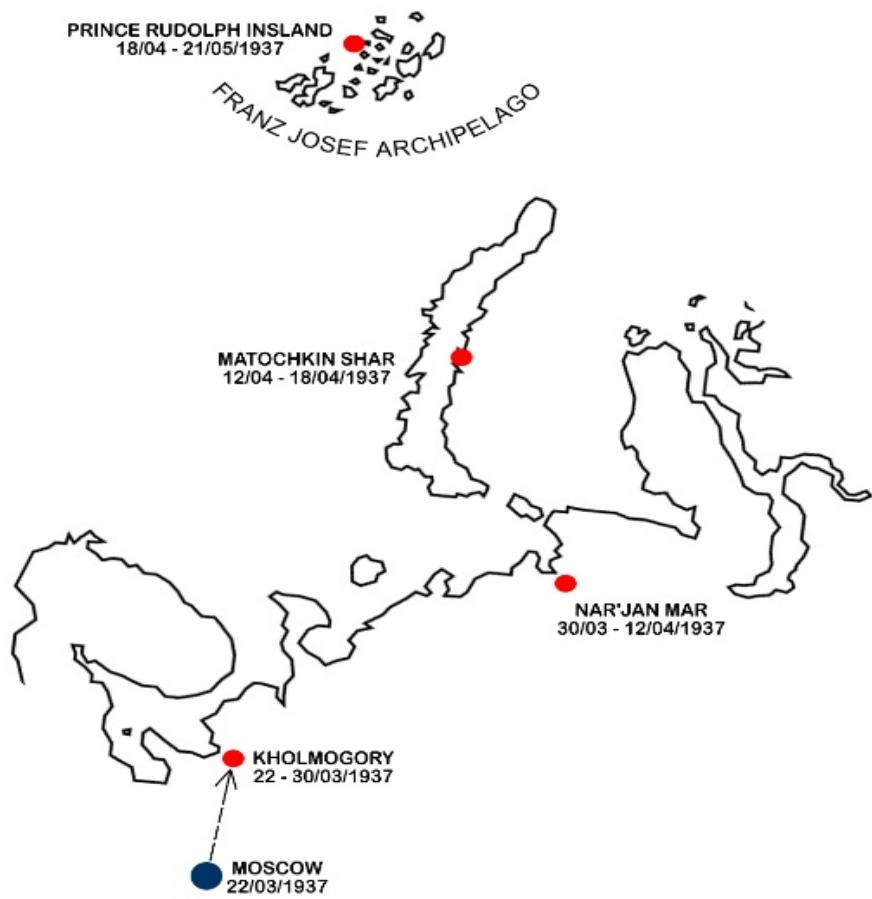
Avviata il 15 Ottobre 2010

LE ULTIME SCOPERTE



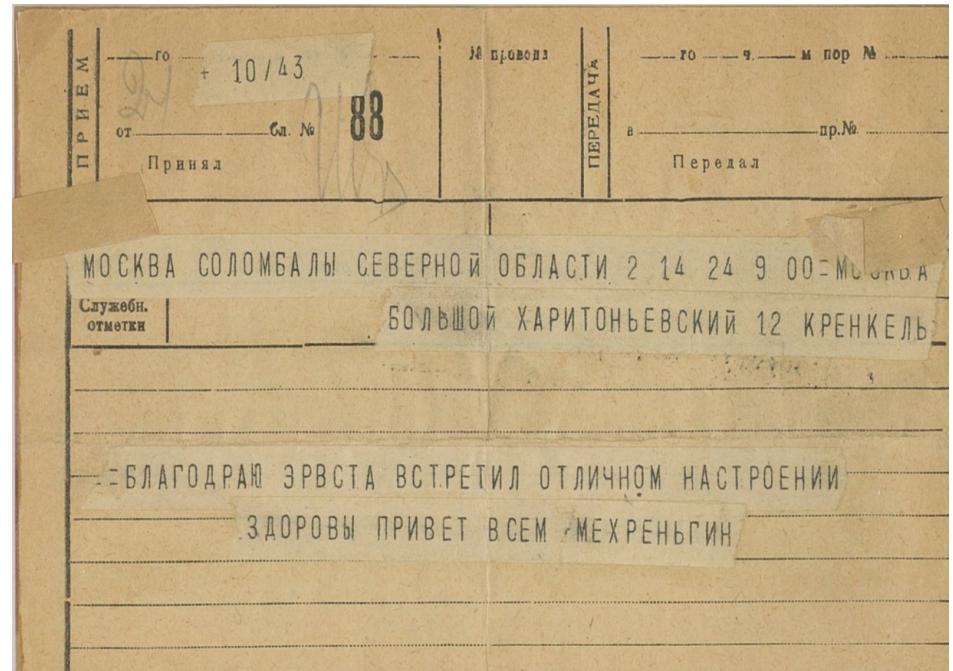


NORTH POLE 1
21/05 - 05/06/1937



LA PRIMA TAPPA

FROM MOSCOW TO KHOLMOGORY (22.03.1937 - 30.03.1937)



A Radiogram was forwarded on 24th March 1937 from Arkhangel'sk, RECEIVED Date: [hand-written] 24, 10/43 [stamp] 88 Forwarded by: MOSCOW SOLOMBALA NORTHERN OBLAST' 2 14 24 9 00 = MOSCOW BOL'SHOY KHARITON'YEVSKIY 12 KRENKEL'

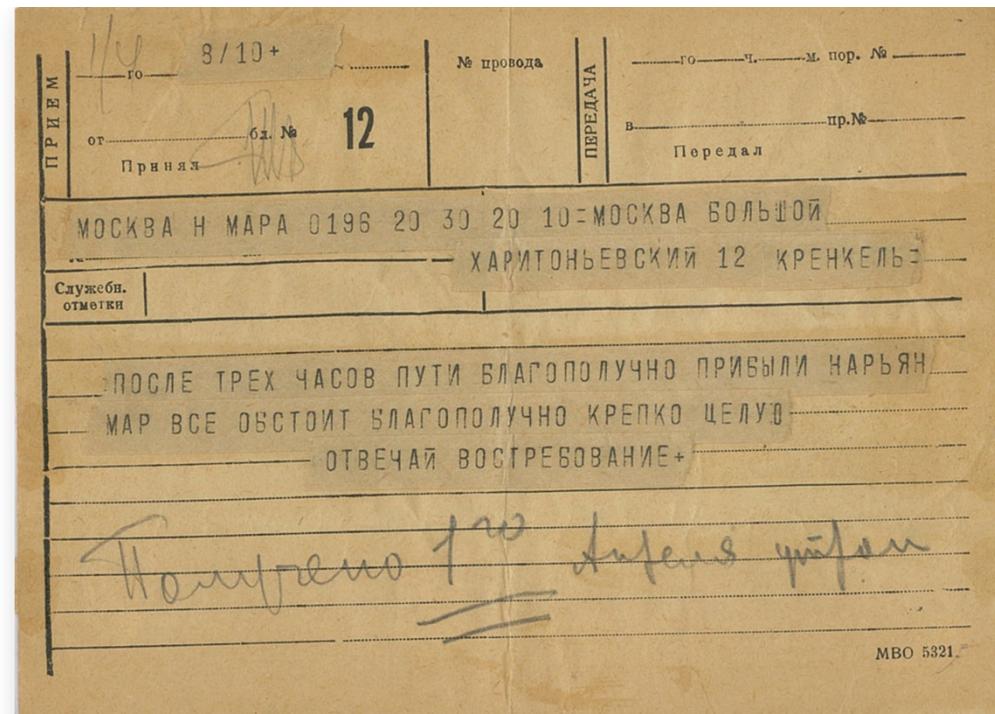
Only three radiograms are known

NORTH POLE 1
21/05 - 05/06/1937



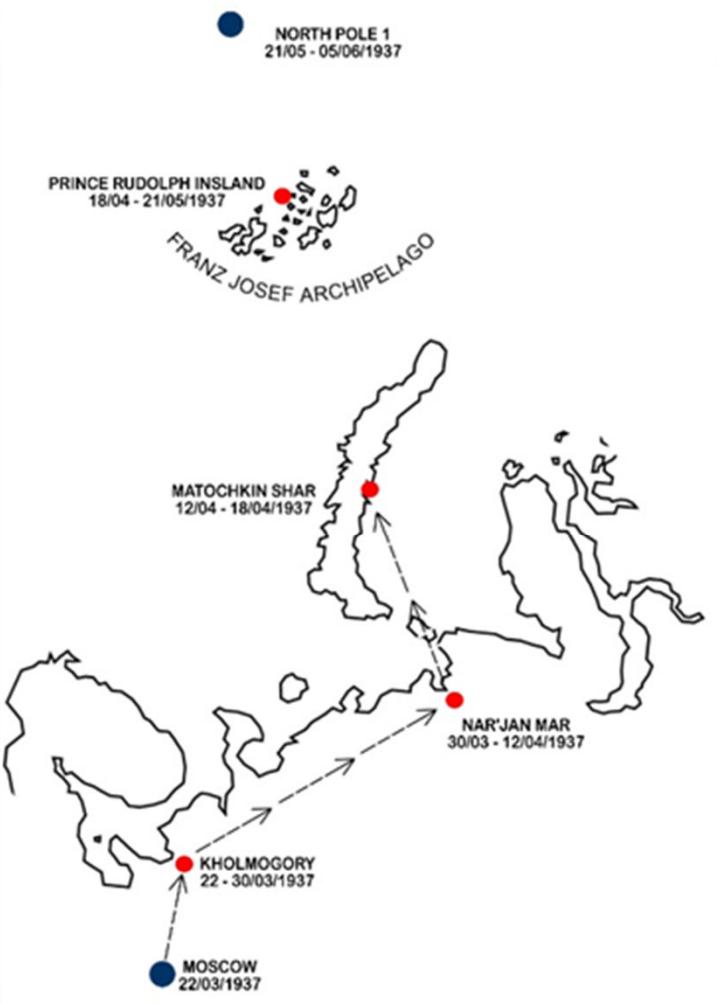
LA SECONDA TAPPA

FROM KHOLMOGORY TO NAR'JAN MAR (30.03.1937 – 12.04.1937)

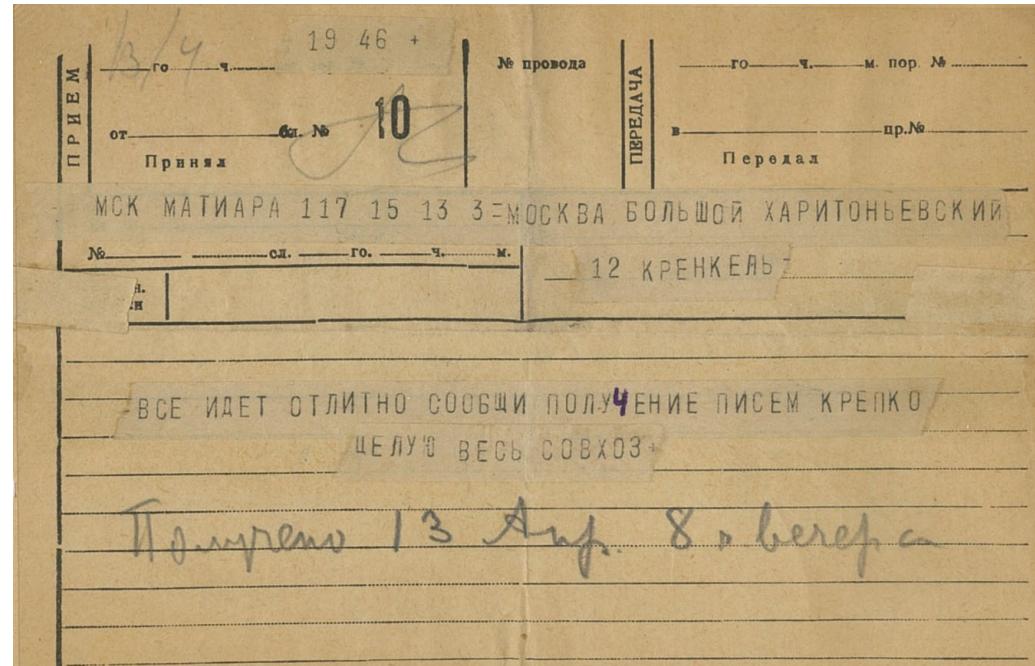


A Radiogram was forwarded on 1st April 1937 day after the landing, from Nar'yan Mar, RECEIVED Date: [hand-written] 1/04, 8/10+ [stamp] 12 Forwarded by: MOSCOW N.MAR 0196 20 30 20 10 = MOSCOW BOL'SHOY KHARITON'YEVSKIY 12 KRENKEL' [hand-written] RECEIVED ON 1ST APRIL, MORNING MBO 5321 [small note] Nar'yan-Mar, 1st April 1937. Only three radiograms are known

LA TERZA TAPPA



DA NAR'JAN MAR A MATOCHKIN SHAR (12.04.1937 – 18.04.1937)

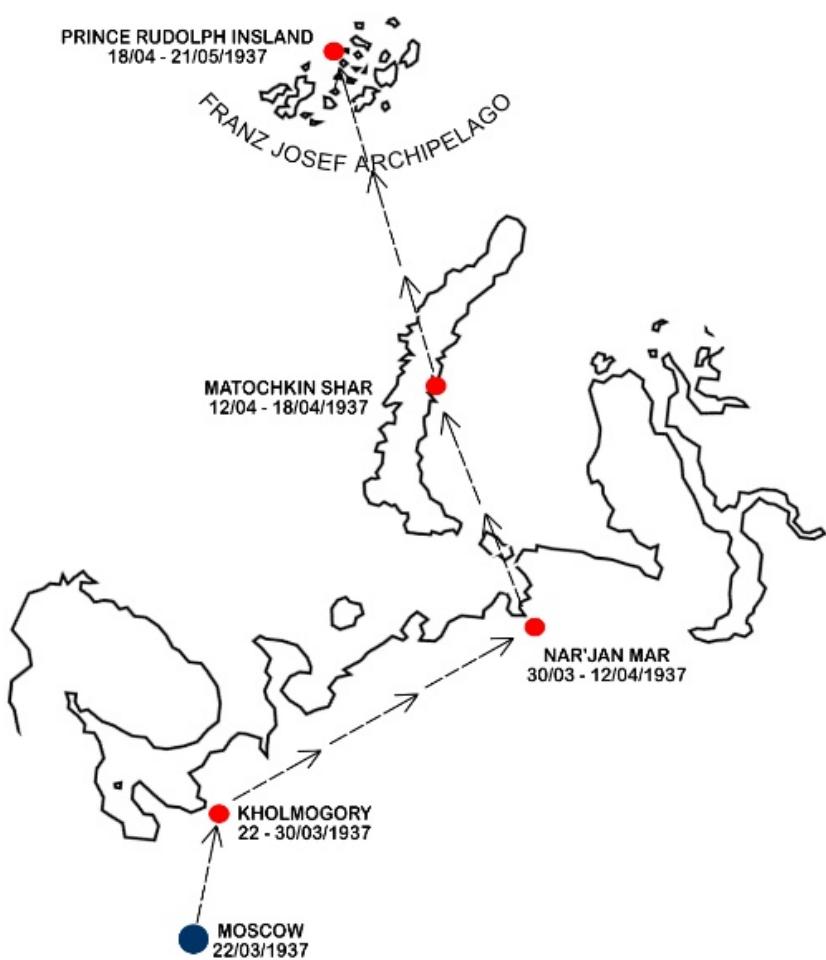


A The planes landed to Matochkin Shar on 12th April 1937, where an advanced logistic base had been settled, called Rudolph Island Station. The weather conditions were very bad, so the members of the expedition decided to stay there for several days.

Matochkin Shar is located on the straits that separate the two main islands Northern and Southern in the Archipelago of Novaja Zemlya. **Only two radiograms are known**

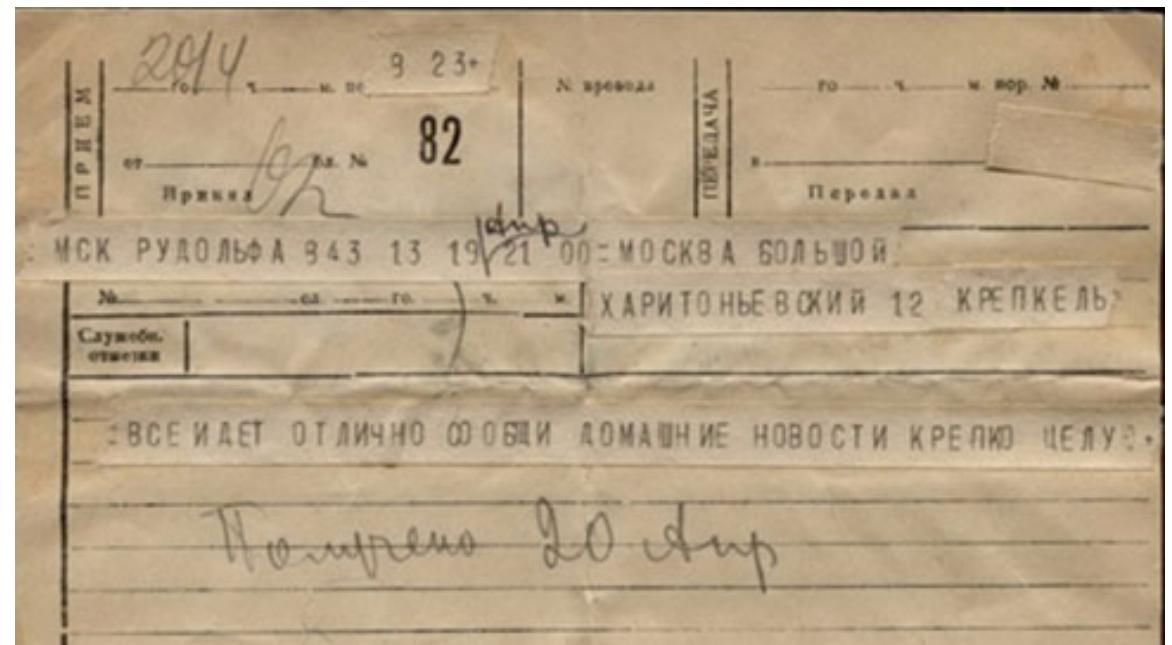


NORTH POLE 1
21/05 - 05/06/1937



LA QUARTA TAPPA

DA MATOCHKIN SHAR A PRINCE RUDOLPH ISLAND (18.04.1937 – 21.05.1937)



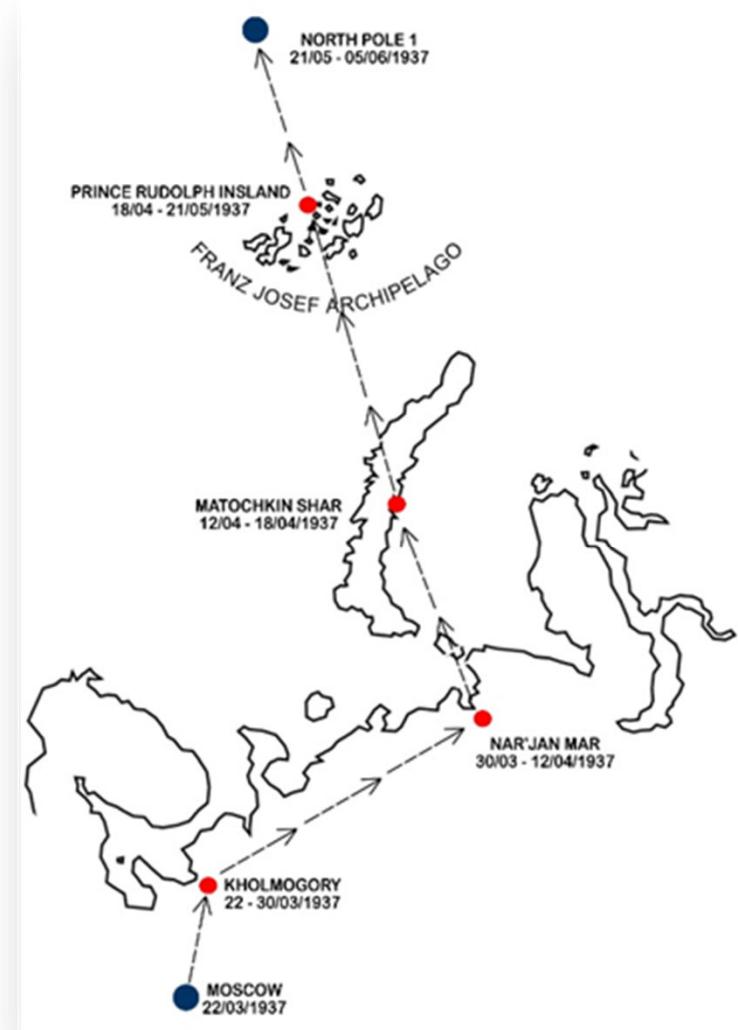
Landing on Rudolf Island (Franz Joseph Land) on 18th April 1937 and the extended stay, was due to weather conditions and also to launch reconnaissance flights, to search a useful ice island to set-up the first polar base. Prince Rudolph Island is the northernmost island in the archipelago of Franz Josef Land (Zemlya Frantsa Josifa); this is the closest island to the North Pole of all the islands in the Arctic. A Radiogram y E. Krenkel' to his wife 20th April 1937

LA QUINTA TAPPA

DA PRINCE RUDOLPH ISLAND AL POLO NORD 21ST MAY 1937



The 21st May the twin-engine plane, piloted by Pavel Golovin, took off for a reconnaissance flight towards the Pole, after a ten hours flight, the pilot Vodopianov spotted a floe (2.5 x 1.2 miles) at 89° 25' N- 78° 40' W (these coordinates correspond to a distance of about 20 km from the geographical Pole. The floe looked it was suitable to setting up the first Russian North Pole station and at 11.35 - Moscow 's time Papanin and his men landed start the Russian adventure to North Pole! On the following day a camp was ready: 5 tents and the radio station, the preparation of the base took two weeks.





(NY11) ADRIFT IN ICY SEAS- This map shows where four Soviet men of science are adrift in the Greenland sea on a block of polar ice, and how attempts are being organized for their rescue. The floe on which the men are drifting from the pole, as shown by the heavy black line, is 1,000 feet long, 650 feet wide, too small for planes

IL RITORNO

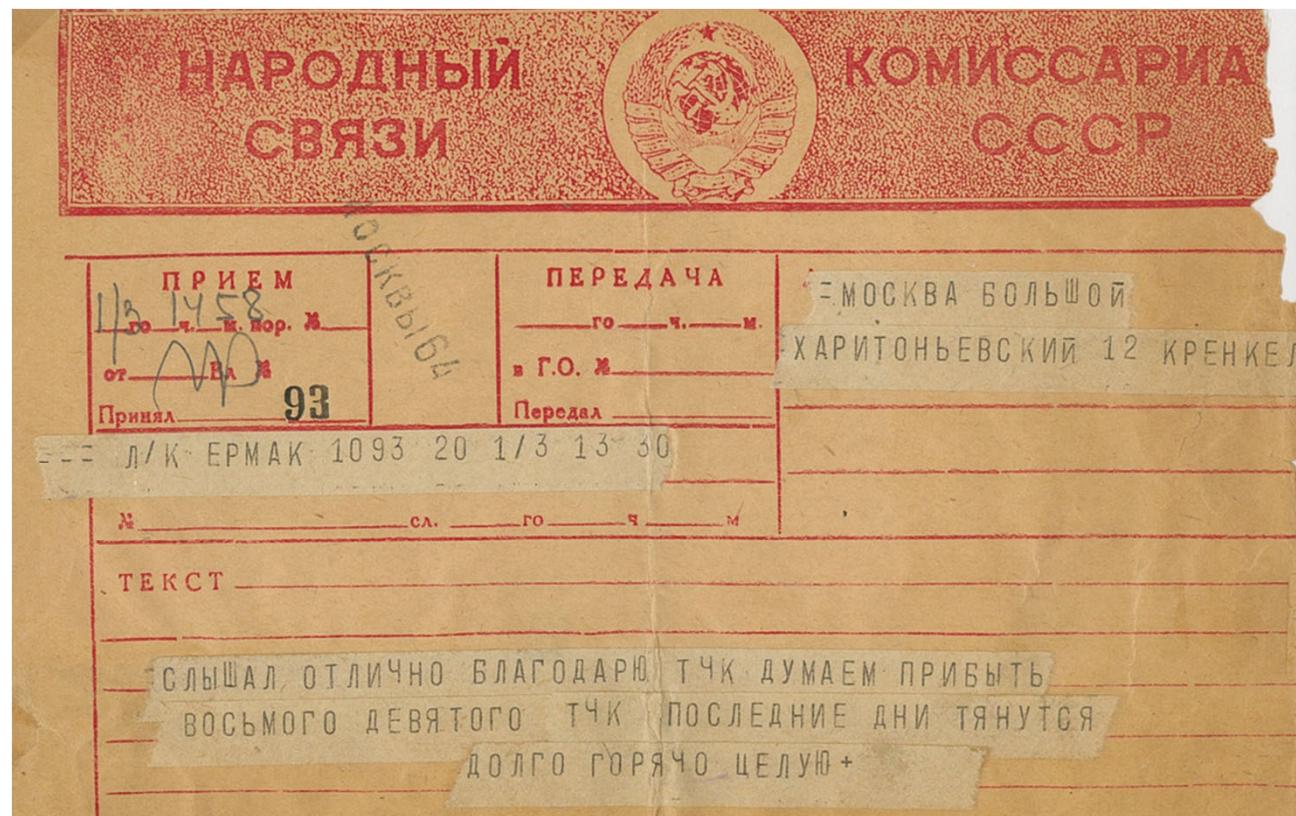


IL TRASBORDO



Ледоколъ
„Ермакъ“

Изданіе II-го Апрельскаго.

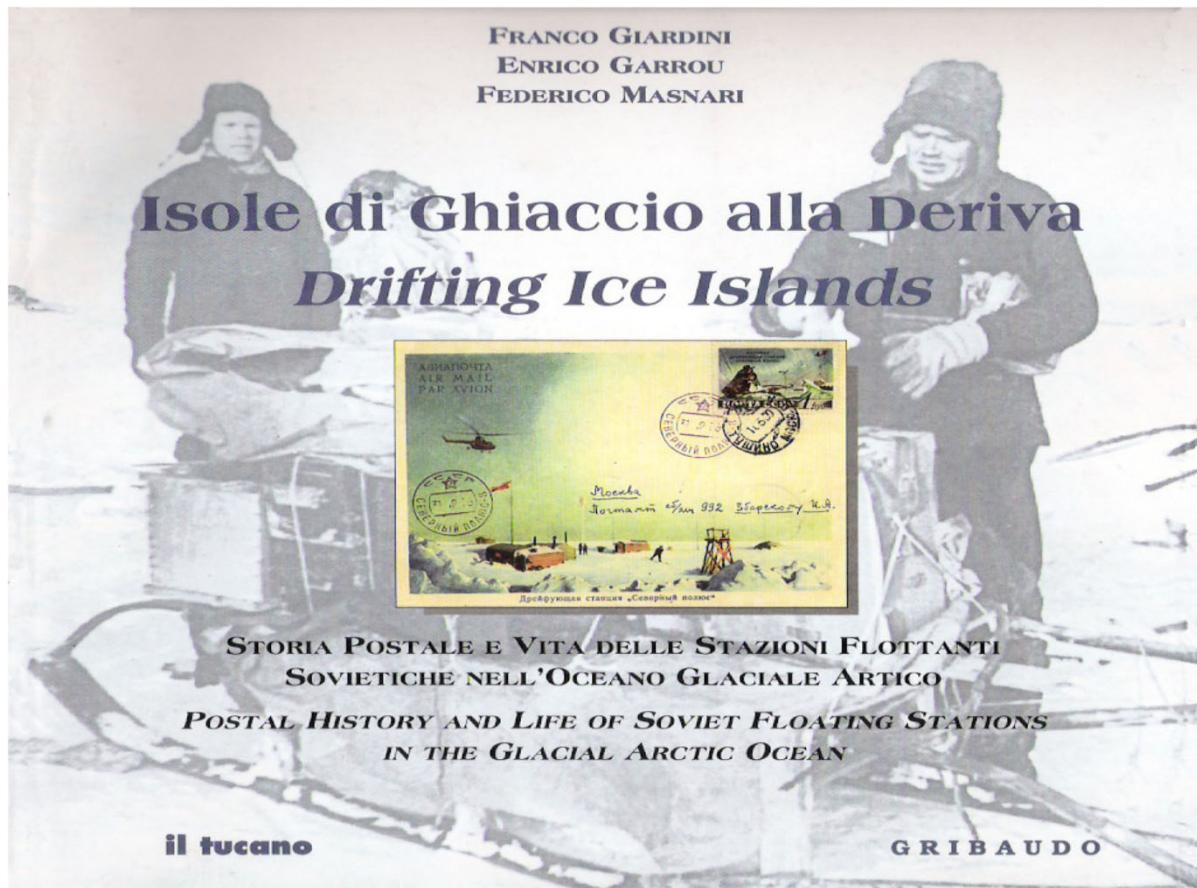


This telegram (containing the written message from a radiogram sent by E. Krenkel' from aboard the icebreaker "Yermak") was sent on the 1st March 1938. It was addressed to his wife. The relevant part of the text reads: "I heard you loud and clear, thank you. We think we'll be arriving on the 8th or 9th. It's been a long past couple of days. A big hug." **Only two radiograms are known**

I FESTEGGIAMENTI 1° APRILE 1938



PER CHI VOLESSE APPROFONDIRE



LA CONQUISTA DEL POLO NORD

- 1819-1820 William Parry
Ricerca passaggio a Nord-Ovest



- 1923-1924 Donald Mac Millan
Spedizione in Groenlandia



BIBLIOGRAFIA

- Il Polo Nord è conquistato! da Radio Front 11 Giugno 1937
- La vita su un blocco di Ghiaccio: Storia della NP1 di Ivan Papanin - 1938
- Le Stazioni Derivanti “il Polo Nord” (1937-1991) I. Romanov, J. Kostantinov
- Kornilov- Editore Ghidrometeoizdat-S.Petersburg-1997
- Isole di ghiaccio alla deriva di F. Giardini, E. Garrou, F. Mansari -1998
- Sito ufficiale dell' AARI (Artic and Antarctic Research Istitute) www.aari.nw.ru

**GRAZIE
PER
L'ATTENZIONE**

