

USA <> USSR

Scientist Exchange Programme in Antarctica

This unique Exhibit is a celebration of the Scientist Exchange programme between the United States and Soviet Russia in Antarctica over a period of about 25 years using a variety of philatelic items and supporting material to demonstrate this exchange scientist activity. The exhibit is displayed in two sections chronologically rather than geographically:

American Exchange Scientists at Soviet Bases
Soviet Exchange Scientists at American Bases

In most years, there was only one scientist from each country working with the other so the amount of surviving philatelic material is small; indeed none is known from a good number especially the Soviets before about 1969. If it were not for a small number of dedicated Polar collectors who actively sought covers from these exchange scientists, philatelic evidence of them would be sadly lacking. Examples are few.

The International Geophysical Year [IGY] July 1957 to December 1958 was a period where geopolitical differences were submerged as scientists of both East and West worked together in geophysical research to understand the physical characteristics of the Earth, the weather, ionosphere and outer space. As part of the IGY, the Antarctic Research Committees of both the United States and Soviet Russian agreed to exchange scientists between their respective Antarctic Expeditions.

The first two United States exchange scientists, 1957 & 1958, were representatives of the U.S. Weather Bureau but all the following scientists were supported by Grants from the National Science Foundation's United States Antarctic Research Programme [USARP]. The Soviet scientists were all members of the Arctic & Antarctic Institute in Leningrad.

The Scientists exchange programme in Antarctica was an outstanding success, characterised by complete cooperation between nations in the gathering, analysing and exchange of data. The exchange scientists were top specialists in their fields and the importance of their combined research cannot be underestimated with at least 2000 publications between them in the various fields [in English or Russian].

The international programme of allowing all nations working in Antarctica to build scientific stations anywhere, despite prior sovereignty claims, led to the eventual formation and success of the **Antarctic Treaty**. The Treaty signed December 1, 1959 under Article III Section 1b states:

“scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations.”

References:

- “Ice Cap News” Journal of the American Society of Polar Philatelists.
- “Postal History of Soviet Antarctic Activities 1955-1977” Russell E Ott {1980}
- “Soviet Antarctic Activities” 1955-1959; 1959-1961; 1961-1963; 1962-1964; 1965-1967.
- “Soviet Antarctic Expedition – Information Bulletin” Volumes I, II, III, [1964]
- “Antarctic Bulletin” Journal of the Antarctic Society of New Zealand
- “The Polar Times” American Polar Society Issues 1957-1962
- “Antarctic Comrades An American with the Russians in Antarctica” Gilbert Dewart [1989]
- “Российские Исследования В Антарктике 1-20 СAE [1999] 21-30 СAE” [2000]
- “United States – Soviet Russia Antarctic Scientific Exchange Programme, US Scientists at Soviet Stations to SAE-25 [1956- 1980]”
Ross Marshall ПОЧТА #40 July 2006

1970 Radiogram from D V Gerbovich Leader Wintering Party 15th SAE to McMurdo, South Pole and Palmer

"Hope for Continued Cooperation Between our Scientists in the Antarctic"

ИЗ МИРНОГО

В МАК МЕРДО ПОЖАЛУЙСТА ПЕРЕДАЙТЕ НА СТ ЮЖНЫЙ ПОЛЮС БЭРД И ПАЛЬМЕР

ОТ ИМЕНИ УЧАСТНИКОВ 15 СОВЕТСКОЙ АНТАРКТИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ ЖЕЛАЮ ВАМ
ВЕСЕЛОГО РОЖДЕСТВА И СЧАСТЛИВОГО НОВОГО ГОДА ТЧК НАДЕЮСЬ ЧТО 1971 ГОД
БУДЕТ САМЫМ ПРИЯТНЫМ И УСПЕШНЫМ ДЛЯ ВАС ТЧК НАДЕЮСЬ ТАКЖЕ ЧТО СОТРУДНИЧ
ЧЕСТВО МЕЖДУ НАШИМИ УЧЕНЫМИ В АНТАРКТИКЕ БУДЕТ И ВПРЕТЬ ПРОДОЛЖАТЬСЯ =

С ТЕПЛЫМИ ПРИВЕТСТВИЯМИ = ДР В ГЕРБОВИЧ НАЧАЛЬНИК

ЗИМОВОЧНОЙ ЧАСТИ 15 САЭ



FM MIRNY

etc
TO MAC MURDO PLEASE PASS SOUTH POLE BYRD AND PALMER



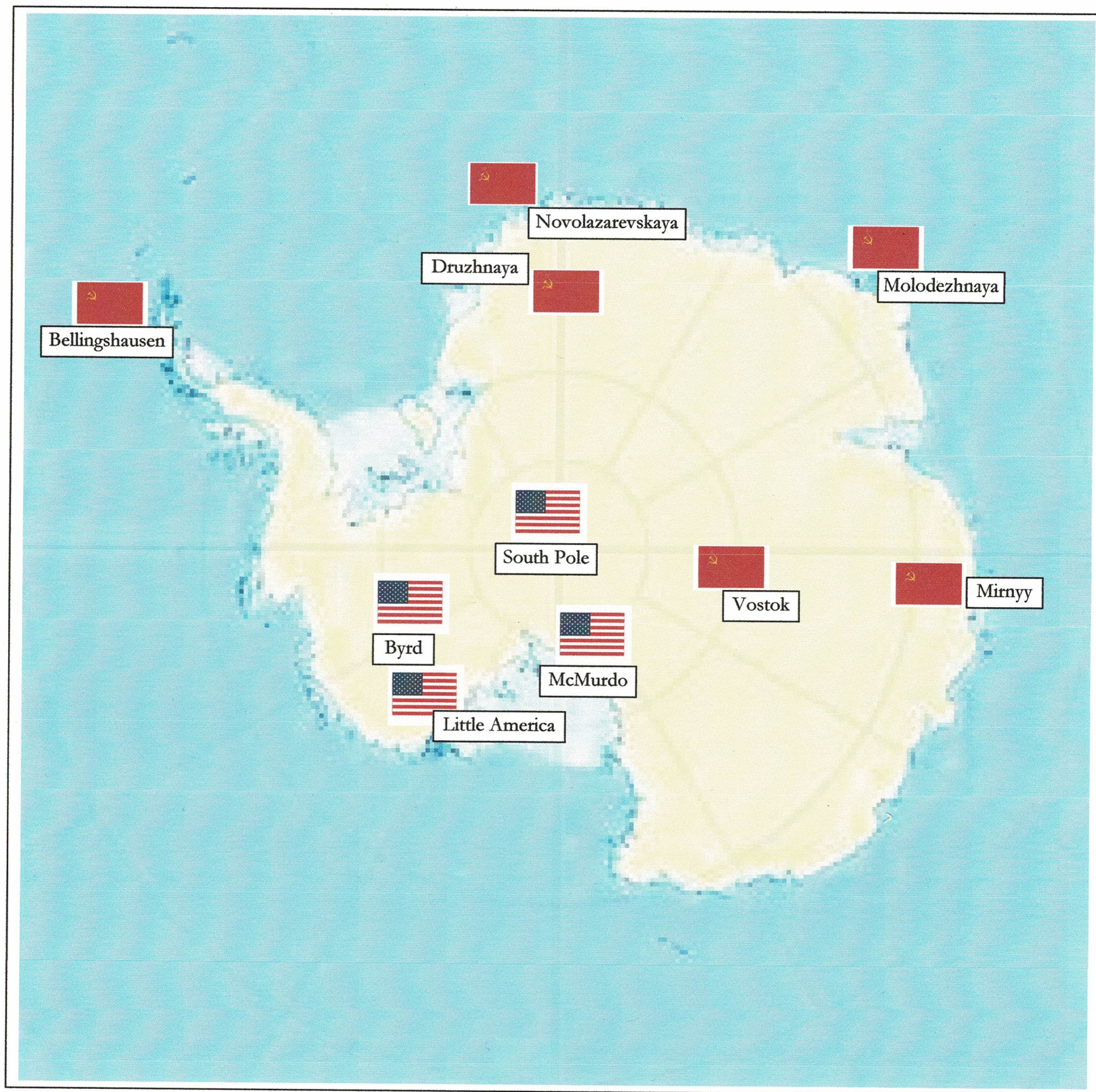
ON BEHALF OF THE 15 TH SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION I WISH YOU
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR STOP HOPE THAT 1971 WILL BE
MOST PLEASANT AND SUCCESSFUL FOR YOU STO/P ALSO HOPE FOR CONTINUED
COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR SCIENTISTS IN THE ANTARCTIC=

KIND REGARDS = DR V.GERBOVICH LEADER WINTERIN

PARTY 15 TH SAE

Radiogram sent from Soviet Expedition to Officer-in-Charge of United States Bases in the best spirit of the Antarctic Treaty

Map showing the Antarctic Stations where Exchange Scientists Worked



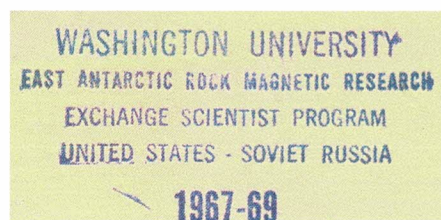
American Exchange Scientists at Soviet Bases

Season	Name	Station	Season	Name	Station
1956-58	G D Cartwright	Mirnyy	1968-70	M Maish	Vostok
1957-59	M D Rubin	Mirnyy	1969-71	J Croom	Bellingshausen
1958-60	No exchange		1970-72	D Vance	Vostok
1959-61	G Dewart	Mirnyy	1971-73	G A Vane	Novolazarevskaya
1960-62	C S Gilmore	Mirnyy	1972-74	E S Grew	Druzhnaya
1961-63	M Pyror	Mirnyy	1973-75	R B Flint	Vostok
1963-65	J Jacobs	Vostok	1974-76	F S Sechrist	Molodezhnaya
1964-66	G H Meyer	Vostok	1975-77	F Johnson	Vostok
1965-67	J Taylor	Vostok	1976-78	M F Fancher	Vostok
1966-68	E E MacNamara	Molodezhnaya	1977-79	M Gregory	Vostok
1967-69	L K Scharon	Molodezhnaya	1978-80	J Layo	Vostok
			1979-81	R Hansen	Vostok

The exhibit shows the exchange scientist material in chronological order. Scientists whose names are in bold in the above table have philatelic and supporting material relevant to their stay at the Soviet Antarctic Bases. A significant amount of collector and souvenir mail is included as this forms the majority of available material but some personal correspondence is included.

The various cachets used by some exchange scientists allow identification.

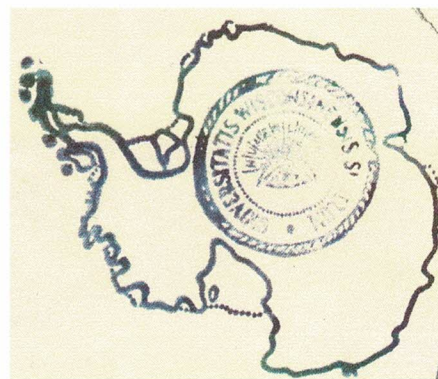
L K Scharon



J Croom



E S Grew



R B Flint



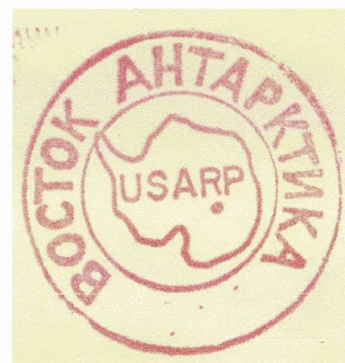
E S Grew



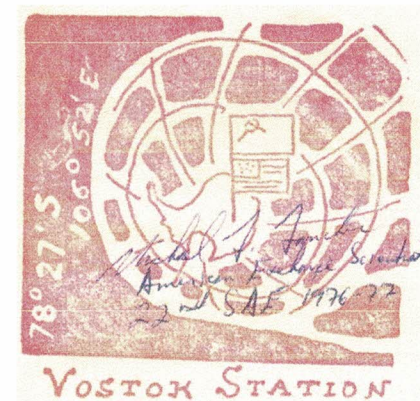
F Johnson



R Hansen



M F Fancher



Gordon D Cartwright with SAE-2 at Mirnyy Station 1956-1958

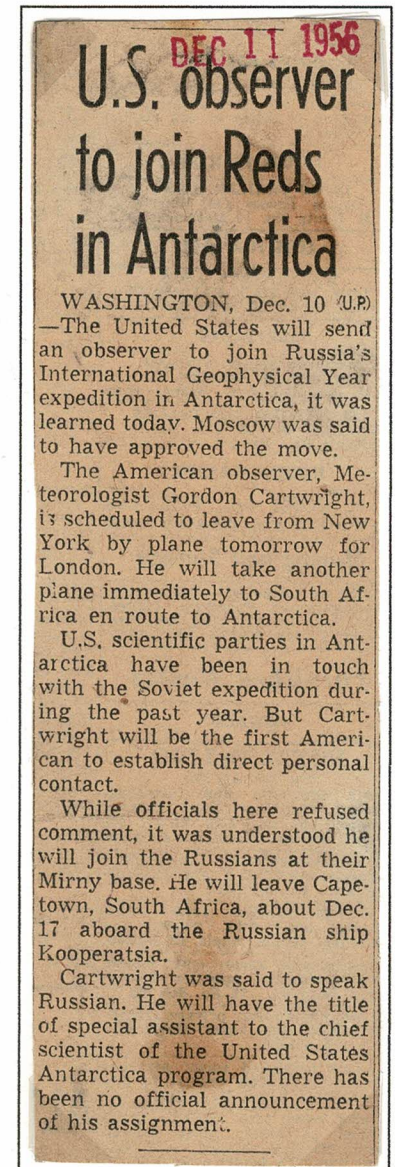
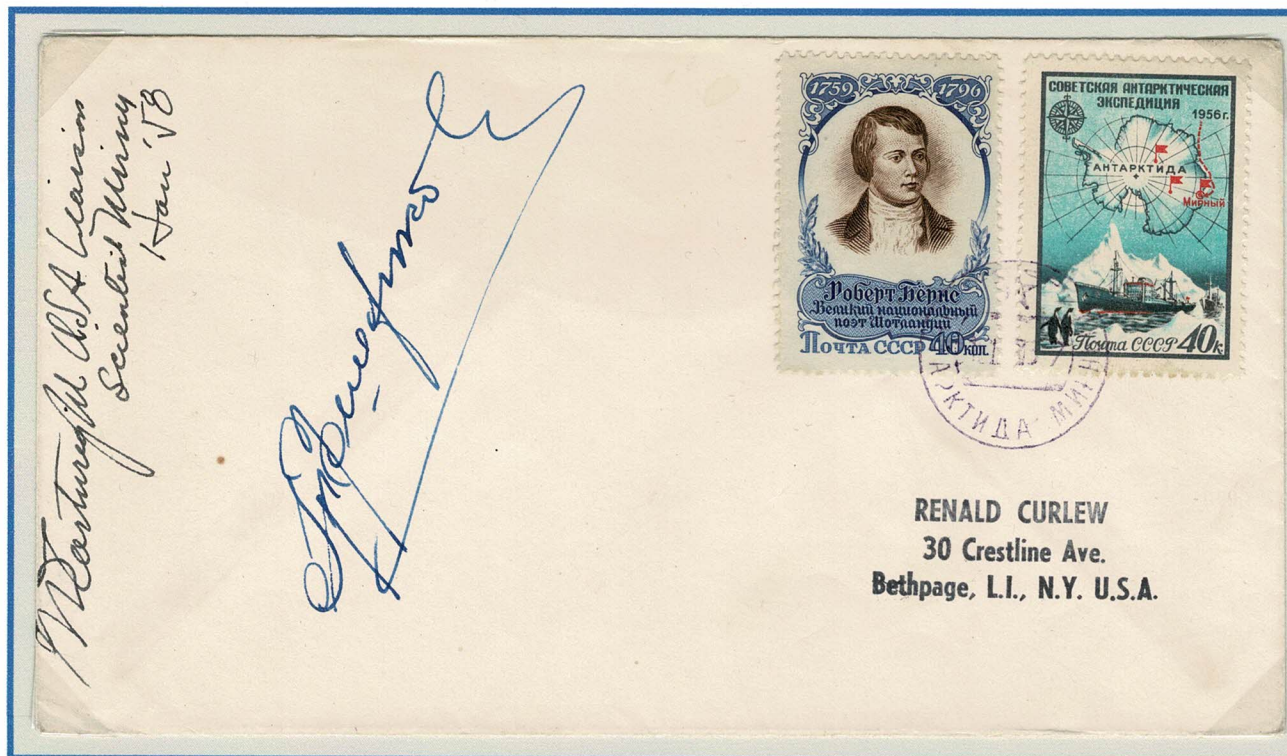
USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

There had been discussions about the exchange of scientists in Antarctica between the US and Soviet Committees for Antarctic activities even before the first expeditions of IGY in 1955-1956. An agreement was finally reached in early December 1956 with the Soviet scientist V I Rastorguev being assigned to Little America Station and Gordon Cartwright joining the SAE-2 winter-over party at Mirnyy. He had just two weeks to make all the arrangements and fly to London then Capetown to join the expedition ship.

Gordon D Cartwright the American meteorologist and representative of the American Antarctic expedition joined the Soviet Second Expedition [SAE-2] in Capetown, boarding the *M/S Kooperatsiya* which had arrived on 25 December 1956 for bunkering and remained there for 28 hours. It approached Mirnyy **10 January 1957**. He wintered over with the Soviet Expedition at Mirnyy. After 13 months with the Russians, he departed on **11 February 1958** on board the *M/S Kooperatsiya* for Capetown. He was the **first US Exchange Scientist**.

Mirnyy 1.12.57 – Annotated cover “*G D Cartwright USA Liaison Scientist Mirnyy 1 Jan '58*”

Also signed by *A F Treshnikov* the Head of Soviet SAE-2 and based at Mirnyy



Washington Star DEC 11 1956

There was significant philatelic interest in the United States over the news of the attachment of Gordon Cartwright to SAE-2, the Second Soviet Antarctic Expedition – this was during the ‘Cold War’ when US / Soviet relationships were rather tense. He received many requests for souvenir covers from philatelists and tried hard to accommodate these. Mr Bill Schneider of New Jersey USA was one of the most prolific philatelists for requests and his specially prepared covers are found in most collections of Antarctic material


This message was reproduced and the envelope that it contained as well as the helicopter flown cover from Mirnyy to Oasis were illustrated by Bill Schneider in "Covers" of August 1957 page 17 and 18 in an article under the title "Helicopter Covers From Russian Antarctica." The article includes: "These 'unique' covers from the Russian Antarctica base of MIRNY were secured and one is autographed by G. D. Cartwright USNC /IGY MIRNY, USSR Base, Antarctica." And "I was happy to receive several covers from Mr Cartwright, flown by Russian model Mi 4 [Mi-4] helicopters. These are probably unique since it is, as far as is known to this writer, not possible to contact the Russian base, and others for that matter, directly for such flights." [copy on back]

Message written February 8, 1957 to Mr Schneider on a Soviet Antarctic Expedition Radiogram and signed by G D Cartwright


This includes: "I had your letters carried from this main base to a subsidiary base to the east of here and returned."

[The Subsidiary Base was Oasis Station 350km East of Mirnyy]

Комплексная Антарктическая экспедиция Академии Наук СССР



РАДИОГРАММА



ПРИЕМ: ПЕРЕДАЧА:

Mirny, ANTARCTICA February 8, 1957

Mr. Bill Schneider
Metuchen, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Schneider,

Sorry not to be able to get proper Antarctic stamps for all your covers. There are more than 300 men on the base at this time of year, all wanting to send special mail home. I will hold some of the covers until the last ship goes in April and hope that more stamps will turn up. Meanwhile, possibly this one special Antarctic cover will be of interest.

Since there was no helicopter service from the ship I arrived on, I had your letters carried from this main base to a subsidiary base to the east of here and then returned. The helicopter is Soviet built on a Sikorsky design commonly used in the USA.

Sincerely,
G D Cartwright

Flown Via Helicopter

G D Cartwright USNC/IGY

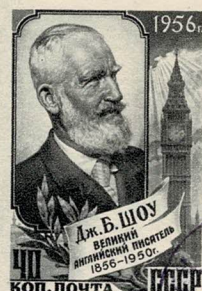

From *Мирный (Mirny)*

To *Оазис Бунгера (BUNGER OASIS)*

Model *Mi-4*

License No. *86*

Pilot *Василий Колосенко*

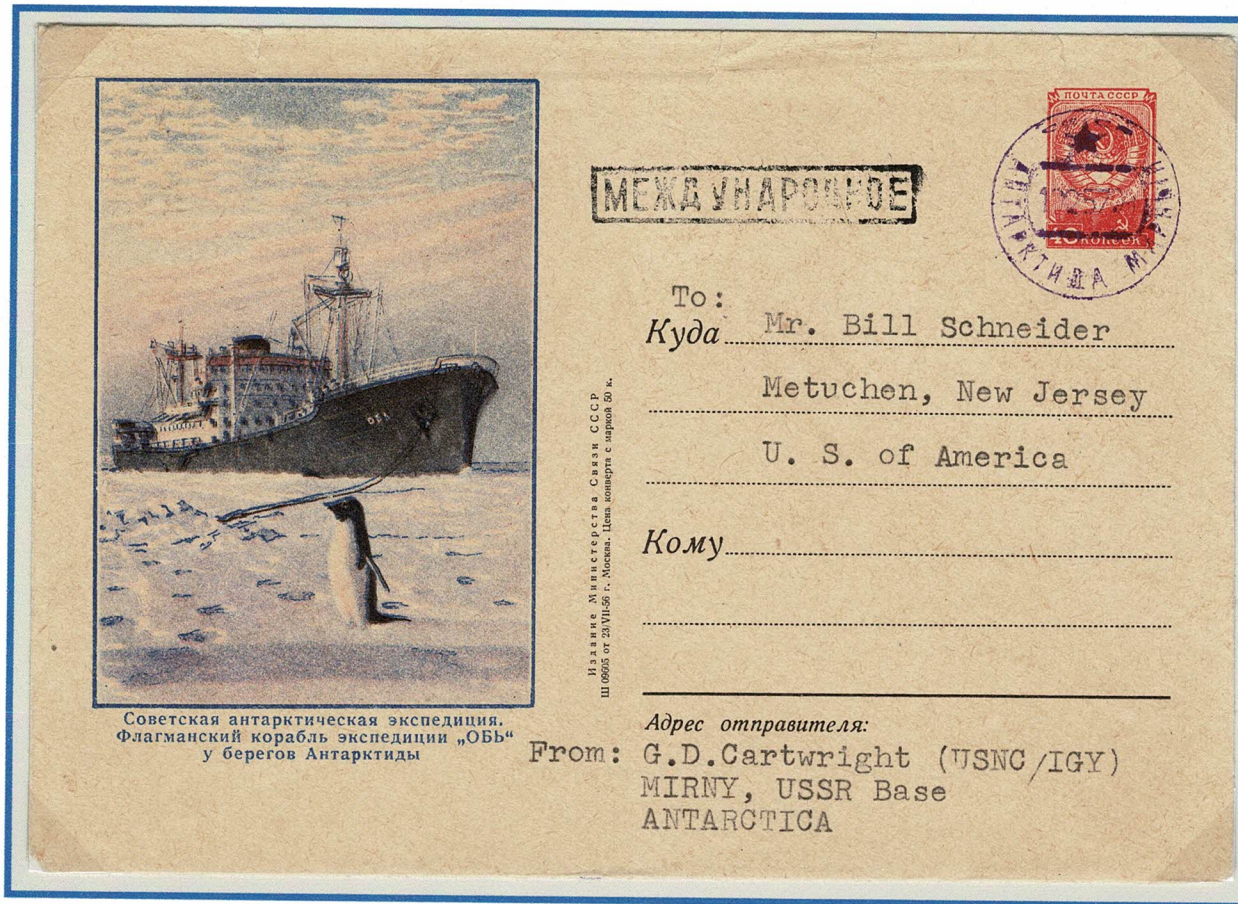



BILL SCHNEIDER
METUCHEN
NEW JERSEY

Flown by Helicopter Mirny to Oasis [Bunger Oasis] Mi-4
V P Koloshenko – [pilot] cancelled Mirnyy 1.2.57

Signed G D Cartwright USNC/IGY.

Cover received Apr 8 1958



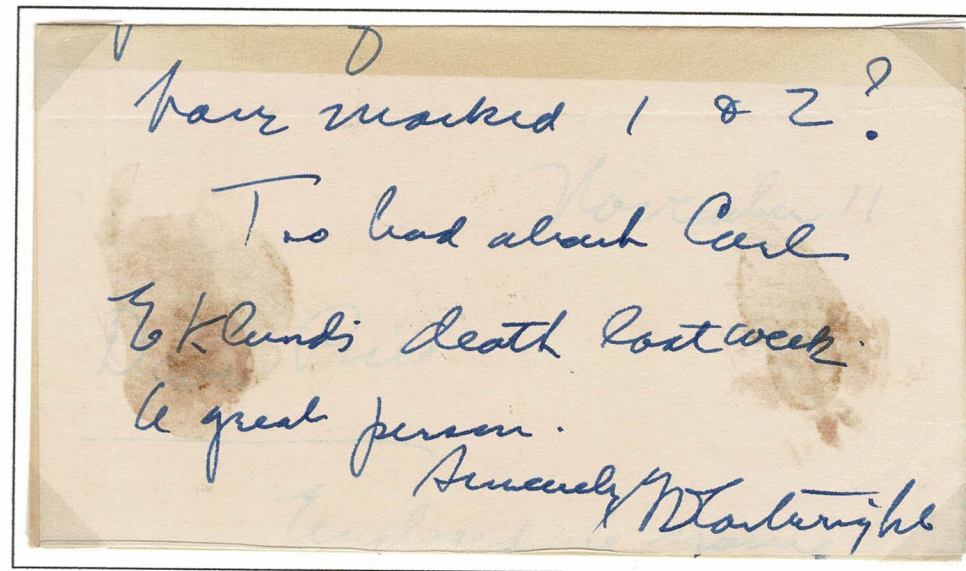
Stationery envelope **Mirnyy 10.2.57** from
G D Cartwright

This envelope contained the message written on
the Radiogram by Cartwright February 8, 1957

Antarctic PSE-1 July 23, 1956. 40 Kopecks red.
"Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Flagship of the
Expedition Ob' at the Antarctic Coast." One
Adele penguin in the foreground. Catalogue No.
291. Inscription in black vertically beside picture.

This illustration is also found on identical
envelopes without the stamp imprint.

A supply of these envelopes and the 40c Antarctic
stamp were sent with the supporting ships for
SAE-2.



Signed letter to Bill Schneider 11/11/62 enclosing signed photographs and
Comment:

"Too bad about Carl Eklund's death last week a great person"

[Eklund was famous Polar explorer and was head of Wilkes Station]

Letter signed by **G D Cartwright** to Mr Schneider headed Washington DC May 8, 1956

[Must be **May 8, 1958** because no decision had been made by May 1956 and Cartwright was in Antarctica in May 1957]

Washington DC
May 8, 1956

Dear Mr. Schneider,

Unfortunately most of the letters which I sent to my family were posted from Capetown. Those which did have Mirny postmarks were sent as mementos for the persons addressed.

It is a pleasure to know that you were pleased with the philatelic items that did reach you from Mirny. In connection with these, I should like to reimburse you for the money sent to me there, as only minor expense was involved. If you will let me know, I will send you ^{the amount of} a check in repayment.

Message reads:

"Unfortunately most of the letters which I sent to my family were posted from Capetown. Those which did have Mirny postmarks were sent as mementos for the persons addressed."

"It is a pleasure to know that you were pleased with the philatelic items that did reach you from Mirny.."

"I am sorry that I cannot help you further."

*"Sincerely
G D Cartwright"*

- 2 -

Your five dollars sent in your latest letter is returned herewith. I am sorry that I can't help you further.

Sincerely
G D Cartwright

MAY 15 1958

MAY 25 1958

MAY 15 1958

MAY 25 1958

MAY 25 1958

DAY-BY-DAY WITH SOVIETS

Fun and Science Mix in Antarctica

By LILLIAN LEVY

Special Writer for The Star

People who think the answer to the Russian problem may lie in better understanding, should talk to Gordon D. Cartwright, the Washington scientist who has just returned after 13 months in snow-covered Antarctica with only 180 Soviet citizens for company.

Dr. Cartwright would be the last man to say that he has the answer. But he also could be the first man hereabouts to testify on whether intimate, day-to-day association with strangers does, in fact, lead to such an understanding as the sociologists believe it does.

Dr. Cartwright's association with the Russians was just about the last thing he was expecting to happen to him.

At 48, he is already a veteran meteorologist and is chief of the Weather Bureau's Division of Observations and Stations. The United States International Geophysical Year Committee selected him to be the lone American representative at the Soviet IGY base at Mirny in Antarctica. He was half of an exchange program which sent a Russian scientist to the United States camp at Little America.

His year with the Russians was an experience he won't forget. His keenest impressions were of the general air of friendliness, the high quality of scientific equipment, the big and varied meals, the nightly musicales, and endless supply of caviar and vodka, the community bath system, the absence of any political discussion and—perhaps most memorable of all—the parties, parties, parties.

Purpose: Pure Research

The Russians' purpose, lavishly supported by the Soviet government, was of course scientific research. They were studying—and still are—glaciology, cosmic rays, the atmosphere, weather, earthquakes, sunspots and oceanography.

Almost any occasion was the signal for a new celebration. The launching of the 1,000th or 2,000th weather balloon, the return of a work detail from the gasoline storage dump, the arrival of a crew from an outlying station, the birthday of any of the 180 men—any of these would set off a party. The Russian camp at Mirny is

But that was nothing to his reception at Mirny. The Russian scientists had long expected his arrival and greeted him with a noisy celebration of singing, dancing and feasting that left him overwhelmed. He was to take part in many more such celebrations before his year was up.

His hosts showed him around the sprawling camp and its 20 stoutly-made frame buildings. In one of the buildings he was given a small private room with one window and hot-water heat. After the excitement of his arrival had died down, he settled down to work.

Got Russian Clothing

The Russians gave him responsibility for making all the upper-air charts. These were graphs of wind, pressure and temperature data gathered at different altitudes by weather stations scattered across Antarctica and transmitted by radio.

He was also issued a complete set of Russian Antarctic clothing. Since he had brought with him his own American gear, he soon won the title of "best-dressed man at Mirny." Mr. Cartwright says he may not have been the best-dressed, but he was "certainly the most-dressed." Russian clothing, he found, was heavier than American and very durable. Being made largely of leather, it had the advantage of being more windproof than American garments. Only the footwear, he found, was inferior to American issue.

The language problem was a big one. Instead of relying on the single interpreter in camp, he applied himself to learning Russian in daily conversation with the Soviet scientists. His doggedness earned him the respect of the Russians and he soon developed a fair facility at speaking and understanding, although with a heavy American accent. They were equally eager to converse and many of them attended regular English lessons given by the interpreter.

What They Ate

In the matter of eating, Mr. Cartwright had to do all the learning. Meals were served in a dining hall at the opposite end of the snowy camp from the sleeping quarters. Breakfast included cheese, sour milk, ham or bologna, potatoes, bread, tea or coffee and generally leftover meatballs or macaroni from the day before.



A JOINT ENTERPRISE—Gordon Cartwright (second from left) and Soviet scientists at polar post.

The question of Little Rock did come up, however, and the Russians said the integration dispute "was very bad." Mr. Cartwright agreed.

The Russians were delighted when the news broke of the Soviet launching of the first satellite. "But they didn't tease me about our failure to be first," Mr. Cartwright said. "In fact they congratulated me on the success of our Explorer I." There was much discussion of the importance of the satellite as a meteorological instrument.

In the talk about living conditions, Mr. Cartwright was surprised to learn that the Russian scientists were better paid than their American counterparts. Many of them are able to maintain both a country house and a city home. Few of them had been outside of the Soviet Union except on polar expeditions.

The conversation often gave way in the evening to music. There was a grand piano at the base and a number of other musical instruments. Many of them also had brought their own instruments, usually a guitar. Even if it was not time for a celebration, the men liked to sing and dance. The men danced with one another, explaining that that was a common custom even when there

Cartwright himself became a favorite subject for the Russian cameras and some of the men carried his photograph in their wallets along with pictures of their families.

One custom that Mr. Cartwright came to enjoy very much was the Russian steam bath. This ritual was practiced about twice a month at a bath house located at the far end of the camp. To reach it, one had to walk through the snow

some of their other equipment such as radio gear, was superior, Mr. Cartwright observed. There was less of military character to their scientific expeditions than in the American ventures, he found. Their men and equipment were moved by civilian transport, for example, while the American parties used Navy ships and maintained Navy personnel at their bases.

The Russian living accommodations were less barracks-like than in many American installations, too. All rooms had beds, some had Oriental rugs on the walls, soft chairs and pictures. One of the Russian scientists at Mirny was an accomplished painter in oils. A number of them displayed broad cultural backgrounds and loved to discuss music, art and literature with Mr. Cartwright.

Mr. Cartwright found that the relationship between the Soviet leaders and their subordinates was "very democratic." The men did not hesitate to question their superiors' instructions or judgments and the leaders displayed no irritation at such behavior.

American IGY leaders found the Russians at Mirny very cooperative in sending data to Weather Central at Little America, the Antarctic clearing house for meteorological information. The Russians were also helpful in relaying



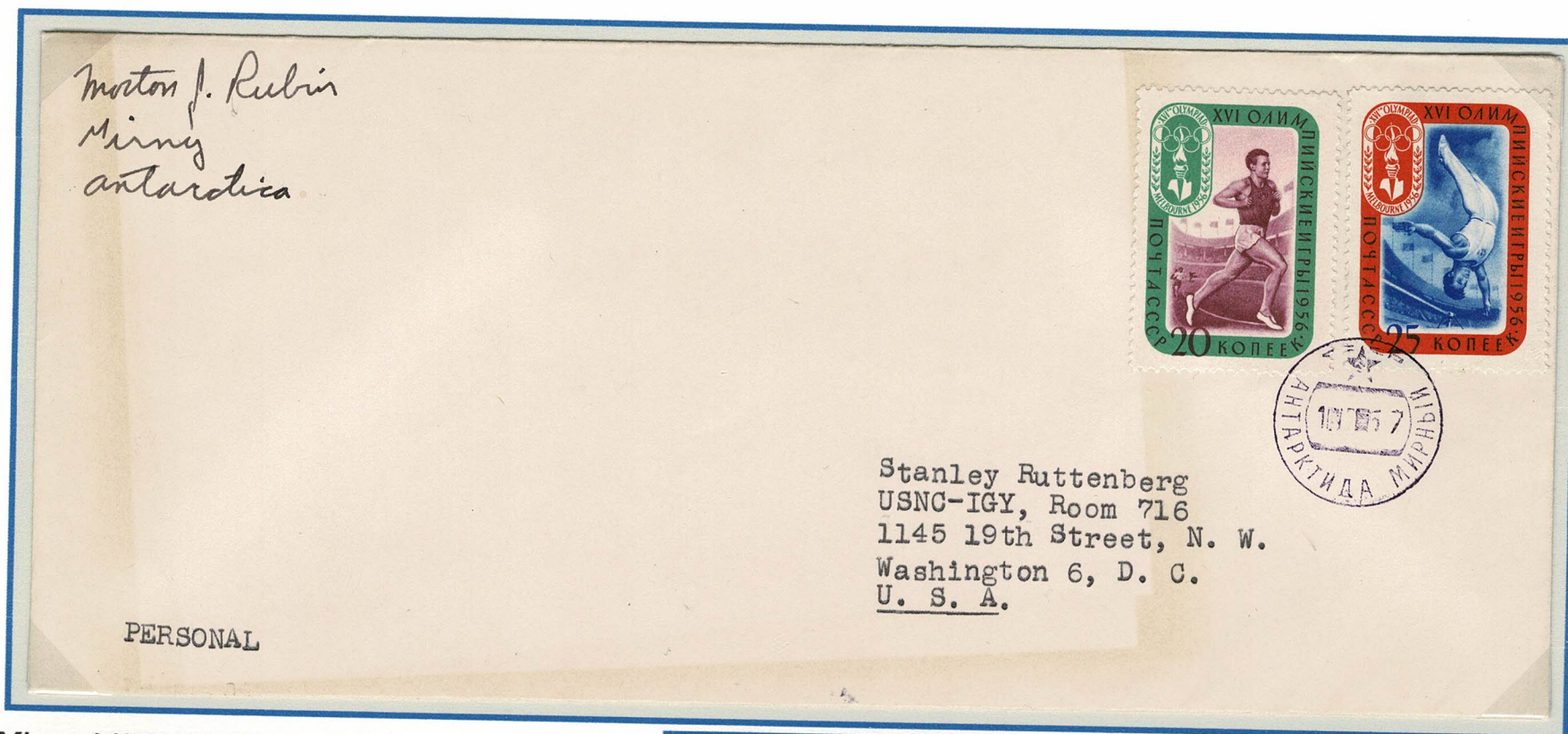
Gordon Cartwright

Morton J Rubin with SAE-3 at Mirnyy Station 1957-1959

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Morton J Rubin, an American meteorologist spent 15 months with the Russian SAE-3 at Mirnyy. Morton Rubin joined the Soviet Expedition at Capetown on November 3, 1957 aboard the Russian diesel electric ship *Ob'*, arriving off Mirnyy on November 17, 1957. It is known that he visited Vostok station, flying in on the plane with the relieving personnel from the SAE-4. He returned to Capetown on board the *Mikhail Kalinin* along with 160 returning SAE-3 members, arriving February 8, 1959.

Mr Rubin became the Head of the newly created Polar Meteorological Research Unit in Washington DC. In this capacity he coordinated all weather bureau research activities in atmospheric circulation and heat exchange budget studies from new Antarctic data gathered during the IGY.



Mirnyy 1.12.57 To USNC-IGY Washington

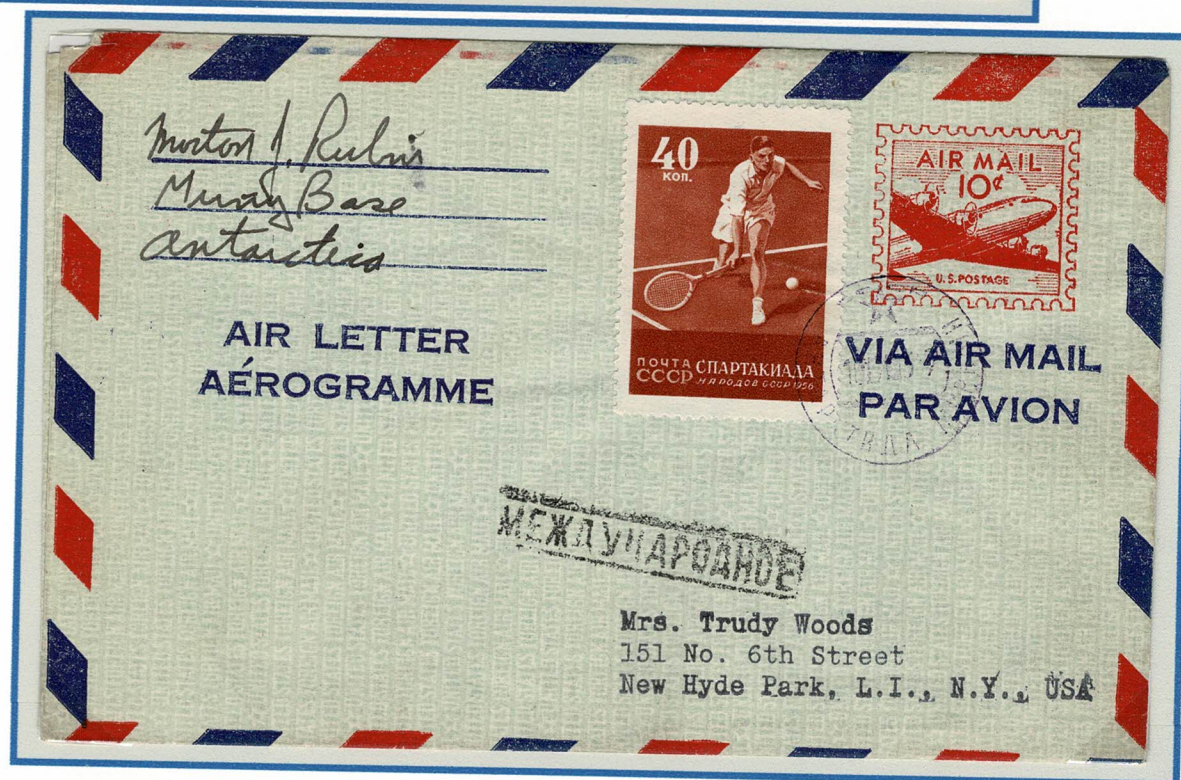
Addressee **Stanley "Stan" Ruttenberg** (1926–2017)

Stan served at the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in Washington, D. C., from 1955 to 1964, where one of his early landmark achievements was to influence how scientists dealt with the research data gathered during the International

Geophysical Year (IGY; 1957–1958). Although many remember those years for Sputnik, the first scientific satellites, the Van Allen radiation belts, and the Cold War, one of the lasting legacies of the IGY has been the World Data Center (WDC) system. Stan at the time headed the program office of the IGY.

Wikipedia

Annotated "**Morton J Rubin Mirny Base Antarctica**" souvenir 10c Aerogramme with 40k Soviet stamp cancelled **Mirnyy 1 12 57**. Boxed "**International**" marking indicates it went through the Soviet postal system.



Foreign Mails Section,
General Post Office,
Cape Town.
1 November, 1957.

Dr. J. Rubin,
c/o M.V. OB,
Docks,
Cape Town.

Dear Sir,

I am taking this liberty in writing to you as I am dealing with a considerable amount of correspondence addressed to Antarctic Expeditions. It would be very much appreciated if you could send me two addressed envelopes with the franking date impressions of the Soviet Expedition on Mirny. I do not know what stamps should be used, but if there is any charges I will gladly compensate you for this favour.

Yours faithfully,
D.J.H. Geustyn.
(D.J.H. GEUSTYN)

Envelope containing request letter to Dr Rubin.

Cape Town 2 XI 57

Rubin joined the D/E Ob' November 3rd 1957.

Dr. J. Rubin,
United States Observer,
c/o Soviet Antarctic Expedition,
c/o M.V. OB.
Cape Town



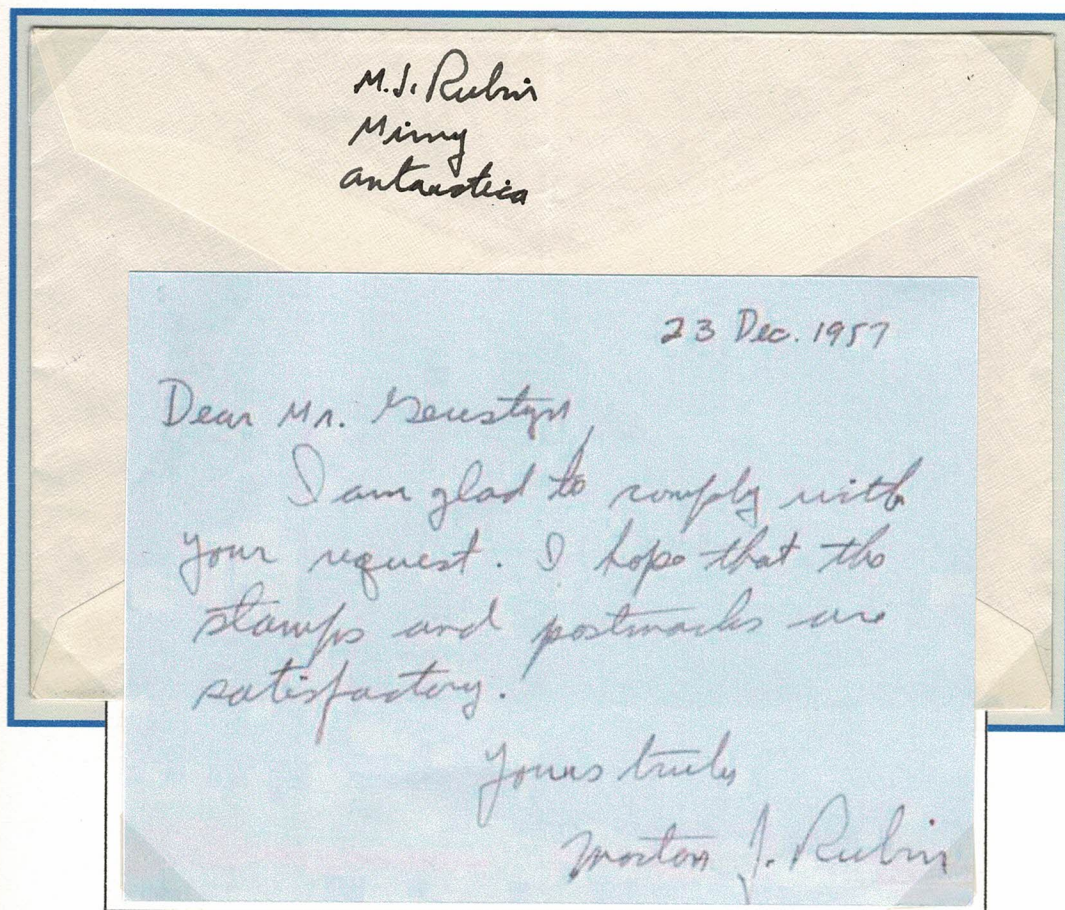
Letter addressed to Dr J Rubin c/- M V OB, Docks, Cape Town, dated 1 November 1957. From Foreign Mails Section, General Post Office Cape Town

"Dear Sir,

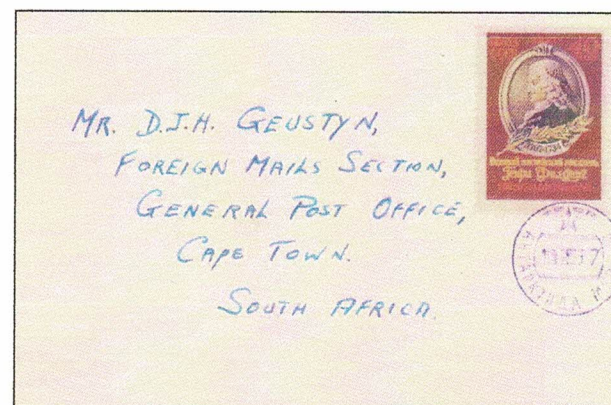
I am taking this liberty in writing to you as I am dealing with a considerable amount of correspondence addressed to Antarctic Expeditions.

It would be very much appreciated if you could send me two addressed envelopes with the franking date impressions of the **Soviet Expedition on Mirny**. I do not know what stamps should be used, but if there is any charges I will gladly compensate you for the favour.

Yours faithfully
D J H Geustyn"



Returned envelope
Annotated "M J Rubin Mirny Antarctica" with Mirnyy 1.12.57



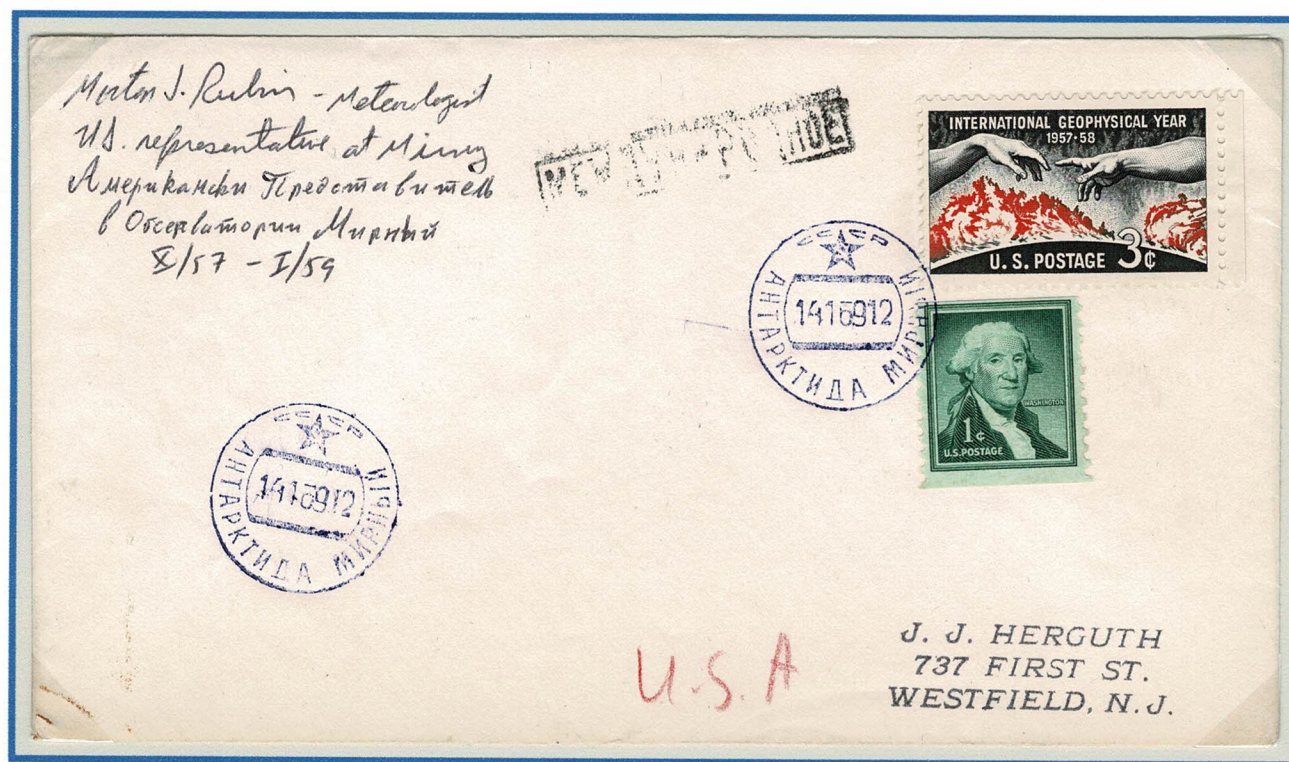
Sent with note written 23.12.57 on reverse of request letter.

23 Dec 1957

"I am glad to comply with your request. I hope that the stamps and postmarks are satisfactory

Yours truly

Morton J Rubin"



Mirnyy 14 1 59 with Boxed "International" to USA - collector mail
Annotated in English and Russian "Morton J Rubin - meteorological US representative at Mirnyy X/57 - I/59"

American Leaves Red Antarctic Base

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 10 (AP).—Dr. Morton J. Rubin, a United States scientist, has arrived here after spending fifteen months at Mirny, the main Soviet base in the Antarctic.

Dr. Rubin, the only non-Russian at the base, was part of a Soviet-American exchange of Antarctic personnel and was responsible for maintaining charts on the upper atmosphere in the Antarctic.

Washington Times 11 FEB 1959

There were no exchange scientists between USA and USSR in the 1958 -1960 season as negotiations took longer than expected. These resumed in the 1959 - 1961 season with scientists from USARP with SAE-4 at Mirnyy Station.

Gilbert Dewart with SAE-5 at Mirnyy Station 1959-1961

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Gilbert Dewart, a Geophysicist specialising in seismology from the California Institute of Technology, was the U.S. Exchange Scientist with SAE-5 at Mirnyy. He had served at Wilkes Station during its first year under IGY. At Mirnyy he was concerned with gravity observations. He joined the *Kooperatsiya* at Capetown December 23, 1959 and arrived off Mirnyy **January 7, 1960**. He departed on board the D/E *Ob'* **March 12, 1961** for Capetown arriving March 28th. He recorded his adventures in a book "*Antarctic Comrades - An American with the Russians in Antarctica*"

International Geophysical Year IGY
envelope franked with 10k and 40k
Soviet issues for IGY

cancelled Mirnyy 20.1.59 with boxed
"International" - evidence of travel
through the Soviet postal system.

Collector mail endorsed

"Gilbert Dewart
Soviet Antarctic Expedition"



"Gil Dewart Byrd Strain Net Project USARP-68"

Byrd Station Antarctica USN 29 NOV 1967



Gilbert Dewart had a long association with Antarctica having been the Wilkes US Station seismograph station operator during IGY season 1957-58.

He was at **Byrd Station** operating the **NET Project 1967-1968** - assessing the ice-strain and seismic movements associated with the deep core drilling project.

Dewart Island is the central island in the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica. It was named by Carl R. Eklund for Gilbert Dewart, a seismologist at Wilkes Station, 1957 - 1958 during IGY. The island forms part of the Frazier Islands Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No.160 because it supports one of only four known breeding colonies of southern giant petrels on continental Antarctica

The **New York Times**, on August 12, 1960 reported that "arrangements had been made for **Gilbert Dewart**, a seismologist from California Institute of Technology, to accompany a Soviet tractor trek during the next exploration season." **Associate Press Moscow**, October 26 1960 reports: "A tractor sledge train carrying ten Soviet explorers and an American scientist **Gilbert Dewart** has started on a thousand-mile journey across Antarctica to the geomagnetic South Pole. This was reported today by the Soviet press agency Tass. Tass said the route leads from the Davis Sea, where the Russian Antarctic base of Mirnyy is situated. The geomagnetic pole is 791 miles from the South Pole and marks the southern tip of the axis of the earth's magnetic field."



Cover with VOSTOK cancellations 5.1.61 with handwritten notations.

"Gilbert Dewart, Geophysicist U.S. Exchange Scientist in Antarctica, 5th Soviet Antarctic Expedition."

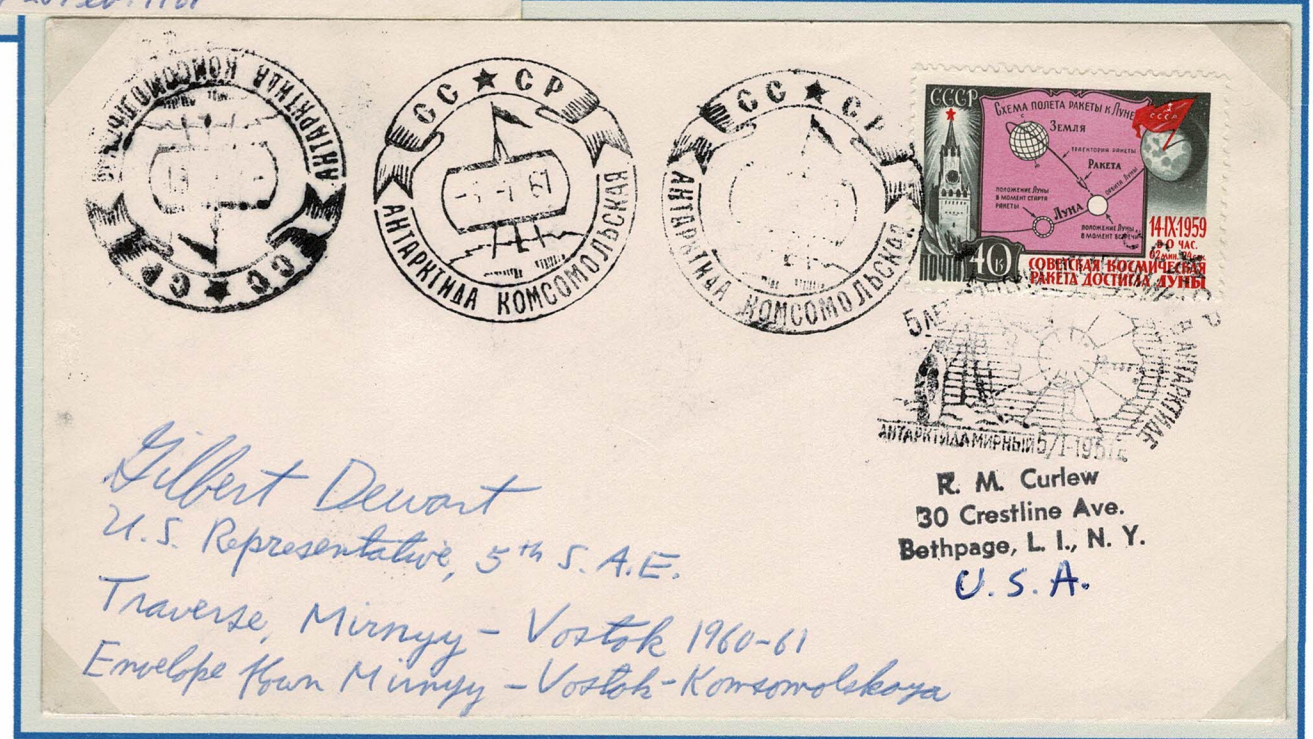
"This envelope flown to Vostok from Mirnyy during the oversnow traverse, 1960-1961. Returned to Mirnyy when party returned 26 Feb. 1961."

One of 5 covers recorded by D Larsen in 1962.

Cover with Komsomolskaya cancellations 5.1.61
Special cancel Mirnyy 5th anniversary
with handwritten notations.

*"Gilbert Dewart,
Geophysicist U.S. Representative, 5th S.A.E*

*"Traverse Mirnyy - Vostok 1960-61
Envelope flown Mirnyy - Vostok -
Komsomolskaya"*



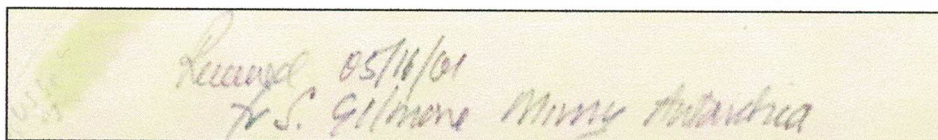
The **Continental Traverse to Vostok** started from Mirnyy on **October 24, 1960** arriving at **Komsomolskaya Station** on **December 7, 1960**. The party opened this station and remained there until members of SAE-6 arrived. The Traverse left for **Vostok Station** on **January 9, 1961** and arrived **February 8th**. Throughout the Traverse, **Dewart** performed gravimetric and magnetic observations. **Gilbert Dewart** flew out to Mirnyy on the last flight on **February 25th**.

The story of the Traverse is told in his book *"Antarctic Comrades - An American with the Russians in Antarctica"* in the chapter *"To The Pole of Cold."*

The fourth time, the USSR and USA National committees for Antarctic Exploration made an agreement for the exchange of personnel. The American **Stewart Gilmore** an expert in the physics of the ionosphere wintered at Mirnyy. He joined SAE-6 when the D/E Ob' called at Capetown on November 30, 1960 arriving off Mirnyy **January 1, 1961**. Details of his departure are not recorded but it is probable that he returned to Capetown with a support ship for SAE-7 then flew to USA.

Little is recorded of Gilmore's activities in Antarctica, but Soviet sources mention that on October 10, 1960, an IL-12, with Gilmore on board, flew from Mirnyy for ice reconnaissance over the Western Davis Sea. He also flew to the inland Vostok station on December 18, 1961 on a flight to return the tractor-sledge crew who had arrived December 14th. He remained at Vostok 2 nights returning to Mirnyy on a flight on December 20th.

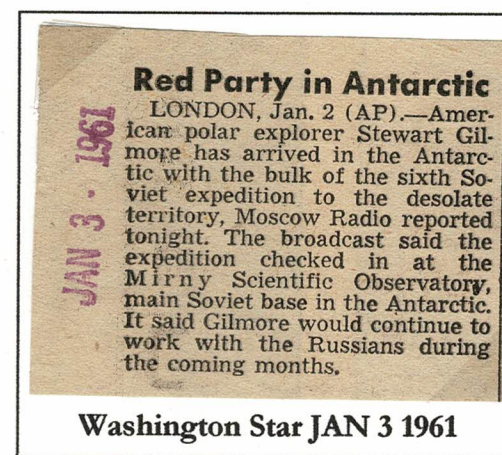
The recipient of the letter, Renald Curlew, annotated the cover on receipt



"Received 05/16/61 fr S. Gilmore Mirny Antarctica"



Renald Curlew
Sayville High School
Sayville, New York
U.S.A.



Washington Star JAN 3 1961

Antarctic Expedition 5.1.61;
Mirnyy 13.2.61.
Boxed "International" to USA

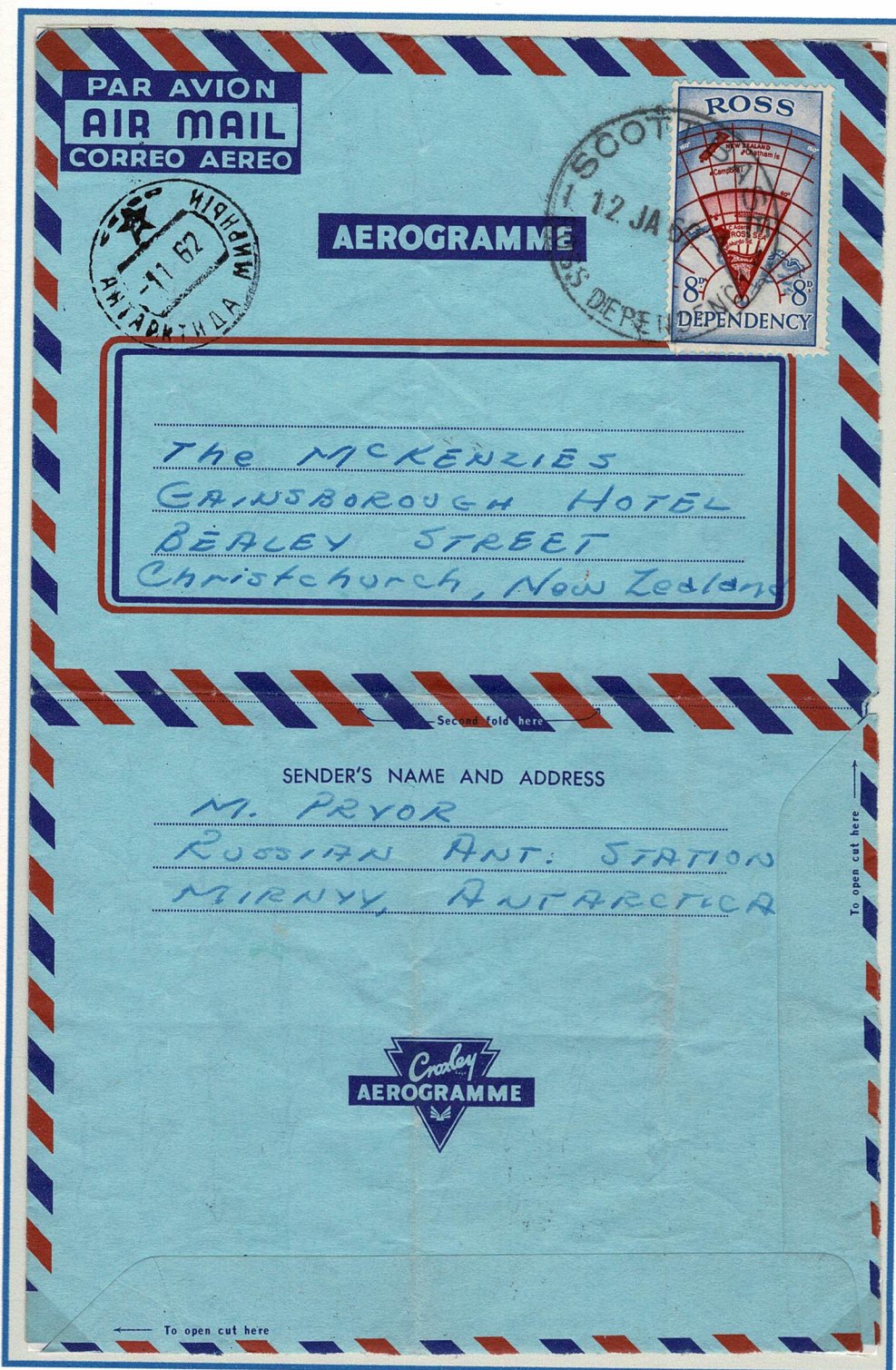
Gilmore brought special equipment with him to Mirnyy to conduct observations of **atmospheric whistlers**. These are very low frequency sound waves that are triggered by some atmospheric disturbance such as lightning then travel through the ionosphere along lines of magnetism and can be detected on re-entry in the other hemisphere.

His research is recorded as part of **AMANDA - Antarctic Muon and Neutrino Detector Array**. [Gilmore, Stewart, 3: 25] published by Australian National Antarctic Research, ANARE

Madison E Pryor with SAE-7 at Mirnyy Station 1961-1963

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Dr Madison [Matt] Pryor [1928-2014] earned his Master's degree from Ohio State and his PhD from the University of Tennessee. He was then given a life-changing opportunity to utilize his education as a biologist by serving on research trips to Antarctica, studying emperor penguins. He flew in on a Neptune aircraft to Mirnyy **November 6, 1961**, to join the SAE-7, from the American McMurdo station - this plane crashed on the return trip killing a US scientist and 4 Navy crewmen. Dr Pryor remained at Mirnyy, sharing a room with the Czech scientists Jaroslav Petrovsky, for the winter and conducted a series of biological investigations including a regional exploration for arthropods. He left Mirnyy **January 10, 1963** on board one of two AN-6 planes, flying via the Australian Base of Mawson to Molodezhnaya. Pryor returned to Mawson and remained there for the summer to continue his biological scientific work. He flew from Mawson to McMurdo and left for Christchurch, New Zealand on an American ship. In summer 1962 Pryor returned to Mirnyy to follow-up his research.



Mirnyy 11.62
Scott Base 12 JA 62
8d Ross Dependency

To Christchurch New Zealand
From "M Pryor Russian Ant. Station Mirnyy, Antarctica."

"Dec 25-61

Hello

Merry Christmas [late as usual] to all the McKenzies. All well here, most interesting experience and know the year here will be most enjoyable. Shall look forward to seeing you people on my return. I am determined to spend some time in your fair country. Hello to Eddie Goodale when you see him.

*Best Regards to all
Matt Pryor"*

It is probable that this aerogramme was carried to McMurdo Station from Mirnyy on **January 5th** on board the **IL-18** aircraft that was involved in the medical evacuation of the ill Australian Mr Newman. The IL-18 had flown from Moscow on the second experimental flight.

The New Zealand Scott Base is adjacent to McMurdo Station

Madison E Pryor authored a number of important scientific research papers based on his Antarctic studies including:

- "Biological Research at **Mirnyy** Observatory, Antarctica" published in Bioscience April 1965 & Polar Times #61 December 1965.
- "The Avifauna of Haswell Island, Antarctica Institute of Polar Studies", Ohio State University, Columbus
- "Trapping of air-borne insects on ships in the Indian ocean - Antarctic areas" Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University

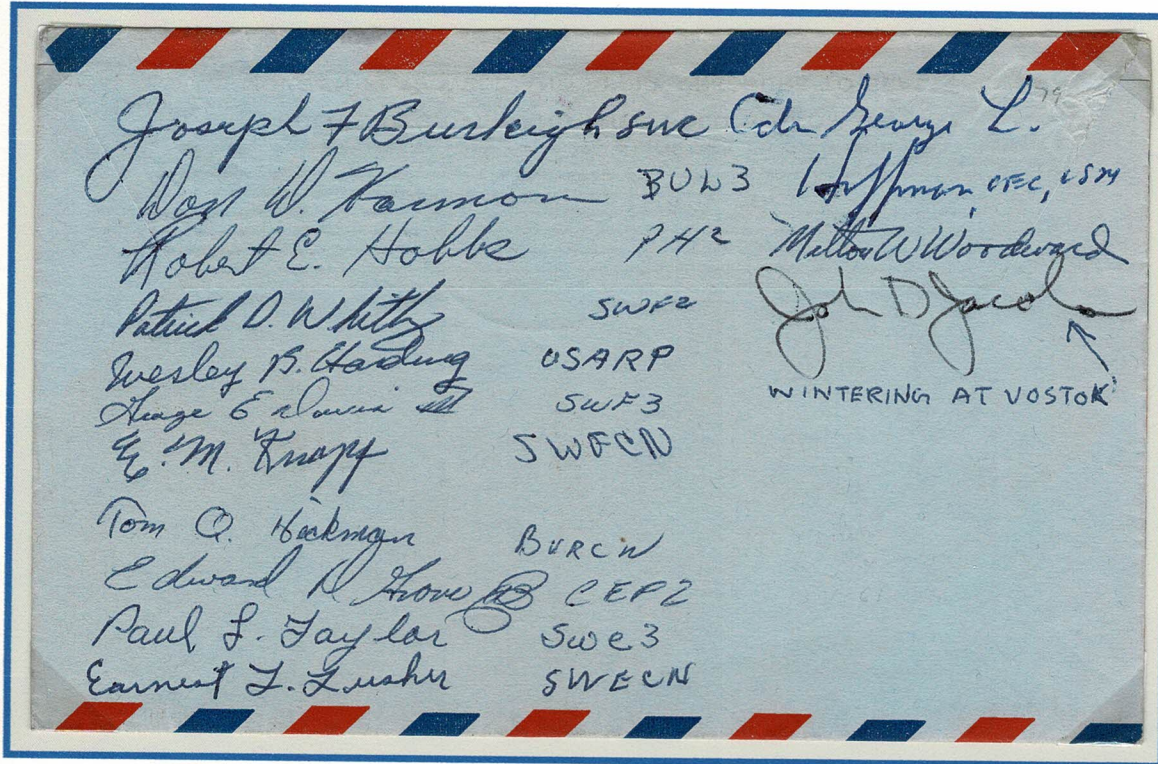
The **Pryor Glacier** was named in his honour.

John D Jacobs with SAE-9 at Vostok Station 1964-1965

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

John Jacobs [25] a young graduate student in physics from the University of Alaska was the first American to winter at Vostok station in the interior of the Antarctic continent at 11,444 feet above sea level. He arrived **January 12, 1964** on a Hercules flight from McMurdo with construction workers for special antennae. Similar flights brought the equipment to install the massive antenna as part of an automatic cosmic ray counter system. The crew departed on January 20th.

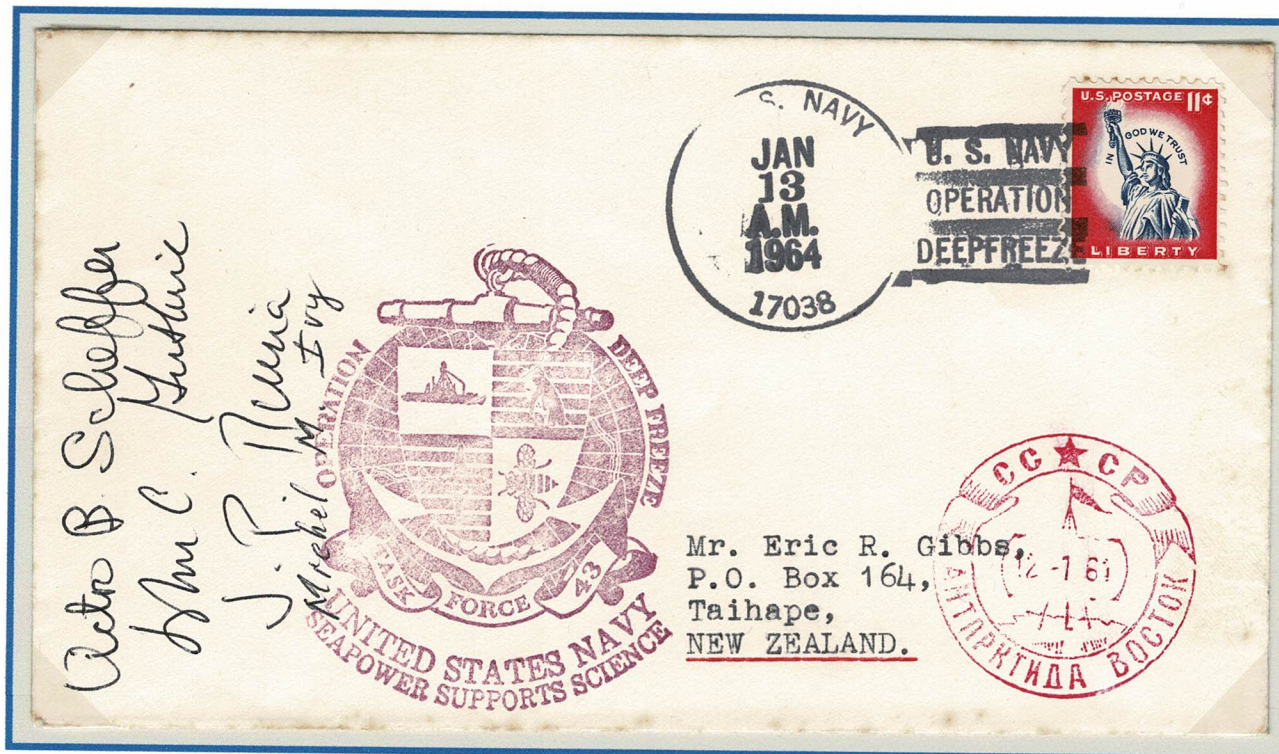
From February 1964, he carried out observations on ionospheric forward scattering and low frequency radio emissions. Jacobs flew to Mirny and departed on board the *Estoniya* on **January 24, 1965** and left the ship at Aden on February 14th to return to the USA.



Flight Cover **Vostok 13.1 64**, McMurdo JAN 24 1964
to London

Signed by the flight crew and construction team

Exchange Scientist **John D Jacobs** and annotated
"Wintering at Vostok"



Signed Flight cover **Vostok 12 1 64**
and U S Navy [McMurdo] JAN 13
1964 to New Zealand

John Jacobs returned to **Vostok**
with Dr Hessler and John Taylor
[who was to winter at Vostok
1966] to assist with setting up the
Research projects

He arrived December 12, 1966
and departed January 28, 1966

George H Meyer with SAE-9 at Mirnyy Station 1964-1965

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

George H Meyer a microbiologist from University of Texas in Austin, formerly Station Leader at McMurdo in 1961, arrived at Mirnyy **November 5, 1964** on board a US Hercules S-130 bringing Rear Admiral Reedy and other American scientists on a goodwill visit. He was on board the D/E Ob' on a 48-day voyage along the shore of Antarctica delivering supplies, equipment and replacement personnel to both Novolazarevskaya and Molodezhnaya stations arriving back at Mirnyy March 16, 1965. He remained at Mirnyy and wintered with SAE-9.

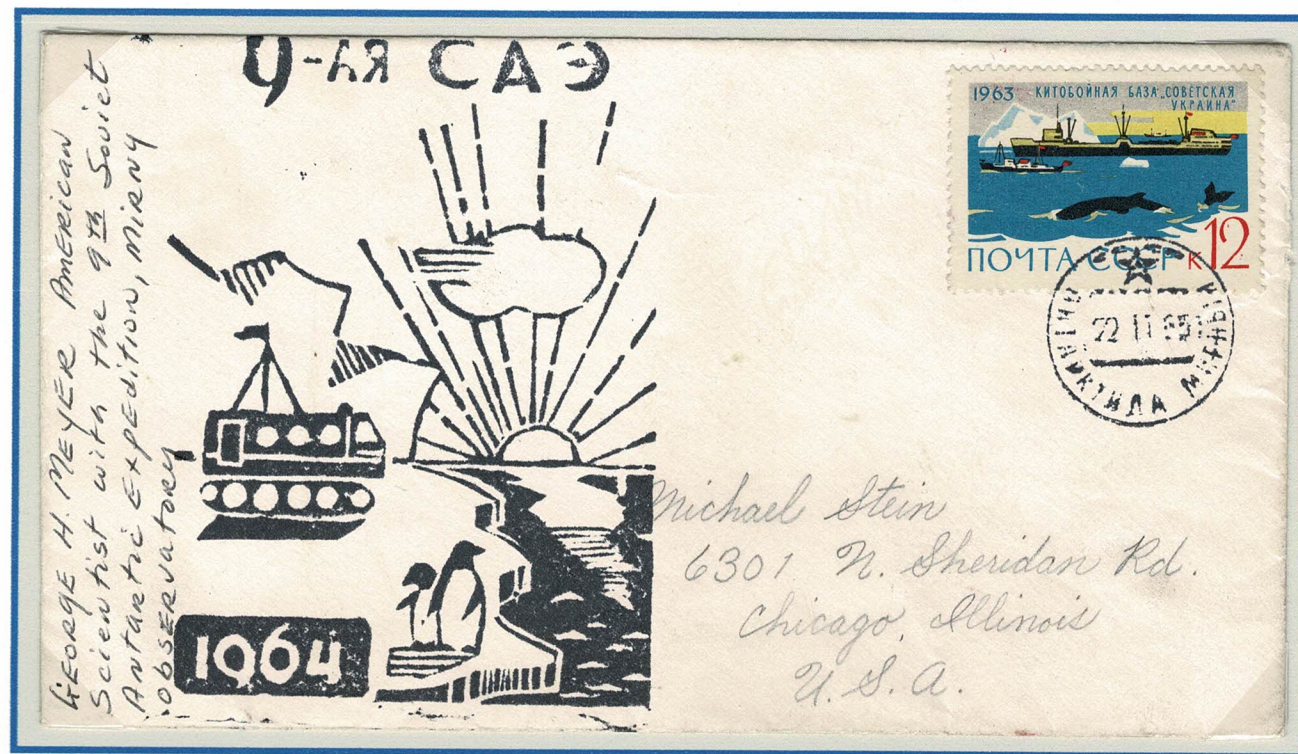
Mirnyy 22.11.65 to USA; SAE-9 cachet
Inscribed:

*"George H Meyer American
Scientist with the 9th Soviet
Antarctic Expedition, Mirnyy
Observatory."*

The SAE-9 cachet was made by Meyer.

Reply paid postcard sent JAN 29 1965 to
George Meyer at Mirnyy Station
Boxed "International" Mirnyy
commemorative datestamp 5.1.66 and
red Moscow International Post on
reverse 4.10.66 - reply not sent.

Message reads: *"Please post the
attached card which has sufficient
postage for international usage, from
your station. Any cachets and/or
signatures possible will be greatly
appreciated."*

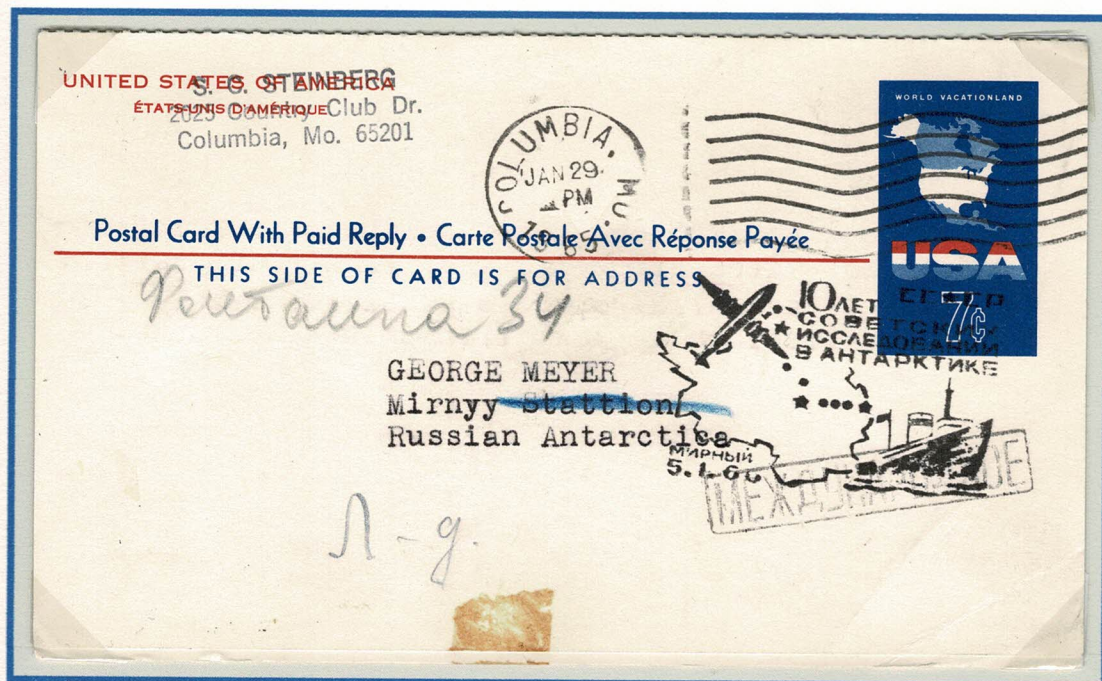


New York Times December 14 1964

The news conference was arranged yesterday by the State Committee of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and by the Hydrometeorological Service, the Soviet Government's weather bureau.

MOSCOW, Dec. 13—A United States scientist stationed at the Soviet Union's Antarctic base of Mirnyy took part this weekend in an unusual radio news conference arranged for newsmen in Moscow. Speaking over an 8,000-mile radio telephone hookup, **Dr. George H. Meyer**, a microbiologist from the University of Texas in Austin, said he was enjoying his stay at Mirnyy, where he expects to remain through next year. "The Russians have received me cordially," Dr. Meyer said. "I found much work to do and I found many microorganisms here which I'll be able to study for the entire year."

The **Meyer Desert** is a triangular ice-free area of about 50 square miles (130 km²) at the northern end of the Dominion Range, Antarctica, near the confluence of Beardmore Glacier and Mill Glacier. It was named by the New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expedition of 1961-62 for **George Meyer** of the United States Antarctic Research Program, who was scientific leader at McMurdo Station in 1961, and led a field party into this area in the summer of 1961-62.



John H Taylor at Vostok Station 1965-1967

6-page letter written on D/E Ob' Jan 21, 1967 at 51° S 102° E
Mailed with AAT stamps PERTH 30 JAN 1967

51° S 102° E Jan 21, 1967

Dear Uncle Will,

We finally got away from Vostok on Jan 17, a week or so later than planned. They had a stretch of bad weather at Mirny which stopped the Russians from flying between Jan 9 and Jan 17. We came on an IL-14 plane, which is somewhat bigger than a DC-3 and they never flew more than about 600 or 700 feet off the snow - not very high, but it

you can land anywhere we didn't have much time penguins at Mirny, although lots of them. They were in groups on the sea ice as roaring through in some tracked vehicles to meet the was waiting especially for a

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

John Taylor, representing the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and Aeronomy and the Environmental Science Services Administration spent 13 months at Vostok. He conducted five geophysical experiments for four US Institutions, including Dartmouth College and University of Alaska. Two had been running since 1964 and the others since 1965.

Taylor arrived at Vostok by LC-130 from McMurdo December 28, 1965. He was flown to Mirny and joined the Ob' which departed 17 January 1967 for Perth.

He recorded his experiences in an article "A Year at Vostok" in Antarctic Journal May-June 1967.



JHT

AIR MAIL



Mr. W. T. Winne
2537 Troy Rd.
Schenectady, New York 12309
U.S.A.

The 6-page letter, written at sea January 21, 1967, is below, describing his departure from Vostok and the voyage on the D/E Ob' to Australia - mailed on arrival in Perth 30 Jan 1967

51° S 102° E Jan 21, 1967

Dear Uncle Will,

We finally got away from **Vostok** on Jan 17, a week or so later than planned. They had a stretch of bad weather at **Mirny** which stopped the Russian s from flying between Jan 9 and Jan 17. We came on an IL-14 plane, which is somewhat bigger than a CD-3 and they never flew more than about 600 or 700 feet off the snow - not very high, but then you can land anywhere.

Unfortunately we didn't have much time for the penguins at **Mirny**, although I saw lots of them. They were standing around in groups on the sea ice as we came roaring through in some amphibious tracked vehicles to meet the ship, which was waiting especially for us.

The "**ОБЬ**" is a very nice ship, and they gave us one of the nest cabins on the boat deck with a window looking forward. I'm glad it's all free, because it would be expensive if we had to pay for it. It's actually an oceanographic ship, but we're not doing much oceanography right now because we're trying to get to Perth, Australia as soon as possible. [They have the speed on a position marked "most full ahead" which means we go 14 knots instead of the usual 12 knots cruising speed.] The only oceanography is that which doesn't involve stopping the ship such as collecting dust samples, recording water temperature, and measuring the depth. It is too bad because I'd like to see them stop and bring up a bottom sample.

I was surprised that the water [and ice] surrounding Antarctica is teeming with life. For 2 days after leaving **Mirny** we were struggling through pack ice [got stalled in one place for about 3 or 4 hours] and it was full of penguins, seals, and 3 or 4 types of sea gulls. I kept noticing a yellowish stuff in the water, which showed up well against the ice floes, and one of the Russian scientists said it was plankton. So that probably explains why there is so much life there [except how does the plankton grow in such cold water.]

I guess I'm lucky to be travelling with **Vic Hessler**, who is a professor from the Univ. of Alaska. He is 63 years old, so he rates as a serious scientist of course. If he weren't here, I'd probably be down in the steerage where the rest of the **Vostokniks** wound up [they call it the "pig deck"].

The captain had Vic and I up in his cabin [which is very luxurious] for some drinks [cognac & vodka], although I clumsily managed to spill most of mine rather than drink it, the others were too drunk to notice - they just saw me put back an empty glass each time and fortunately the room was very dark. Usually it's much harder to get away without drinking.

[The ship is starting to roll a little more now, so my handwriting may get even worse].

We can go anywhere at all on the ship sp today I went down in the engine room. I approached from an unusual angle though, namely climbing down from the stack. It's a diesel-electric drive and they're running all four diesels right now, to get maximum power. The ship was built in Holland in 1954, and they used a lot of British parts [the motor was made in England] so you see Russian, Dutch, and English all over.

There's a name plate on the motor that says 3500 horsepower, but somebody said the diesels are producing 8000 hp. I hope the efficiency is better than 44%. We also spend a lot of time up on the summer bridge, which is on top of the regular bridge and very well ventilated. Right now there's quite a high wind with rain and fog [considerably worse weather than we had at **Vostok**] so it's not very nice up there. They have a lookout on the bow [to look for icebergs I guess], they also have radar although whether it works or not is questionable.

There are about 15 Russian girls on the ship, of which the cutest is the one who cleans our cabin. I have to be careful talking to her because her name [Luba] is very close to the Russian for "I love you."

When I first saw the captain, I said he looked like a Norwegian, but it turns out he was born in Estonia. His name is Edward Kupri.

I'll probably be coming back from Christchurch, New Zealand on an Air Force C-141 [a jet]. I think the reason the Russians didn't want me to come with them was that they just have too many people to go back to Leningrad.

On the way down they were allowed 40 Kg of luggage, but now they're limited to 10 Kg to go back. It's interesting that the Russians are given American dollars for spending money on the way home.

John.

John Taylor and Victor Hessler at Vostok Station 1965-66

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

John Taylor, was the US Exchange scientist wintering at Vostok Station in 1965-67. He oversaw the operation of the Cosmic Ray Counter and carried out VLF [very low frequency] observations for Dartmouth College in New Hampshire USA established by John Jacobs the exchange scientist 1964 winter and established three further geophysical research projects. There was no US exchange scientist at Vostok during the 1965 winter and the instruments were tended by Russian scientists. **Victor Hessler**, an upper atmosphere scientists from the University of Alaska, flew from McMurdo for the austral summer of 1965 to assist John Taylor with the geophysical experiments.

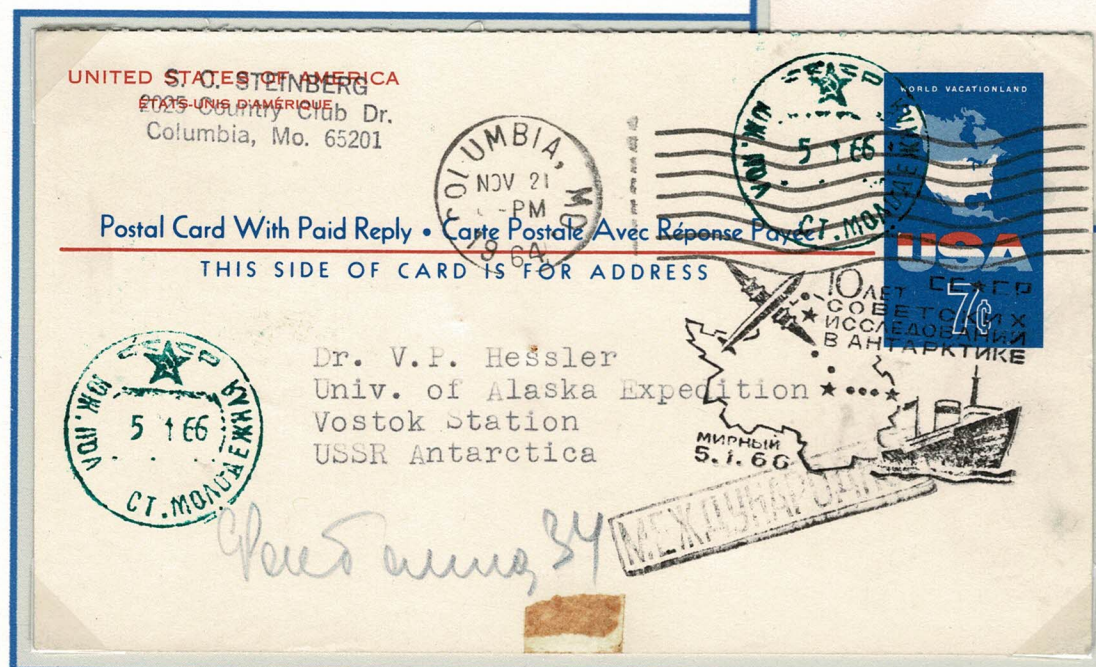


Both have **Vostok 15 1 66** and US Navy 17038 of McMurdo Station **JAN 31 1966**.

Left cover has an enclosure "A friend of mine [possibly Vic Hessler but not endorsed] is taking a trip to the Antarctic and aid that he would drop this in the mail with a rare postmark on it probably the **Russian Station Vostok**."



Right cover is endorsed on the back by recipient as being from John Jacobs but that is incorrect as Jacobs had left Vostok in early 1965 and did not return until December 1966. It must have been sent by **John Taylor**



Reply paid postcard NOV 21 1964 addressed to **Dr V P Hessler Univ. of Alaska Expedition, Vostok Station** with Leningrad 15.1.65; Molodezhnaya 5.1.66; Mirnyy commemorative datestamp 5.1.66, boxed "International" and red Moscow International mail 4.10.66 requesting signatures or cachets.

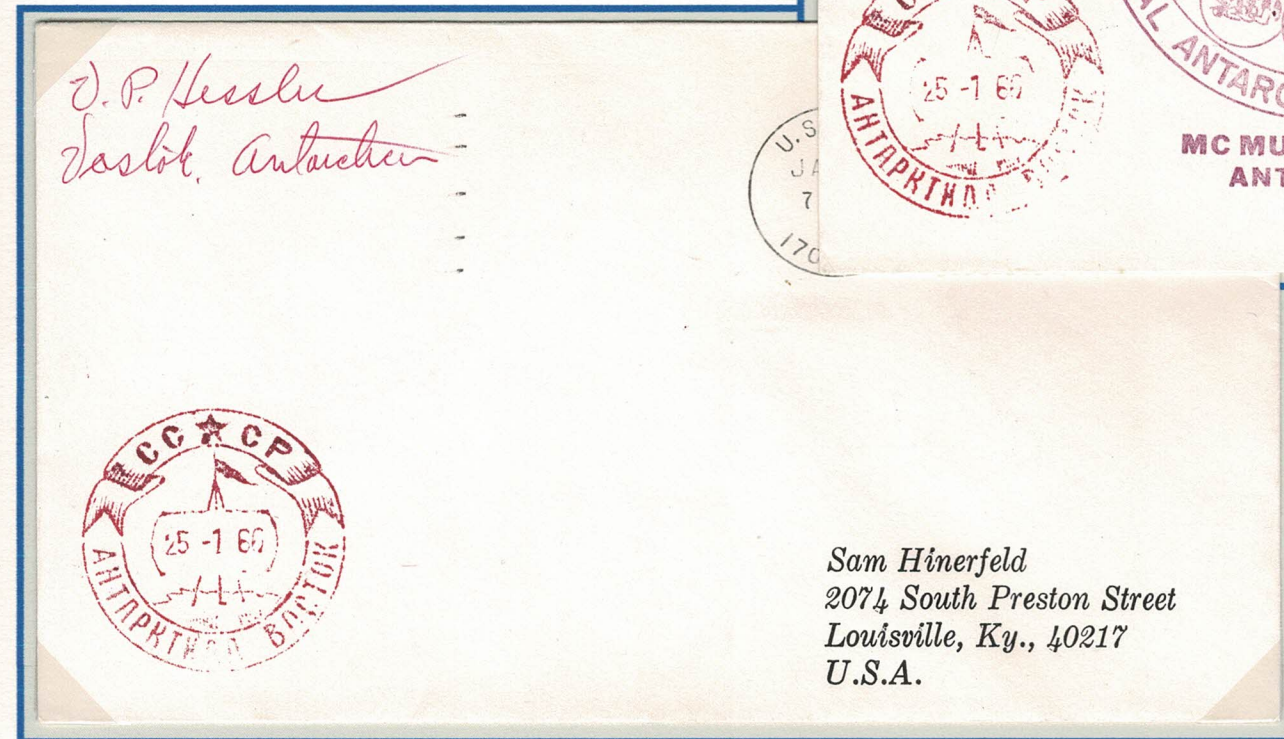
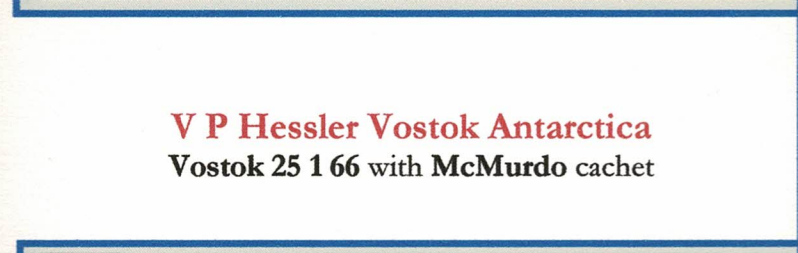
Vic Hessler was at **Vostok** in the summer of 1965-66 to assist with the geophysical observations. He was to return in the 1966-67 and 1967-68 summers

Information in the Antarctic Bulletin that Victor Hessler was to be travelling to the Antarctic and spending the summer weeks at the Russian Vostok Station gave some collectors enough time to arrange for souvenir covers. The purpose of his visit was to check the data from the University of Alaska's VLF propagation project that had been running since 1964. He was to join with John Taylor who was to winter at Vostok. Hessler left Vostok on LC-130 for McMurdo Station on **January 30, 1966**.



V P Hessler Vostok Antarctica
Vostok 25 1 66 with Boxed "International" and
Leningrad cancellation.
Straight-line markings on reverse

Н VOSTOK Д VOSTOK



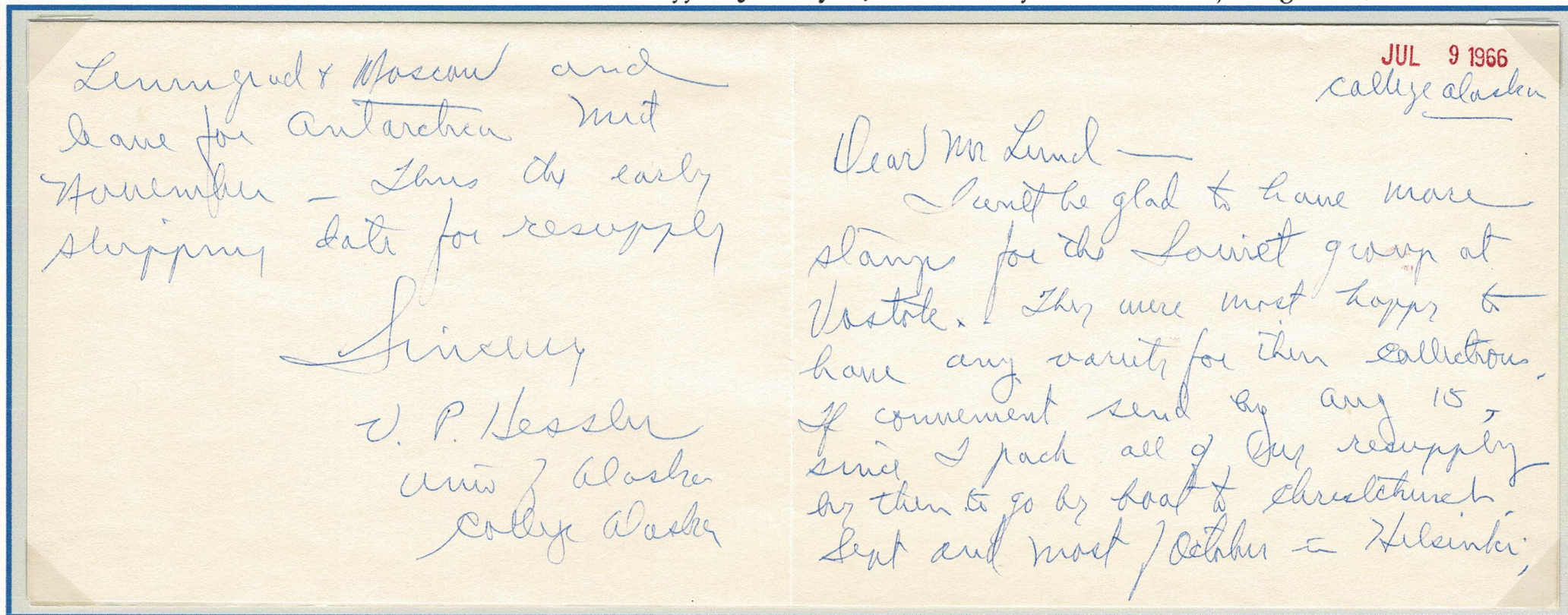
Sam Hinerfeld
2074 South Preston Street
Louisville, Ky., 40217
U.S.A.

V P Hessler Vostok Antarctica
Vostok 25 1 66 with U.S.Navy 17038 Br McMurdo
Station JAN 31 1966
Straight-line markings on reverse

Н VOSTOK Д VOSTOK

Sam Hinerfeld
2074 South Preston Street
Louisville, Ky., 40217
U.S.A.

Victor Hessler, from the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska, was involved in ionospheric research into VLF [very low frequency] propagation using the specially installed antennae array. The **Hessler Peak**, 1670m, in the Heritage Range, Antarctica is named in his honour. **Vic Hessler** joined the SAE-13 expedition in Russia travelling on the D/E Ob' to Mirnyy, he was flown [AN-2] to McMurdo Station then flew into **Vostok** on the LC-130 flight on **December 12, 1966** along with John Jacobs to assist John Taylor who had been the exchange scientist over the winter. All three flew on an IL-14 to Mirnyy on **January 17, 1967** with Taylor and **Hessler** joining the D/E Ob' for Perth.



Letter JUL 9 1966 from Hessler to Mr Lund. "I will be glad to have more stamps for the Soviet group at **Vostok**. They were most happy to have any variety for their collections. If convenient send by Aug 15 since I pack all of my resupply by then to go by boat to Christchurch. Sept and most October in Helsinki, Leningrad & Moscow and leave for Antarctica mid November - thus the early shipping date for resupply. Sincerely V P Hessler Univ of Alaska College Alaska."



"V P Hessler 25/12/66" with
Vostok 25 12 66 cancellation.

Received at Leningrad 4.2.67, boxed
"International" marking applied, received
in Dalton Massachusetts MAR 14 1967
and redirected.

Reverse has large cachet of D/E Ob' and
annotated
"50 S 106 E
22/1/67
VPH"

Written on the ship enroute for Perth



"V.P.Hessler Univ of Alaska 25/12/66"

Vostok 25 12 66
Boxed "International"
Leningrad 6 2 67



Reverse has large cachet of D/E Ob' and annotated

"50 S 106 E
22/1/67
VPH"

Written on the ship en-route for Perth. Left Mirnyy
January 17th arrived January 26, 1967



Victor Hessler was back at
Vostok for several weeks in the
1967-1968 summer continuing
his research

"V.P. Hessler Univ of Alaskan
College Alaska 12/25/67"

Mirnyy 23.12.67; Vostok 25.12.67;
Vostok fixed date 10th Anniversary
16.XII.67

Mirnyy/Vostok flight cover

Received Leningrad 16.4.69; Taihape
[New Zealand] 25 JE 69 Vostok straight-
line cachets on reverse.

MR. ERIC R. GIBBS
P. O. Box 164
TAIHAPE,
New Zealand

Dr E E MacNamara at Molodezhnaya Station SAE-12 1967-1968

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Dr E E MacNamara a geologist with the Arctic Institute of North America from New Jersey, and the last members of the SAE-12 left Leningrad on January 19th 1967 on an IL-18 on the route Tashkent - Karachi - Colombo - Jakarta - Darwin - Perth. From Australia they were taken to the Antarctic on D/E *Ob'*. He would be studying mainly environmental conditions and the fresh water lakes near Molodezhnaya. The lakes, 30 ft deep, do not freeze solid, and some marine life exists in them. He was also to study the chemical weathering process on the rocks and soil and will be looking for new mineral deposits. Dr. MacNamara brought \$40,000 worth of equipment, including a complete chemistry laboratory - this was delivered by the D/E *Ob'* which had arrived at Molodezhnaya December 13, 1966. Dr MacNamara, and the winter-over crew, were replaced in mid-December and travelled on the *Ob'* to Wellington, New Zealand where Dr MacNamara left the ship and flew home to the United States. His chemical laboratory remained in use at Molodezhnaya through subsequent expeditions.



"E. E. MacNamara U.S.A.R.P - A.I.N.A."

Mailed at Dakar Senegal 27 4 1967 on the return voyage of D/E *Ob'* with cachets

"E E MacNamara USARP - SAE 12 1966-68" with Molodezhnaya 17 3 68 to USA



"E E MacNamara USARP 1966-68"

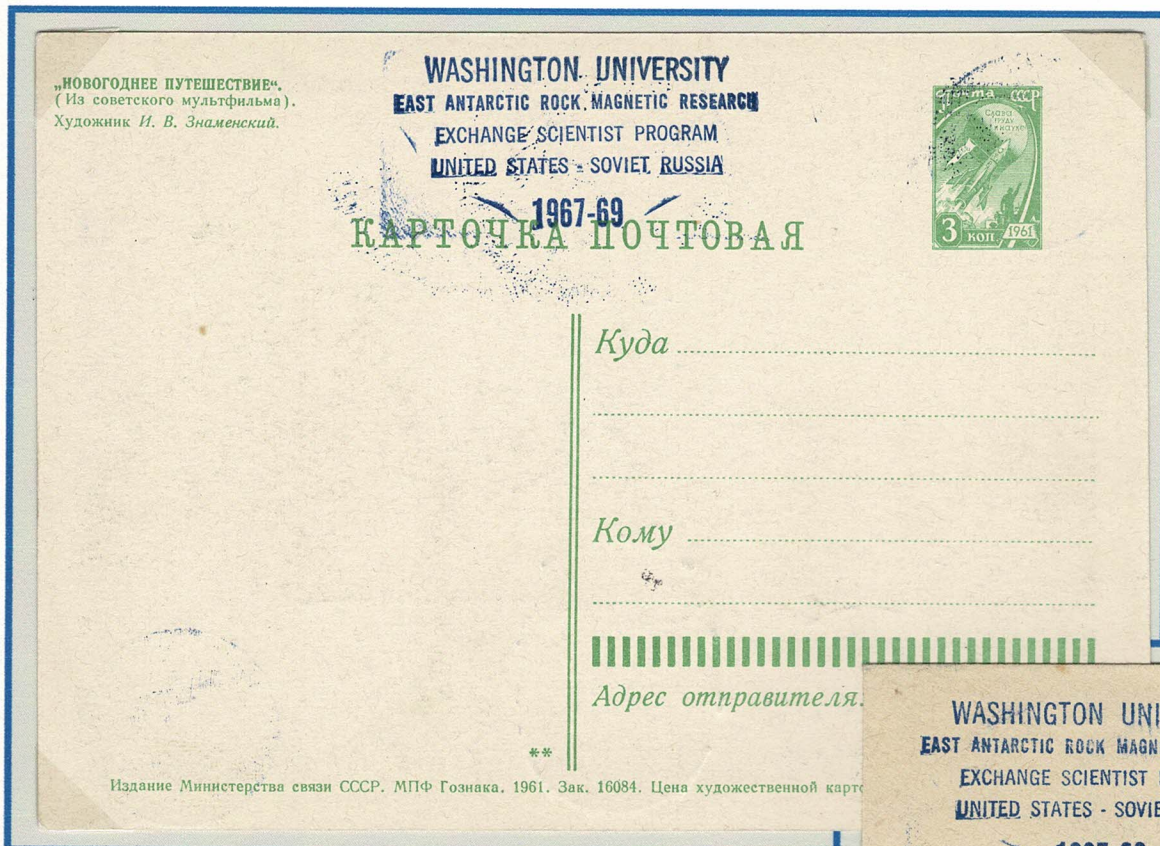
Molodezhnaya 17 3 68 on SAE-13 Service envelope - 3000 issued 9-7-67

Dr H L Scharon at Molodezhnaya Station SAE-13 1968-1969

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Dr H L Scharon, a geophysicist from Washington University in Missouri, was the exchange scientist during SAE-13. He travelled on the D/E Ob' from Mirnyy to **Bellingshausen Station** and assisted during its construction; the station was completed in one month using just saws and axes. The Station opened February 22, 1968.

During the 1968 winter **LeRoy Scharon** was at the **Molodezhnaya**. It is recorded he also visited Mirnyy Station to collect samples of rocks for palaeomagnetism studies. After spending some 14 months with the Soviets in Antarctica, he returned on the D/E Ob' to Fremantle, Western Australia on **February 2, 1969**. He flew back to the USA via Christchurch New Zealand. **Scharon Bluff**, a steep 1000m bluff on the Tapsell Foreland, Victoria Land was named in his honour. He was the first of the US exchange scientists to have his own cachet for mail.



Washington University Exchange cachet with
Bellingshausen 7.2.68; Molodezhnaya 15.3.68;
Vostok 10th Anniversary cachet 16.XII.67; Leningrad 31.12.68.



1961 3kop Stationery card with Penguins and Antarctic Station

- Washington University Exchange Cachet.**
- Bellingshausen 7.2.68** [earliest recorded date] with Bellingshausen cachets of SAE -13 and 1968 [both sides]
 - Molodezhnaya 14.3.68**
 - Komsomolskaya 3.3.67
 - Novolazarevskaya 22.3.68
 - Mirnyy 11.12.67 Antarctic Expedition 13 [Mirnyy]
 - Vostok 10th Anniversary cachet 16.XII 67
- Antarctic ship markings: D/E Ob' cachet;**
Professor Vise cachet.
- Antarctic Motif 4kop Stationery Envelope 16/VI-67**

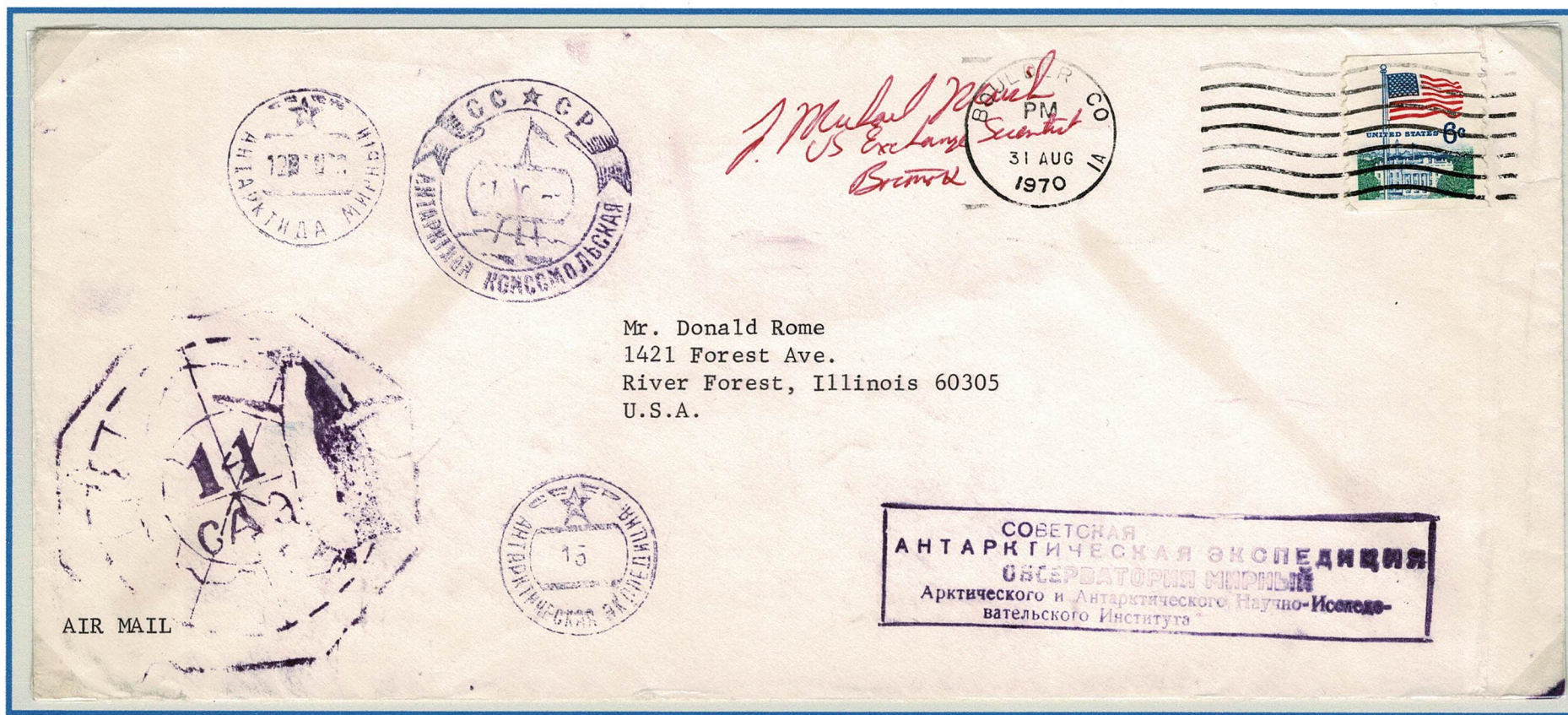


F Michael Maish at Vostok Station SAE-14 1968-1970

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

F. Michael Maish, a member of the U.S. Antarctic Research Programme [USARP] was from the ESSA Research Laboratories, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Boulder Colorado. He wintered at **Vostok Station** as the exchange scientist with SAE-14. He installed American equipment to record data from the upper atmosphere. While at Vostok, he trained the Russian scientists on how to run and repair the equipment. The data from the experiments would be shared between both countries.

Michael Maish flew on a Soviet aircraft to Mirnyy Observatory and boarded the *Professor Vise* **January 1, 1970** for his trip home via Las Palmas, Le Havre and Leningrad arriving February 17, 1970. Following a 3-week tour of the Soviet Union Maish returned to the United States in late March 1970.



***“F Michael Maish
US Exchange Scientist
Vostok”***

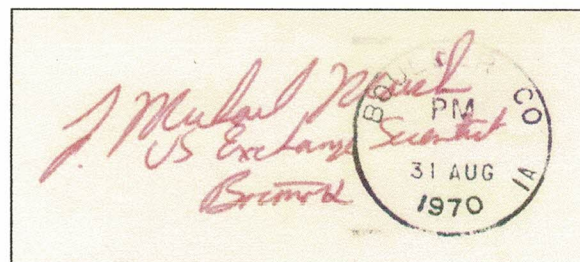
Annotated Cover from Michael Maish to USA.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 15 cachet applied at **Molodezhnaya**.
14 SAE cachet of **Molodezhnaya**

Komsom'olskaya cancel

Mirnyy cancellation 12 1 70 Soviet Antarctic Expedition Complex **Mirnyy** cachet.

Boulder Colorado 31 AUG 1970



Maish Nunatak is a nunatak located 5 nautical miles (9 km) west-southwest of Mount Moses, in the central part of the Hudson Mountains of Antarctica

[A **nunatak** (from Inuit nunataq) is an exposed, often rocky element of a ridge, mountain, or peak not covered with ice or snow within (or at the edge of an ice field)]

Original and Translation
of Radiogram from
Michael Maish via
Mirnyy to McMurdo
January 8, 1970 advising
of his travel plans

От мне Профессор Виезе ' 054 118 8 2000 гринв.

PD от Мейн'а

В Мак Мурдо. через Мирный.

8 янв. 1970.

В ЮСАПИ, Вашингтон для Фергюссона

Бендью, Колорадо

ЮСАПИ в Мак Мурдо

Вашингтон Д.К.

fm nis professor wieze 054 118 8 2000 gmt =
radiogram from fm maish to macmurdo station via mirny
january 8 1970

bt

to usarp washdc for ferguson essa sloboulder colo info rep
esarp antarctica mcm info seelig usarp washdc 1 boarded russian
research vessel professor viese jan 1,70 ship departed mirny
jan 8,70

2 first port of call las palmas eta 8-9 leharvre eta 14 feb
leningrad 17 feb

3 communication may be maintaened throudh official russian
chappels or mail to be helo by port authorities of above
ports

4 as i already have russian visa will proceeo dirfctly to
leningrad and moscow later plans definitely include paris
where i may be contacted through american express

5 have received radiogram relay of madam troitstkayas
greetings and boulders participation in my trip many
thanks to all for their efforts in my behalf

joy maish-

bt-

е сразу

мне от Мирного

ас. Расстояние

фев., Ленинград -

мизнальные

оттн через

а, то я сразу

более позднее

му свучаюсе через

д мадам

участие в

спасибо всем

До свидания

John M. Croom from Roanoke College and Emory University who worked on biological research at Bellingshausen was the US scientific exchange candidate for the 1970-1971 period. His area of study was the ecology and systematics of Antarctic ciliated Protozoa. His book was "Systematics and ecology of ciliated protozoa from King George Island, South Shetland Islands (Biology of the Antarctic seas)." **Croom Glacier** is a steep, broad glacier flowing to the head of Smith Inlet between Moe Point and Hughes Ice Piedmont, on the east coast of Palmer Land. It was mapped by the United States Geological Survey in 1974, and named by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Named for John M. Croom who was a United States Antarctic Research Program biologist at **Palmer Station** in 1968-69. He had a **special cachet** made.



Bellingshausen cancellation 28-1-70
and cachet commemorating the 150th
Anniversary of Antarctic Discovery 28-1 1970.
49mm Croom cachet on reverse

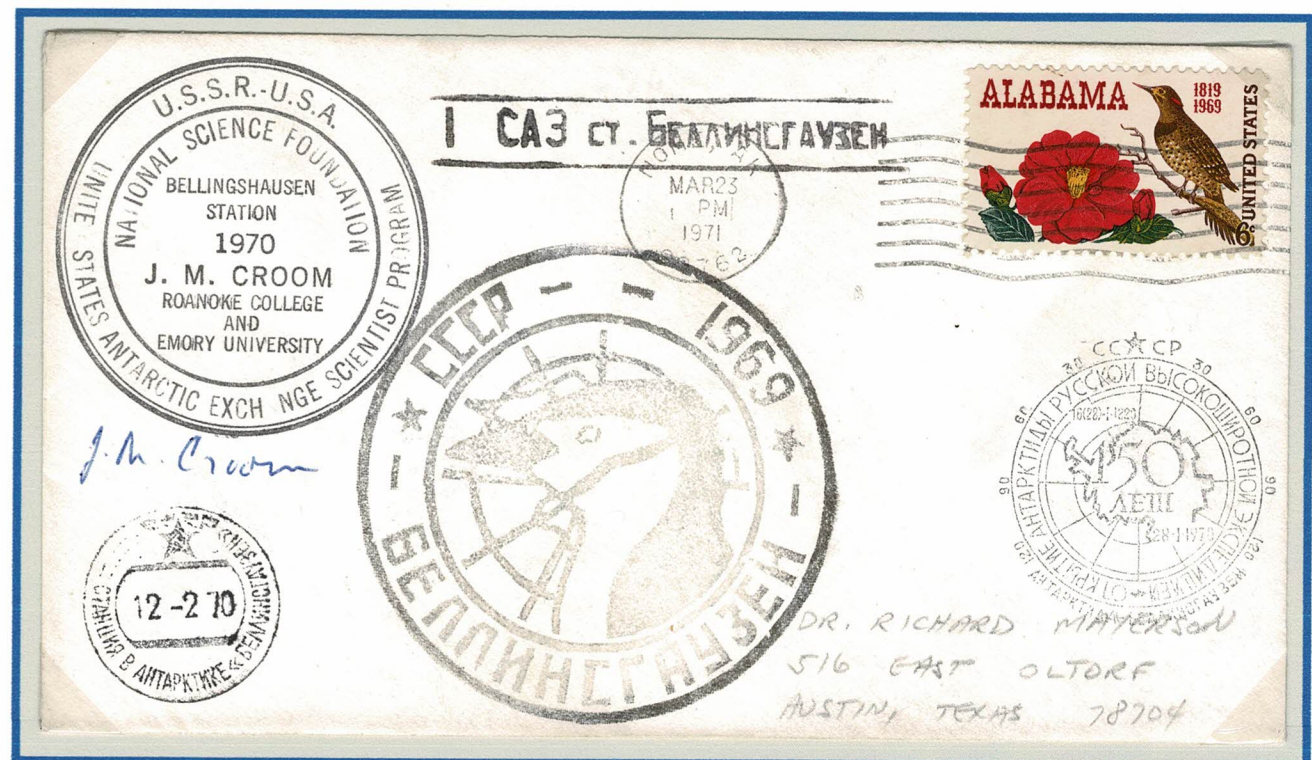


Cacheted cover Signed "J M Croom"

Bellingshausen 12 2 70 with cachets of the Station - 62mm circular dated 1969 and the 13 SAE straight line with "3" removed used from **SAE-14**

150th Antarctic Discovery Anniversary cachet dated 28-1-70

Roanoak cancellation Mar 23 1971 addressed to Texas USA



Dale L Vance at Vostok Station SAE-16 1970-1972

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Dale Vance was the US Exchange scientist from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration wintered at Vostok Station with SAE-16. He flew to Vostok on **December 23, 1970** aboard a US Hercules, which also carried Rear-Admiral D F Welch. While at Vostok he performed ionospheric observations and recordings on **VLF** [very low frequency] waves using equipment installed in the US laboratories established earlier in association with the special antennae array.

Mount **Vance** is a mountain (840 m) rising between Mount Le Masurier and Mount McCrory in Marie Byrd Land. It was mapped by the United States Geological Survey from surveys and US Navy air photos 1959-65, and was named by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) for **Dale L. Vance**, an ionospheric scientist at **Byrd Station 1963** and exchange scientist to the **Vostok Station 1971**



Signed "D. Vance, 16 SAE"

Operation Deep Freeze Staten Island cover with
USCGC Staten Island FEB 16, 1972;

Vostok 1971 cancellation

VLF Vostok cachet. NOV 30 1971

Signed "Dale Vance"

Vostok 7 1 71 and VOSTOK cachet
On FDC Washington AUG 6 1970 addressed to
Leningrad



Radiogram from USARP Rep
Antarctica to Vostok via
Mirnyy December 1970

z nr uuuuu

r 180108z dec 70

fm rep usarp antarctica

59 to v0stOk

info mirny

bt

unclas

m irnyavpass for action

1. the mcMurdo to v0stOk

2. a passenger list will

myagkov, the ussr exch

winter, and mr. dale va

for the 1971 winter.

3. dr. sergey myagkov w

shipment to Leningrad.

4. we would greatly app

charts, ionosphere tran

for shipment on this fl

5. please advise us of

bt

8124

180108 GMT DEK 70

ОТ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ ЮСАРП В АНТАРКТИКЕ

НА СТ ВОСТОК

МИРНЫЙ ПЕРЕДАЙТЕ НА СТ ВОСТОК

1 ПОЛЕТ САМОЛЕТА СО СТ МАК МЕРДО НА СТ ВОСТОК ЗАПЛАНИРОВАН НА 23
ДЕКАБРЯ.

2 СПИСОК ПАССАЖИРОВ БУДЕТ ПЕРЕДАН. ЭТОТ СПИСОК ВКЛЮЧАЕТ ДР СЕРГЕЯ
МЯГКОВА СОВЕТСКОГО ОБМЕННОГО УЧЕНОГО ЗИМОВАВШЕГО В МАКМЕРДО В 1970 Г.
И МР ДЕЙЛ ВЕЙНСА ОБМЕННОГО УЧЕНОГО ЮСАРП КОБОРЫЙ БУДЕТ ЗИМОВАТЬ НА
СТ ВОСТОК В 1971 Г.

3 ДР СЕРГЕЙ МЯГКОВ ДОСТАВИТ 100 КГ ОБРАЗЦОВ ГОРНЫХ ПОРОД ДЛЯ ДОСТАВ-
КИ В ЛЕНИНГРАД.

4 БУДЕМ ОЧЕНЬ ВАМ БЛАГОДАРНЫ ЕСЛИ ВЫ ПРИГОТОВИТЕ РИОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ
ЛЕНИТЫ / КАРТЫ / ИОНОСФЕРНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ, ДАННЫЕ ПО МИКРОПУЛЬСАЦИЯМ И ОНЧ

-2-

ДЛЯ ОТПРАВКИ ЭТИМ РЕЙСОМ В МАК МЕРДО.

5 ПОЖАЛУЙСТА СООБЩИТЕ НАМ ВЕС ГРУЗА НА ОБРАТНЫЙ РЕЙС =

8124

Mirny pass for action to Vostok

1 The McMurdo to Vostok flight is scheduled for **December 23**.

2 A passenger list will follow. This includes De Sergey Myagkov, the USSR exchange scientist at McMurdo for the 1970 winter, and **Mr Dale Vance, the USARP exchange scientist for Vostok for the 1971 winter.**

3 Dr Sergey Myagkov will bring 100 kg of rock specimens for shipment to Leningrad.

4 We would greatly appreciate your preparation of the riometer charts, ionosphere transient data, micropulsation and VLF data for shipment on this flight back to McMurdo.

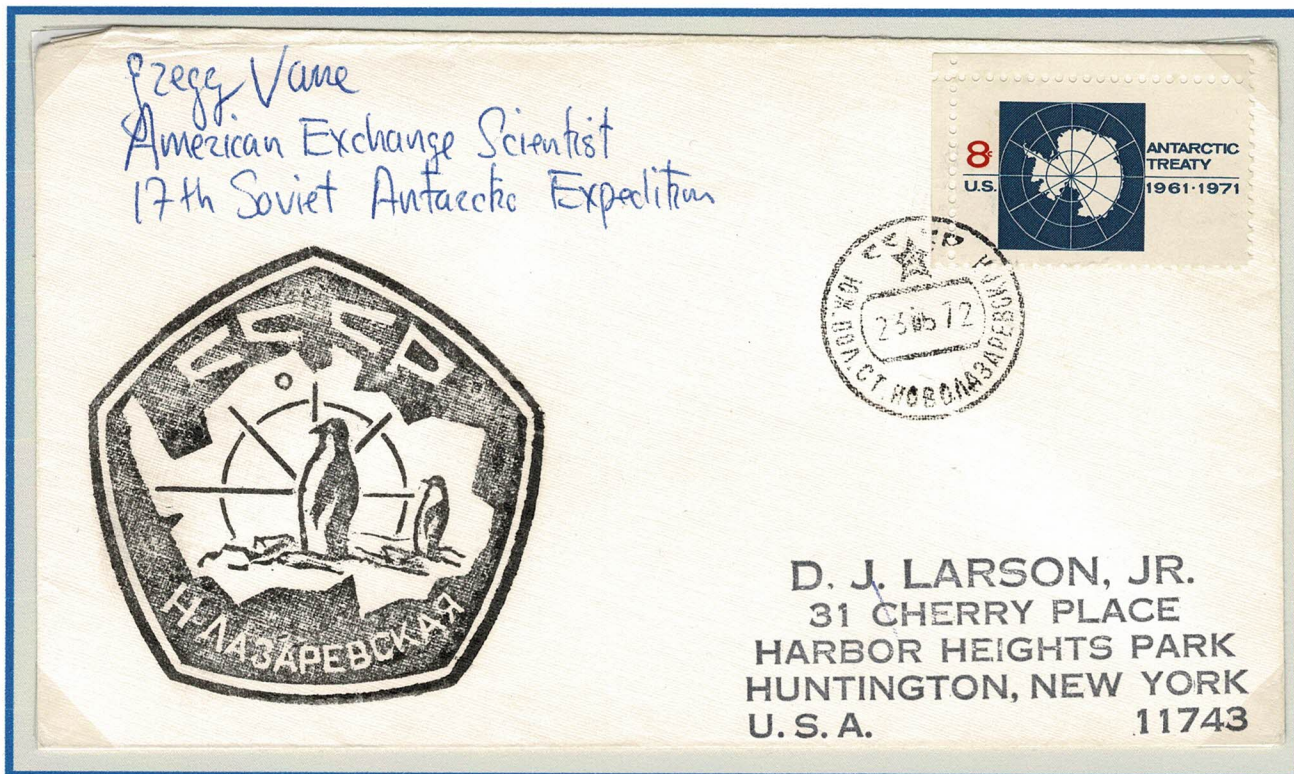
5 Please advise us of weight of backload cargo.

Gregg A Vane at Novolazarevskaya Station SAE-17 1972-1973

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Gregg A Vane from University of California in Los Angeles [UCLA] was the first US exchange scientist at **Novolazarevskaya** with SAE-17. He arrived by ship, the Soviet Support vessel, **D/E Ob'**, **April 10, 1972**. While at Novolazarevskaya he was working on a long-period seismic station in conjunction with similar stations at Scott Base and Pole Station. His publication was on that seismic study.

Vane Glacier is a broad glacier that drains the northeast slopes of Mount Murphy in Marie Byrd Land. It enters the Crosson Ice Shelf between Eisberg Head and Boyd Head. It was mapped by the United States geological Survey from surveys and US Navy air photos 1959-66 and was named by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) for Gregg A. **Vane**, U.S. Exchange Scientist.



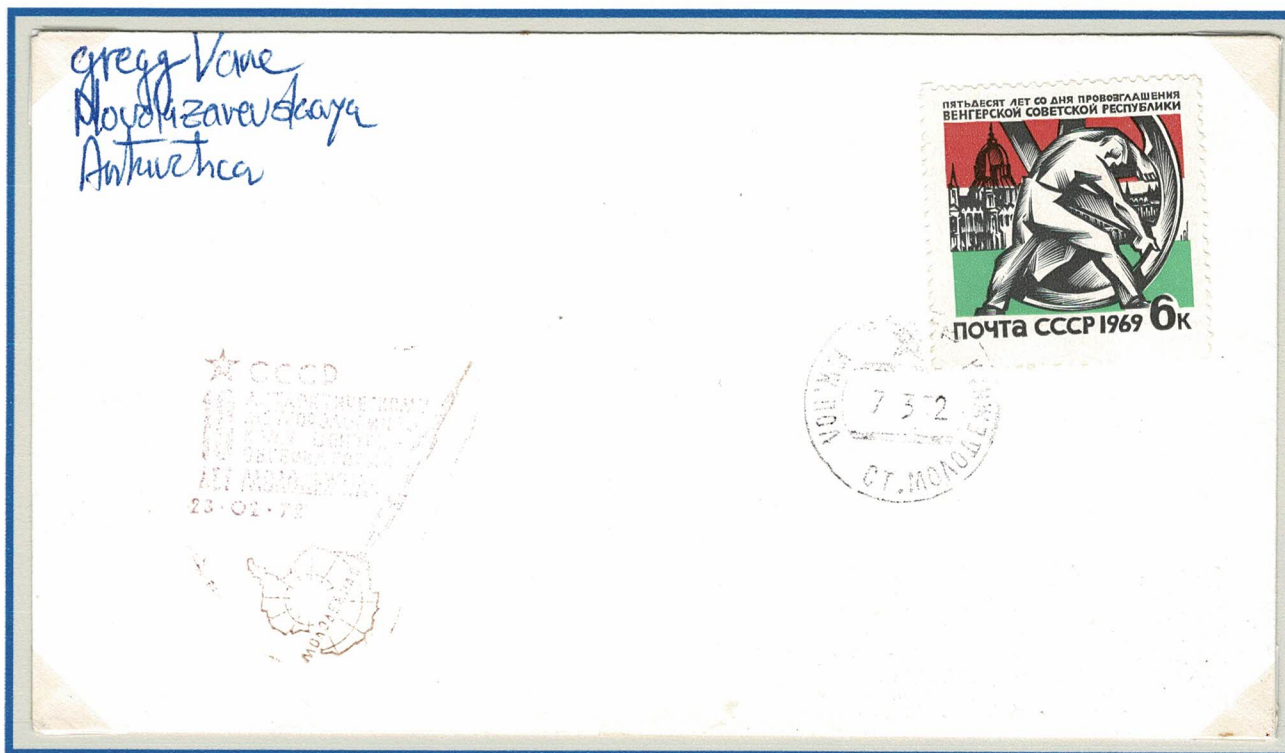
**'Signed Annotated Cover
"Gregg Vane"**

**Novolazarevskaya 23.5.72
Novolazarevskaya Cachet**

**to Dave Larsen USA
[Antarctic collector]**

**"Gregg Vane
Novolazarevskaya
Antarctica"**

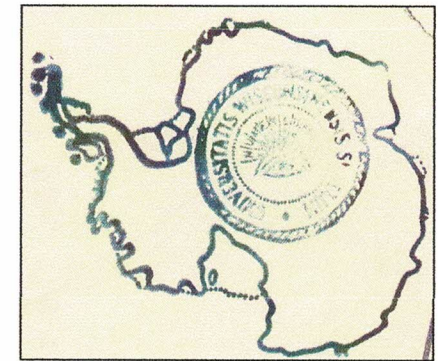
**Cancellation Molodezhnaya 7 3 72 front
and back with 10th Anniversary
Molodezhnaya Station cachet 23.02.72**



¹ Dave Larsen recorded 3 "Vane" Covers [personal communication]

Dr Edward Grew, a geologist from the University of Wisconsin was the exchange scientist with the SAE-18 at the **Molodezhnaya** Station where he spent the 1973 winter. He studied ancient rocks that have undergone extreme heat, pressure and chemical change to aid the understanding of the geomorphology of the Antarctic Continent. Grew began learning to speak Russian while studying at Dartmouth College and later, while working on his Ph.D. at Harvard, lived with a Russian family and spoke the language in their home. Spanning the years of 1972 to 1974, Dr Grew spent 16 months in Antarctica on a winter-over exchange based at the former Soviet research station Molodezhnaya. Totally immersed in the Russian language, he traveled widely throughout East Antarctica.

Edward Grew participated in several more **Soviet Antarctic Expeditions** — one to the Shackleton Range in 1976–1977 and another to the Northern Prince Charles Mountains in 1984–1985. Through former U.S. – U.S.S.R. Interacademy Exchange programs, he did fieldwork in the Aldan Shield of Siberia in 1987 and in the southwestern Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan in 1990.



Dr Edward Grew was the second of the US Exchange scientists to have a **special cachet** for personal use.

It has the seal of the University of Wisconsin a design showing the rays of the sun over an upturned eye with the inscription:

"Universitatis Wisconsinensis Sigillum" which means "the seal of the University of Wisconsin." inside an outline map of **Antarctica**

Edward Grew's Wisconsin University cachet with Molodezhnaya datestamp 16.4.73 and cachet SAE-18 official stationery envelope.

Bellingshausen cancellation 10.12.72; two Bellingshausen cachets on reverse; Chilean Station Eduardo Frei 10 DIC 72 and shield cachet.

Over the past 45 years, Grew has published numerous papers with Russian co-authors and continues to work on mineral evolution research with his Russian colleagues. In 2017 the **Russian Mineralogical Society** elected Edward Grew, as a **Foreign Honorary Member**. Foreign Honorary Membership in the RMS is the third major international award for Grew. In 2015 he was awarded the **Collins Medal** by the **Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland**, and in honor of his 70th birthday, the **Mineralogical Association of Canada** published a **special issue of the journal Canadian Mineralogist** with 12 papers by 63 authors representing many of his scientific colleagues from around the world.

In 2012, Russian mineralogists Evgeny Galuskin and Irina Galuskina named **two newly discovered minerals** after Grew, **edgrewite** and **hydroxyledgrewite**, which they found in the rocks of the Northern Caucasus in the Kabardino-Balkaria Republic in Russia.

Edward Grew, exchange scientist
Wisconsin University cachet on souvenir
Black Sea Steamship Company envelope

Molodezhnaya cancellation 20.2.74 and
Molodezhnaya SAE cachet;
Molodezhnaya Radio RUZU cachet;

Antarctic Expedition 19 [Mirnyy];
Mirnyy SAE-19 cachet;
M/S Bashkiria [supply ship to SAE-19];

Reverse has:
Molodezhnaya cachet



Novolazarevskaya cachet



SAE-19 cachet of Poland exchange
scientist.

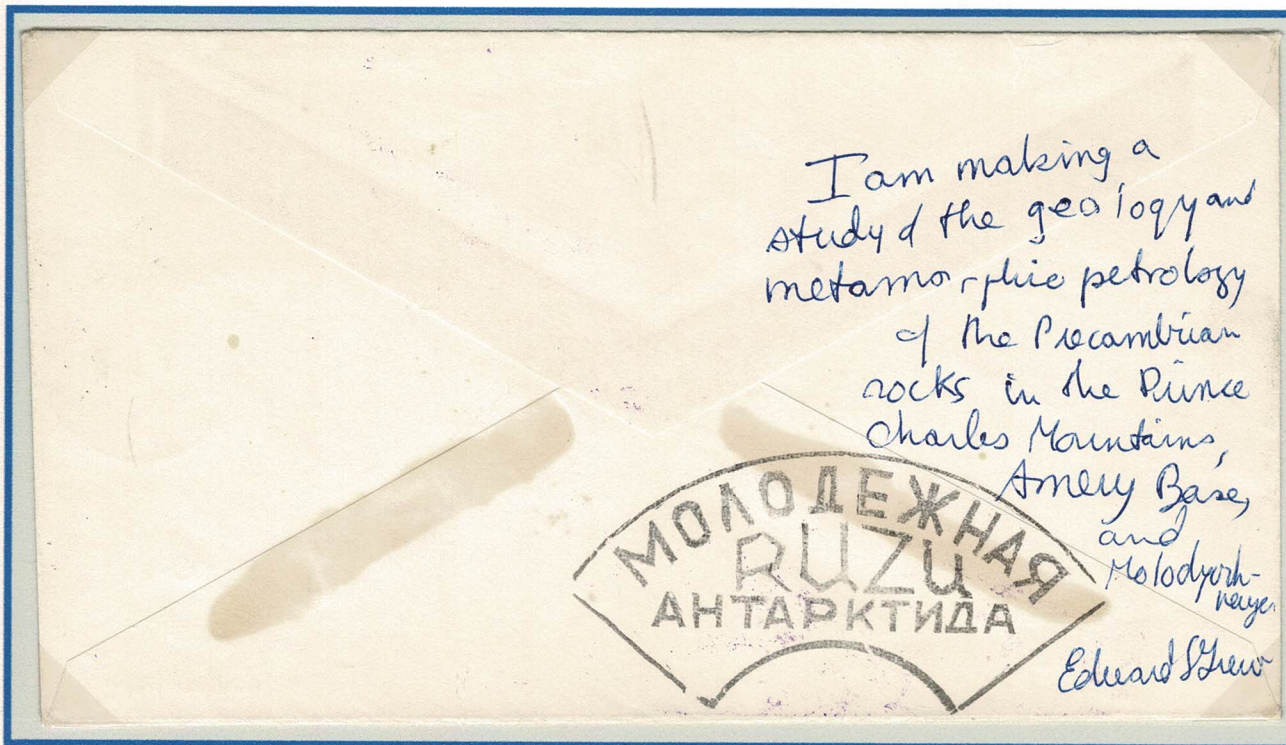
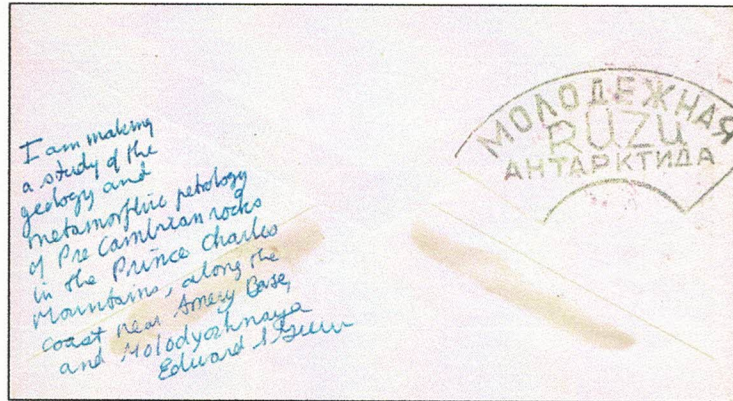


Edward S Grew
Signed card

Bellingshausen
10.12.72
Molodezhnaya 7 3 73
and SAE 18 cachet

Edward S Grew annotated covers. Bellingshausen 10.12.72 Molodezhnaya 7 3 73 and Molodezhnaya SAE 18 cachet with Molodezhnaya RUZU on reverse

"I am making a study of the geological metamorphic petrology of the Precambrian rocks in the Prince Charles Mountains, along the coast near Amery Base and Molodezhnaya Edward S Grew"



Robert B Flint Jr at Vostok Station SAE-19 1973-1975

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Robert Flint was selected by the **Office of Polar Programs of the National Science Foundation** in 1973 to be the exchange scientist at the Soviet **Vostok Station** (the coldest place on earth) for the winter of 1974. He worked there as an employee of NOAA (the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**). He received a Masters Degree in electrical engineering in 1963 from Stanford University and a further Masters Degree in industrial engineering in 1970 also from Stanford University. As an employee of Stanford University, Flint worked in the Antarctic and was charged with maintenance, data collection, and design of instrumentation for very low frequency (VLF) radio research in Antarctica. He wintered over at **Byrd Station** in 1964 and again in 1966 as the first scientific leader at **Plateau Station**.



Local Post carried by **Robert B Flint Jr** from U.S. McMurdo Station to Vostok Station – signed by crew of VXE flight and annotated by Robert Flint:

“Carried to Vostok first flight of season and returned on last flight.”

Has Local Post cancellation **DEC 14 1973** and **FEB 06 1974** with Vostok 5.2.74

Flint also designed the special **Antarctic Label** and the **Local Post Antarctica** cancellation

Flint cachet in grey on back

Robert Flint designed a cachet for his use at Vostok based on a design created by his first cousin for the cachet of Plateau Station where he was Station Leader in 1966.

This cachet is known in grey; both with and without Flint's signature, but most are impressed in red.

It was used later at Vostok by U.S. exchange scientists with the reference to SAE-19 removed.

Signed "**Robert B Flint Jr**"



Robert Flint has made seven other trips to Antarctica — two to work on the Stanford long-wire research antenna at **Siple Station** (1970-1971 and 1976-1977), and four as an employee of Stanford University, the University of Alaska, and the University of Wisconsin to install automatic weather stations in the **Terre d'Adélie** part of Antarctica (1979-1980, 1985-1986, 1990, 2000-2001). He also made one trip as a tourist, with his family, in 2006. Publications include an article in *Journal of Geophysical Research* and a monograph published by Stanford University

Mount Flint is a prominent rounded and mainly snow-covered mountain, 2,695 metres (8,842 ft), standing 16 km (10 mi) NW of Mount Petras. The feature was observed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service (USAS) in Flight G, Dec. 15, 1940, and was briefly referred to as "Mount Gray." It was mapped in detail by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Flint, Jr., U.S. Antarctic Research Program (USARP) scientist on high latitude geophysical and geomagnetic phenomena.

Flint cachet with Mirnyy 23.12.73; Vostok 27.12.73; Molodezhnaya 8.2.74 on postcard to England.
Antarctic Expedition 18. Molodezhnaya 8.2.74; Cachet of D/E Olenyok and two cachets of Amery Temporary Station.



A temporary station built on the **Amery Ice Shelf** – it was opened **2-1-1973** and a **special cachet** was created. This was to provide accommodation and services for the team, completing the geological, geophysical and geodetic survey work started in MacRobertson Land in 1972.

The scientists and 1000 tons of cargo were transferred from the specially strengthened freighter, the diesel-engined **Olenyok**, to the Amery Ice Shelf in January 1974.

This was the **Olenyok's** first voyage to Antarctica. It sank in 1979 on its next trip to Antarctica after colliding with a tanker **General Shkodunovich** in the Danish Strait.

The Olenyok cachet is the scarcest of the SAE ship markings
[Dave Larsen recorded just this one example]

Because Robert Flint had been to Antarctica several times prior to his being the exchange scientist at Vostok and the fact that his appointment received significant publicity as a result, he had many requests for souvenir covers being his cachet. For the **1973-1974 Austral summer** season, the Flint cachet is known with **Vostok dates 27.12.73 to 16.1.74** and these dates represent VXE flights to the U.S. McMurdo Station.

USA-USSR Scientist Exchange Program 1974 cachet



The cover represents a **VXE-6 flight** between the United States **Pole Station** and the Russian **Vostok Base**. It bears **Pole Station Antarctica DEC 21 1973 US Navy Operation Deepfreeze** cancellation and a **Pole Station Naval Support** cachet. **Vostok 16.1.74** with **Vostok** cachet. The reverse bears a red impression of the **Robert B Flint** cachet.



Vostok 16 1 74 with Vostok cachets





Service envelope for SAE-19
white paper issued 15-V-73 17,000.

Vostok 16 -1 74 and Cachet
Reverse has Flint Exchange Program 1974 cachet in
red and Vostok "Pole of Cold -88.3" cachet in red.

Leningrad 17 3 75 and Postage Due Leningrad 242



Airmail to Argentina stamps cancelled Vostok 16 -1 74 with
Flint Exchange Program 1974 cachet in red on back

Leningrad 27 5 74
Buenos Aires 11 JUN 74

Service envelope for SAE-19 - yellow paper no print details.
Cancelled Vostok 16 -1 74 in red with Flint Exchange
Program 1974 cachet in grey on back

Signed by Vostok Station leader for SAE-19



In the Austral Summer 1975-1975, the Flint Cachet is known with Vostok dates 16 12 74; 16 -1 75; 26 1- 75; these dates will be the VXE flight dates Vostok-McMurdo Station.

"Robert B Flint Jr. exchange scientist"

Vostok 16 12 74 and cachet, stamp cancelled
Leningrad 19 03 75 to Austria

Flint cachet in red on reverse



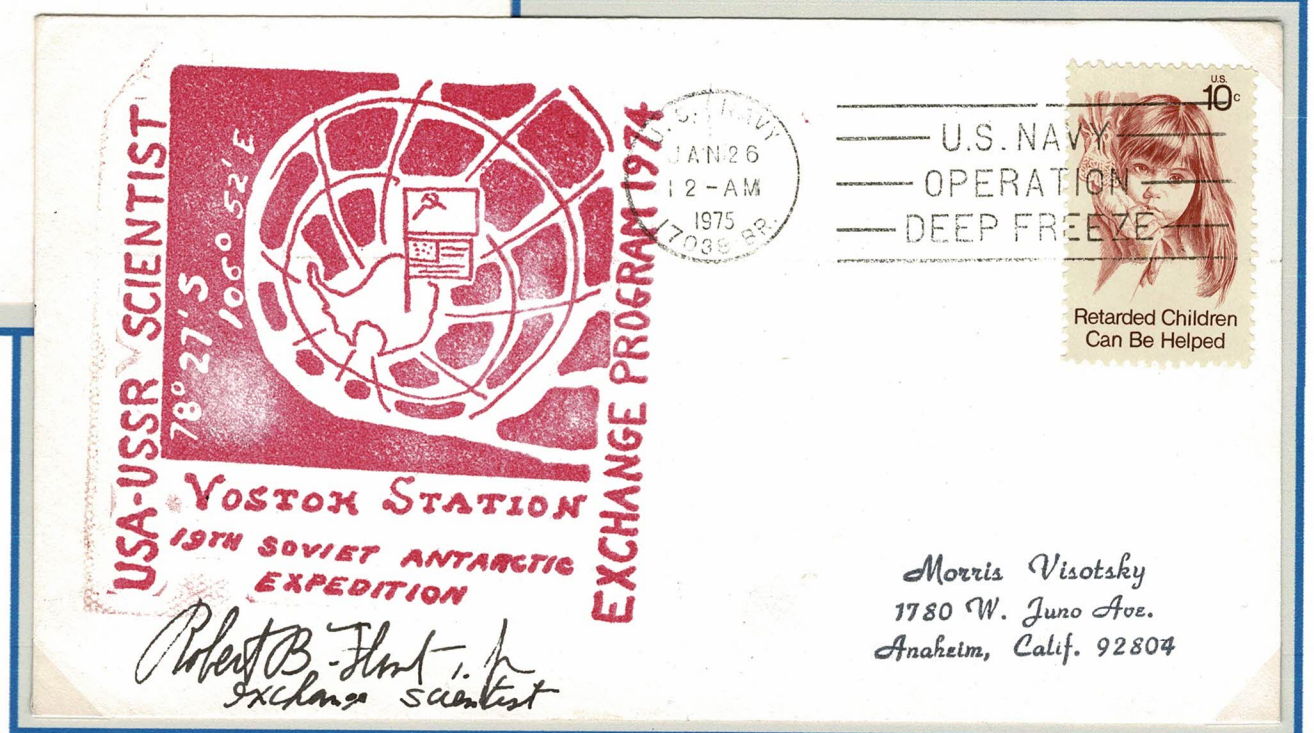
**"Robert B Flint Jr. exchange scientist"
and cachet**

Vostok 16 12 74 and cachet on back
Stamp cancelled JAN 26 1975 at McMurdo with
Deep Freeze Task Force 99 [purple] on back



**"Robert B Flint Jr."
with Exchange Cachet.**

Stamp cancelled Leningrad 19 03 75 to USA
Vostok 16 12 74 and Vostok cachet on back



Morris Visotsky
1780 W. Juno Ave.
Anaheim, Calif. 92804

SAE-19 Service Envelope [no printing details] Vostok 16 -1 75 with Grey cachet on reverse



Service envelope for SAE-20 [printed 29 VIII 74]
 Vostok 16 -1 75 with cachet. Leningrad 23 -4 76



Frank Sechrist a meteorologist from the University of Wisconsin was the National Science Foundation funded US exchange scientist for the winter of 1975 at the Russian Station of Molodezhnaya. Much of the work he carried out while there related to the ozone layer. He continued his work in meteorology specialising in the ozone and was part of the team that was involved in detecting the deepest 'ozone hole' in 1987. Sechrist died June 21, 2001. **Sechrist Peak**, a peak of 1350m on Mount Murphy in Marie Byrd Land was named in his honour by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names. It had been surveyed by the US geological surveys from air photography 1959-1966.



Molodezhnaya 14.12.75; Antarctic Expedition 20;
Molodezhnaya XX cachet; Transit Uruguay 8.1.1976

Signed **Frank Sechrist** and by
Molodezhnaya Base Leader
13 of 5 covers



G. R. GARBUTT
27A WETHERBY ROAD
YORK YO2 5BU
ENGLAND



J. J. Herguth
729 First St.
Westfield, N.J.
07090



¹ Personal information to Dave Larsen

Ralph N Johnson at Vostok Station SAE-21 1975-1977

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Ralph Johnson was the US exchange scientist at Vostok with SAE-21. He continued the work by previous US Exchange Scientists into Very Low Frequency and Extremely Low Frequency Ionosphere observations using the Antenna Array.

He introduced a circular cachet **ВОСТОК АНТАРКТИКА 1976** [VOSTOK ANTARCTICA] with **USARP** within an outline map of the continent. This cachet was subsequently used at Vostok by the US exchange scientists, impressed in red ink, in a modified form through until 1980.

**"Ralph N Johnson
Station Vostok
Antarctica"**

[in Russian script]

with 38mm cachet inscriber 1976

Vostok 13.12.76 Leningrad 7 7 76



"RNJ" with 1976 USARP cachet. Vostok 17 02 77
Leningrad 06 07 77; Montreal 6 IX 1977



"RNJ" with 1976 USARP cachet.
Vostok 17 02 77 Leningrad 06 07 77;

Michael F Fancher at Vostok Station SAE-22 1976-1977

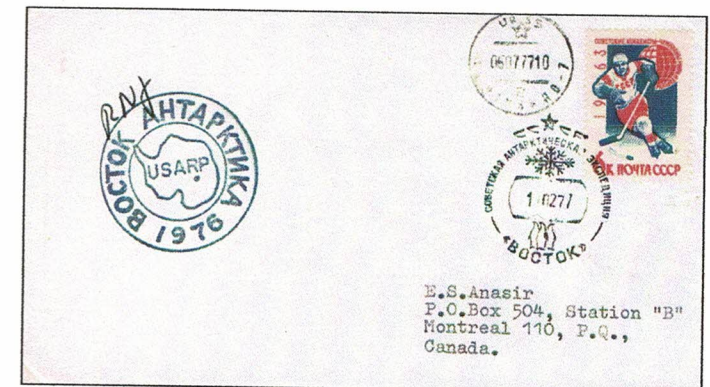
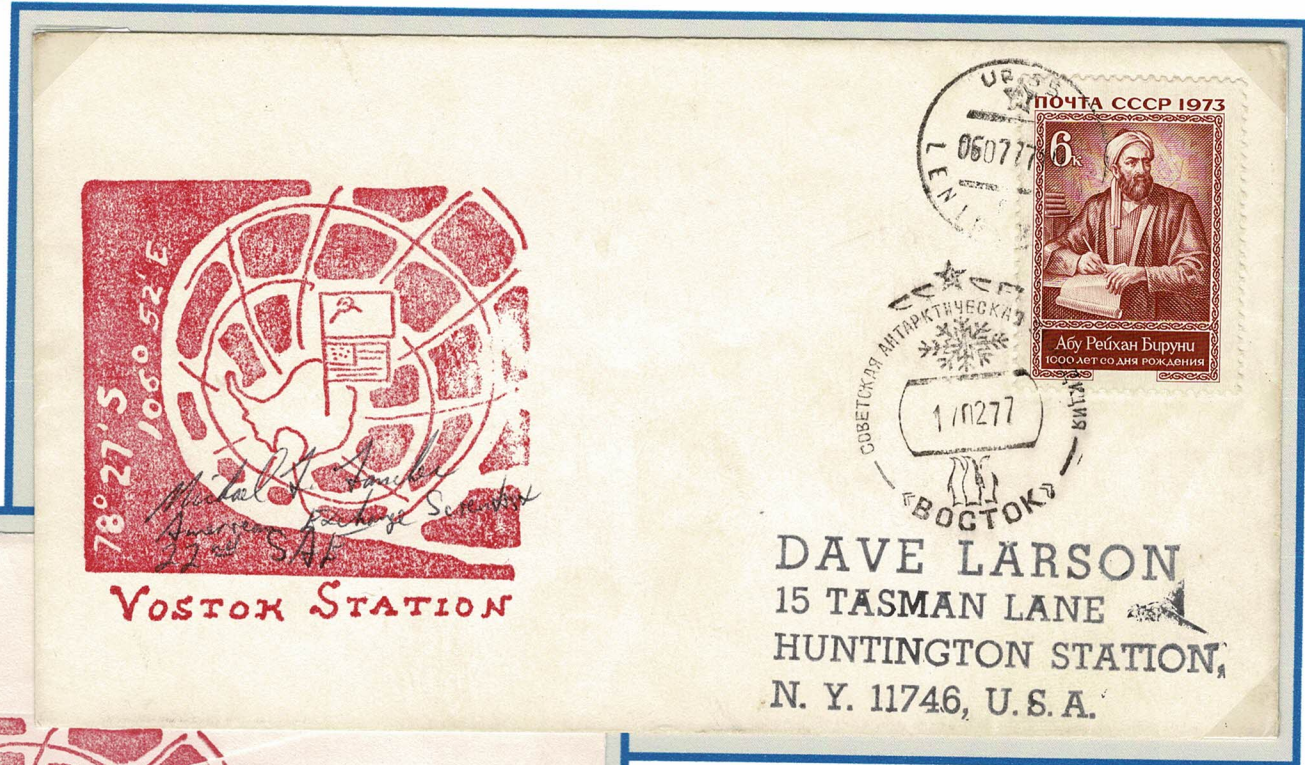
USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

Michael Fancher was the USARP exchange scientist who wintered at Vostok with SAE-22 working with the VLF and the ELF ionosphere observations. He modified the SAE-19 Cachet of Robert Flint and signed his name.

*"Michael F Fancher
American Exchange Scientist
22nd SAE"*

with modified "Flint" cachet
Vostok 17.02.77 and Leningrad 06.07.77

Fancher annotation on Flint cachet
With Johnson USARP 1976 cachet with
"RNJ"
Vostok 17 02 77; Leningrad 06 97 77



The photo at right was taken at Vostok on **28 December 1976**, and was published in the March 1977 Antarctic Journal.

Left to right,

- Ralph Johnson, USGS (1976 Vostok winter-over,
- **Michael Fancher**, Stanford (1977 Vostok winter-over);
- Rob Flint, Stanford (1974 Vostok winter-over; also Byrd 1964 and Plateau 1966);
- Alex Zaitsev winter-over Pole Station;
- Edward Lysakov, USSR Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (McMurdo 1976 winter-over exchange scientist).



Dr Edward Grew, a geologist from University of California in Los Angeles [UCLA] was the US exchange scientist at **Druzhnaya** with SAE-22 working with Soviet geologists in the Shackleton Range. Previously, while with the Wisconsin University, he had been the US Exchange scientist with the SAE-18 at the Molodezhnaya Station where he spent the 1973 winter. He brought his personal **exchange scientist cachet**. Grew received many requests for covers from Druzhnaya with his personal and Base cachets. **Druzhnaya** dates associated with the Grew cachet are 15 12 76; 25 12 76; 27 1 77; 25 2 77; 1 3 77; 25 12 77; 1 3 78.



Druzhnaya 15 12 76 [Earliest date with Grew cachet]
Grew 22 SAE cachet

Kapitan Gotskiy XXII 1976-1977 cachet
Moscow 8 3 77

Kapitan Gotskiy sailed from Leningrad Oct. 13, 1976 where it took on members of the **22nd Soviet Antarctic Expedition** via Montevideo for Druzhnaya. It transported men for the shift changes at Antarctic stations, and brought back participants of the 21st Soviet Antarctic Expedition. It returned via Bellingshausen, Singapore to Vladivostok arriving Mar. 1-5, 1977.

The *Kapitan Gotskiy* cachet is one of the more elusive of the SAE support ships

Exchange Scientist cachet with
Druzhnaya 25.12.76 and XXII cachet to
Gorki 18.5.77.



Edward S Grew at Druzhnaya Station SAE-22 1977-1978

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base



SAE-22 Exchange Cachet Druzhnaya 27.01.77

Envelope of Argentine Antarctic supply ship
"General. San Martin"
Ship visit to Russian Druzhnaya Base

General Belgrano cancellation and cachet and signature of
Station Chief.



Photograph endorsed:

"Druzhnaya
Taken by Edward S Grew v.s.
Exchange Scientist"

SAE-22 UCLA Exchange Cachet

Druzhnaya 25.02.77

Druzhnaya SAE-22 cachet

To Romania

M/S Estonia, a support ship for SAE-22 sailed from Riga January 25, 1977 via Montevideo - Mirnyy - Molodezhnaya - Riga arriving April 20, 1977.

Upper two covers have cancellations of Station Novolazarevskaya 28 2 77 and the cachet of the DDR [East German] group attached to SAE-22 at Novolazarevskaya

Exchange cachet SAE-22

Druzhnaya 01 03 77



Exchange cachet SAE-22

Druzhnaya 01 03 77



Exchange cachet SAE-22

Druzhnaya 01 03 77



Edward S Grew at Druzhnaya Station SAE-22 1977-1978

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

SAE-22 Exchange cachet
Druzhnaya 01 03 77

with DDR SAE-22 cachet Novolazarevskaya 28 2 77



SAE-22 Exchange Cachet

Druzhnaya 25 12 77

А. Ромодановская. Московский Кремль. Царь-пушка. 1955 г.
 A. Romodanovskaja. The Moscow Kremlin. The Tsar-Gun (Tsar-Pushka). 1955.
 A. Romodanowskaja. Der Moskauer Kreml. Riesenkanone (Zar Puschka). 1955.
 A. Romodanovskaia. Le Kremlin de Moscou. Le Prince des Canons (Tsar-Pouchka). 1955.

Издательство «Связь»

И 04600 31.V-57 г. Цена 20 коп.

ANTARKTIDA
 СТАНЦИЯ «ДРУЖНАЯ»
 251277

USA-USSR EXCHANGE
 UCLA-22 SAE

JAGGER
 15 KINGS ROAD
 HEADLE HULME
 CHEG. SK8.5EL
 ENGLAND

ANTARKTIDA
 СТАНЦИЯ «ДРУЖНАЯ»
 251277

USA-USSR EXCHANGE
 UCLA-22 SAE

DAVE LARSON
 15 TASMAN LANE
 HUNTINGTON STATION,
 N. Y. 11746, U. S. A.

Druzhnaya
 SAE-22 cachet



ANTARKTIDA
 СТАНЦИЯ «ДРУЖНАЯ»
 251277

USA-USSR EXCHANGE
 UCLA-22 SAE

3541 Calle del Sol
 Hering, Texas 75062
 Mr. Russell Ott

Индекс предприятия связи и адрес отправителя

Индекс предприятия связи места назначения

ANTARKTIDA
 СТАНЦИЯ «ДРУЖНАЯ»
 251277

USA-USSR EXCHANGE
 UCLA-22 SAE

Miss MARY HOWLEY
 P.O. BOX 235,
 FORTITUDE VALLEY,
 QLD., AUSTRALIA 4006

Souvenir 3kop. postal card with **UCLA SAE-22 Exchange Cachet** and **Druzhnaya SAE-22 cachet** 1976-1977 ; 1978 **Molodezhnaya** and **Novolazarevskaya** cancellations; Antarctic Expedition 22 [Molodezhnaya] and **Temporary station RGS-1 SAE-22 cachet** [only example sighted].

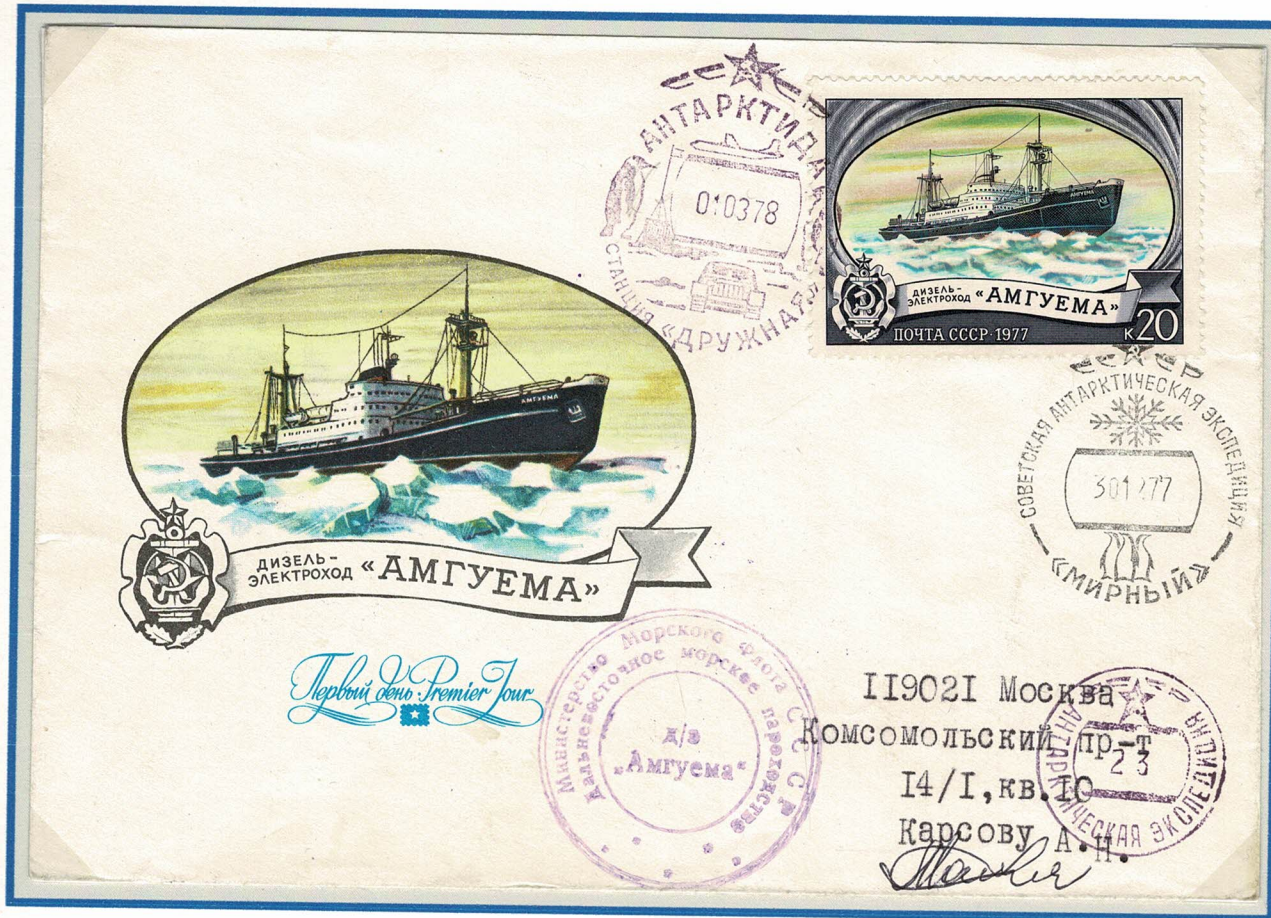


UCLA SAE-22 Exchange Cachet and **Druzhnaya 01 03 78** and **Druzhnaya cachet** for 1977-78. **Mirnyy 30 12 77**
Special commemorative envelope 15th Anniversary **Molodezhnaya**; 5000 issued printed 6.10.77



Reverse has **Druzhnaya XXI SAE** cachet 31 December 1975 and cachet of **M/S Amguema** which had arrived at **Mirnyy 30 12 77**.





Reverse with Exchange cachet and signature
Druzhnaya 77-78 cachet.
Amguema Envelope and stamp and cachets
Mirnyu 30 12 77; Antarctic Expedition 23
Druzhnaya 01 03 78 Moscow 1 7 78



Reverse with Exchange cachet and Druzhnaya 77-78 cachet.
Amguema cachet
Mirnyu 30 12 77; Druzhnaya 01 03 78. Moscow 28 05 78

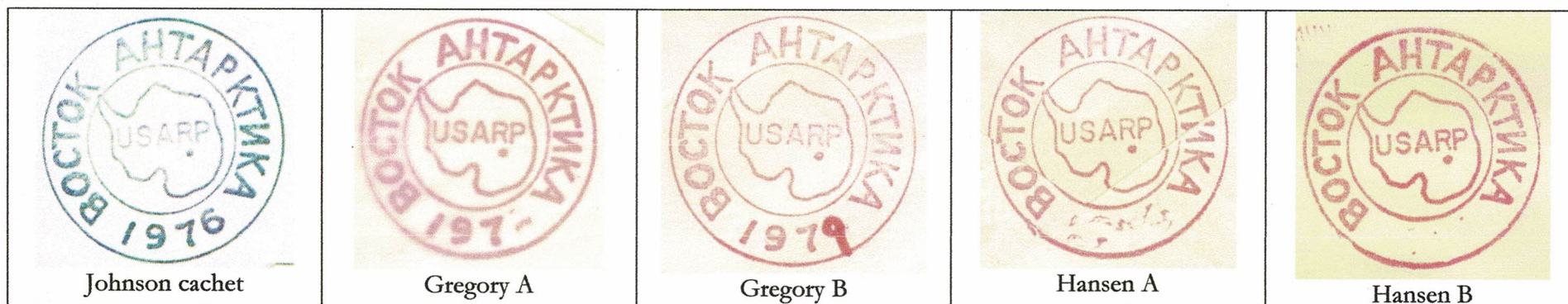


M Gregory at Vostok Station SAE-24 1979-1980

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base

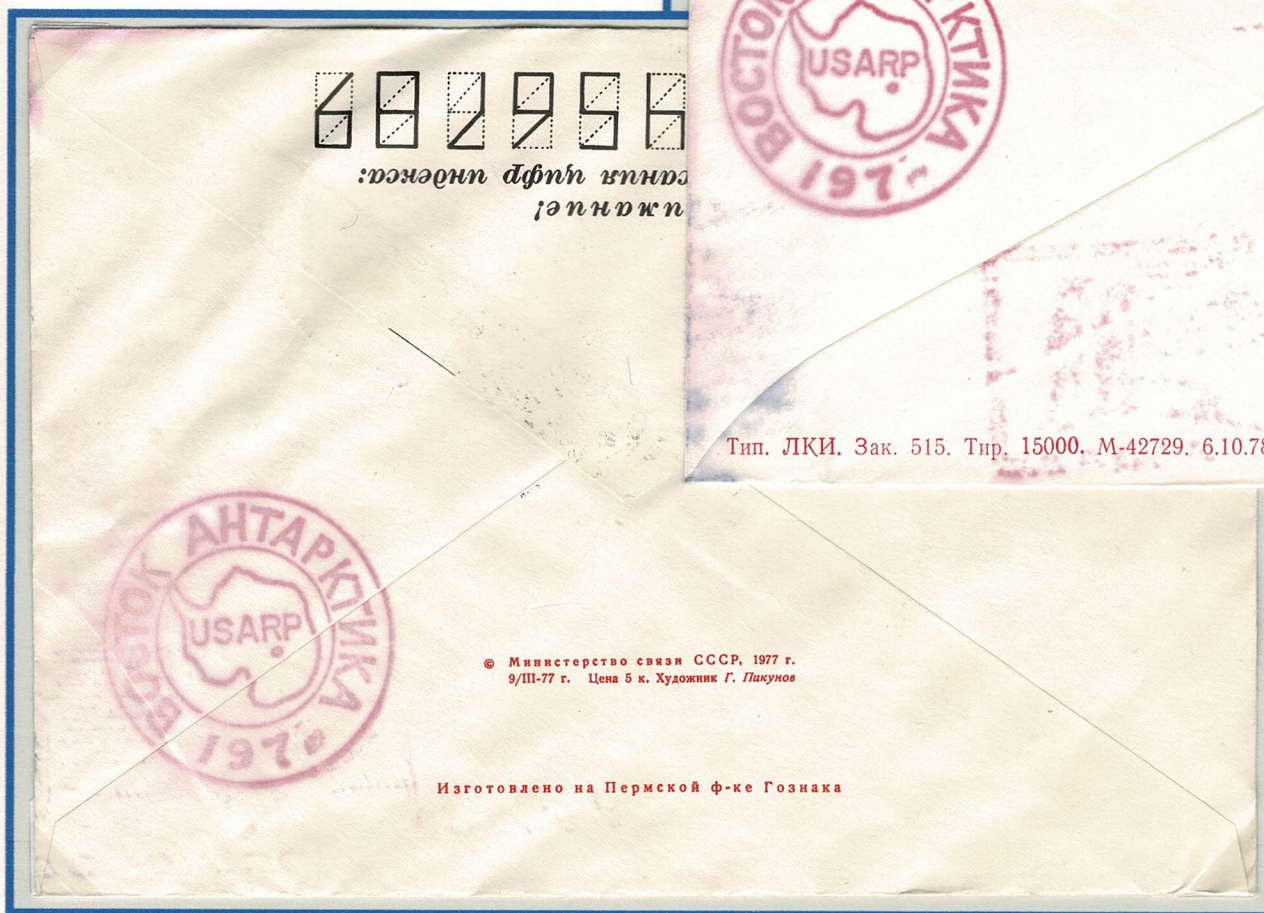
It is recorded that **Dr M Gregory** from Stanford University was the US exchange scientist who wintered-over at Vostok in 1979

The “**ВОСТОК АНТАРТИКА USARP 1976**” cachet introduced by **Ralph Johnson** was modified for use by the subsequent US exchange scientists, Gregory and Hansen, at Vostok in the 1979-1980 period.



Gregory A cachet is known with Vostok 20 -1 79; Gregory B cachet is know with Vostok dates 22 01 79 and 06 02 79

Gregory A cachet with Vostok 20 -1 78 on
4 kop. envelope for 20th Anniversary
Vostok 20 IX 1978



SAE-24 Official Stationery envelope featuring
F F Bellingshausen 1778-1852, **Vostok 20.1.79**

US Exchange Scientist cachets:
Modified “Robert B Flint” from SAE-19

Modified “Ralph Johnson” from 1976
As Gregory A

M Gregory at Vostok Station SAE-24 1979-1980

USA Exchange Scientist at Soviet Base



Gregory cachet B
Vostok 22 01 79

US Navy 96690 [McMurdo Station FEB 18 1980
To Germany



Gregory cachet B
Vostok 06 02 79 to USA



J. J. Herguth
729 First St.
Westfield, N.J.
07090
USA



Gregory cachet B
Vostok 06 02 79
To USA via Leningrad 15 5 79

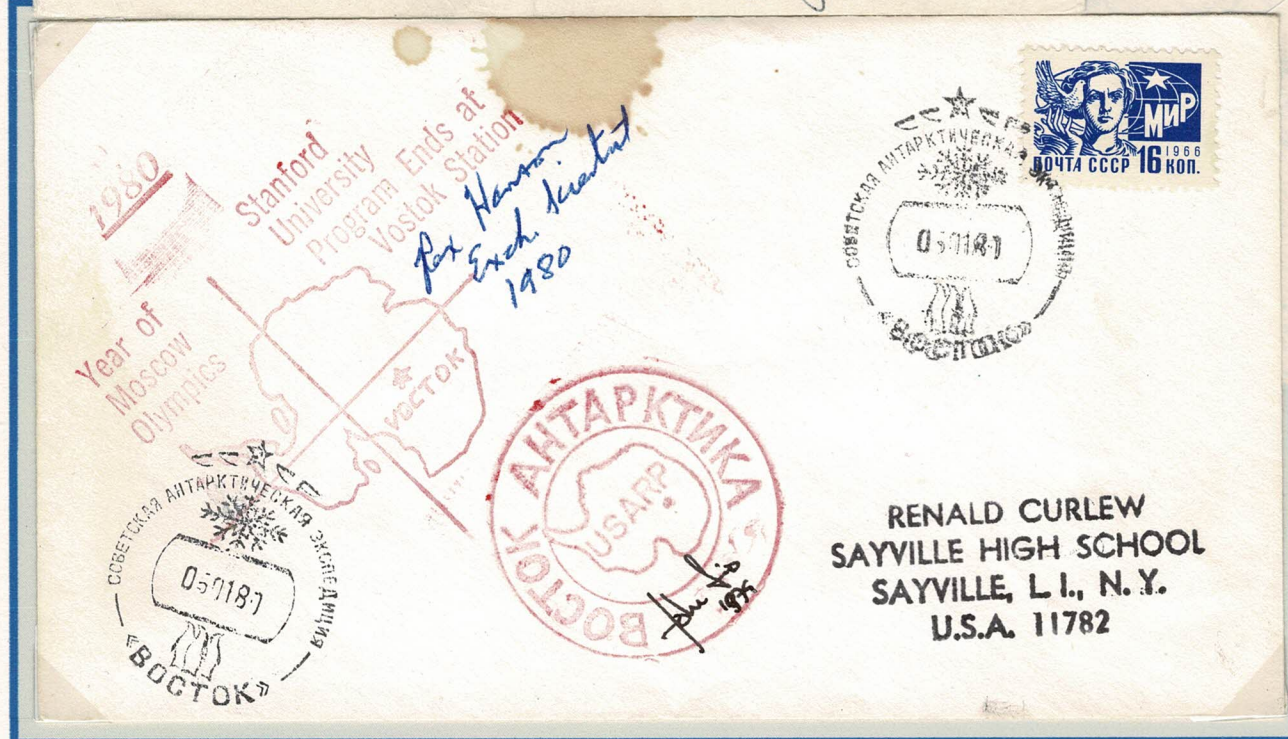
Rex Hanson of Stanford University was the US exchange scientist at Vostok with SAE-25 - he continued the Stanford program into VLF and ELF observations which began with the first US Exchange scientists at Vostok 1963-1964. He oversaw the end of the project - as the focus of US research in the area had moved to Dome C.

There are three cachets used at Vostok associated with Rex Hanson's stay at Vostok

1. The cachet first used by Robert **Flint** 1973-74 and subsequently modified - one example is known¹
2. The cachet introduced by **Gregory** which was subsequently altered by the removal [twice] of the year numbers.
3. A cachet associated with his stay at Vostok records that the **Stanford University Program** was ending at Vostok 1980.



"Rex Hanson U.S. Exchange Scientist 25 SAE"
on modified "Flint" cachet Vostok Station
[undated or posted]



Hanson modified Gregory cachet [stage one]
Vostok 20 11 79

"Rex Hanson Exch Scientist 1980"
Modified Gregory cachet initialled
Stanford Program ends cachet
Vostok 06 01 80

¹ Personal communication Dave Larsen



USARP modified cachet [Hanson]

Vostok 10 -1 80

Three Cachets commemorating 25th Anniversary of

Vostok Station

Leningrad airport 23 07 80

Moscow 27 07 80

101000, Москва
 почтам, до Восток.
 Лоджеры В. Н.



Образец почтовой марки
 Внижние!

1980

of
 Olympics
 Stanford
 University
 Program, Ends at
 Vostok Station



готовлено на Пермской ф-ке Гознака
 икул 3203 ГОСТ 34-73
 Цена двух немаркированных конвертов 1 коп.



101000, Москва
 почтам, до Восток.
 Лоджеры В. Н.

**1980 Stanford University Program Ends at
 Vostok Station cachet**

Vostok 25 01 80 with 25th Anniversary cachet

Leningrad 03 03 80

**1980 Stanford University Program Ends at
 Vostok Station cachet**

Vostok 10 -1 80 with 25th Anniversary cachet

Leningrad airport 23 07 80

Moscow 27 07 80

Soviet Exchange Scientists at American Bases

Season	Name	Station	Season	Name	Station
1956-58	V I Rastorguev	Little America	1969-71	S M Miagkov	McMurdo
1957-59	P D Astapenko	Little America	1970-72	A Shirochkov	McMurdo
1958-60	No exchange		1971-73	E N Kamenev	McMurdo
1959-61	S A Evteev	McMurdo	1972-74	L A Zhdanov	McMurdo
1960-62	L P Kuperov	Byrd	1973-75	S A Abakumov	McMurdo
1961-63	P D Astapenko	McMurdo	1974-76	N I Barkov	McMurdo
1962-64	G Tarakanov	McMurdo	1975-77	E Lysakov	McMurdo
1963-65	V S Igbativ	Byrd	1976-78	A N Zaitzev	South Pole
1964-66	I A Zotikov	McMurdo	1977-79	R M Galkin	South Pole
1965-67	L V Klimov	McMurdo	1978-80	E Lysakov	McMurdo
1966-68	P G Astakhov	South Pole	1979-81	V V Samsonov	McMurdo
1967-69	B Lopatin	McMurdo	1980-82	No exchange	
1968-70	A A Vasilev	McMurdo	1981-83	Y Latov	South Pole

The exhibit shows the exchange scientist material in chronological order. Scientists whose names are in bold in the above table have philatelic and supporting material relevant to their stay at the United States Antarctic Bases. A significant amount of collector and souvenir mail is included as this forms the majority of available material but some personal correspondence is included.

The various cachets used by some exchange scientists allow identification.

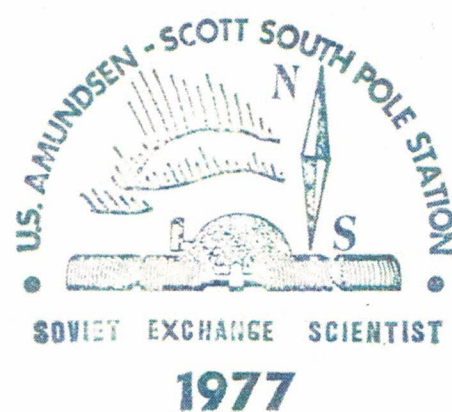
N I Barkov



E Lysakov



A N Zaitzev



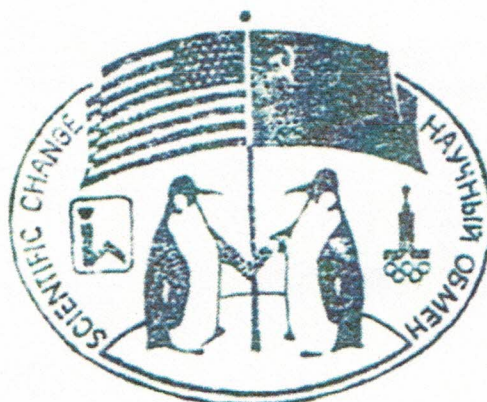
R M Galkin



E Lysakov



V Samsonov



Y Latov



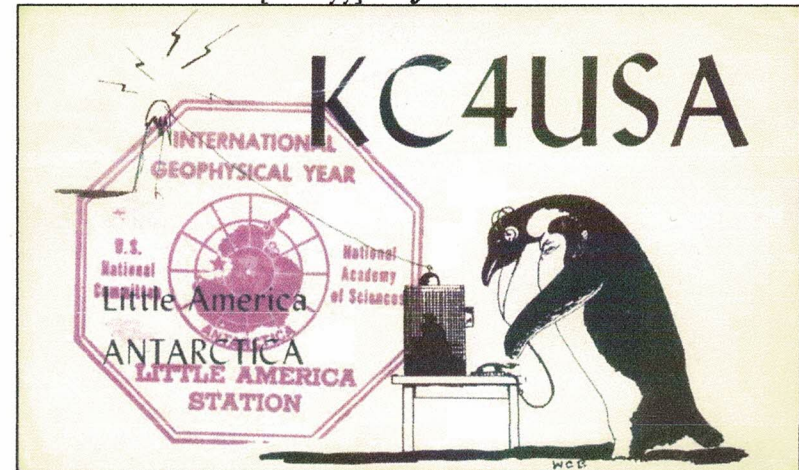
Vladimir Rastorguev was part of SAE-2 and was an engineer and weather forecaster. He was the **first Soviet Exchange Scientist**. He wintered at the American base of Little America. Sources indicate that he was working at Little America between January 1957 and January 1958. Rastorguev flew from Moscow to Christchurch New Zealand and joined the American Expedition on board the USS Curtiss for the trip to Little America Station arriving with other scientists **January 30, 1957**. He returned to Christchurch on the USS Curtiss in January 1958, which had delivered the next **Exchange Scientist** P D Astapenko to Little America Station.

Radio UA1KAE
 At 0340 GCT
 Confirming CW ~~For~~ Contact
 On June 12 1957
 UR 140 Mc. RST 569
 XMTR: Collins KWS-1 Viking 1
 RCVR: Collins 75A-4 SX71
 Watts input
 Remarks LEONIDE from IGY
greetings from Vlad
Vladimir is just fine
WYMAN
IONOSPHERE
 TNX es 73 K2FAV
Lonsphere Physics

FOR: QSL BU
Moscow, Box 33

EX UN7MIZ

Exceptional QSL card from Little America confirming contact with UA1KAE [Mirnyy] on **June 12 1957** at 0340 GCT.



QSL card has a message
 "Greetings from IGY Vladimir is just fine."

The Polar Times #46 of June 1958 records:

FIRST RUSSIA AT POLE - Meteorologist Invited to U S Station by Navy.

SOUTH POLE, Jan, 5-

Vladimir Ivanovich Rastorguev today became the first Russian to set foot on the South Pole. Mr Rastorguev, 32-year-old meteorologist, was invited to fly to the United States station here by Capt. E M [Pat] Maher, area Naval commander. Mr Rastorguev has been the Russian exchange meteorologist in the Antarctic weather central at Little America for the last year. He plans to leave soon for his home in Moscow. He visited polar installations for several hours today before returning by Navy P2V to McMurdo Sound.

Rastorguev Glacier is a large tributary glacier which drains the east slopes of the Explorers Range between Mount Ford and Mount Sturm and joins Little Glacier via Flensing Icefall. Mapped by United States Geological Survey from surveys and U.S.Navy photographs 1960-62. Named by Advisory Committee on **Antarctic Names** (US-ACAN) after **Vladimir I. Rastorguev**, Soviet IGY observer, a Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V in 1957



Signed Cover "**V I Rastorguev U.S.S.R. Observer Little America**"
 USS Glacier DEC 10 1957. signed **Helicopter Flight Cover** to Little America
Little America Antarctica DEC 10 1957 US Navy Operation Deepfreeze cachet, IGY cachet

Pavel D Astapenko at Little America 1957 - 59

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

P D Astapenko was part of **SAE-3**. He is described as "Senior Scientific Associate, Weather forecaster, Candidate of Geographical Sciences representative of the U.S.S.R. Expedition at the American base **Little America**." He did have a simple cachet.

It is known that **Astapenko** boarded the *USS Curtiss* on **January 8, 1957** in Christchurch, New Zealand on his trip to Little America base [arriving **February 4th**] having arrived by aeroplane from Moscow 3 days earlier. It is not known when he returned but it is probable that he joined the rest of the SAE-3 expedition when they departed on the *Kooperatsiya*.

USS Curtiss, January 8, 1957 – the day of departure from Christchurch with **P D Astapenko** on board

USS Curtiss cover, signed by Captain cancelled **Little America FEB 4 1957**

Arrival off Little America delivering **P D Astapenko**



ANTARCTICA
U S S CURTISS AV-4
IGY DEEP FREEZE II 1956-57 IGY

McMurdo Sound, Little America, Ross Sea
Penguins, Whales, and Seals

Captain C.J. Fritter U.S.N.

Mrs. Trudy P. Woods
105-30 66th Avenue
Forest Hills 75, N. Y., U.S.A.



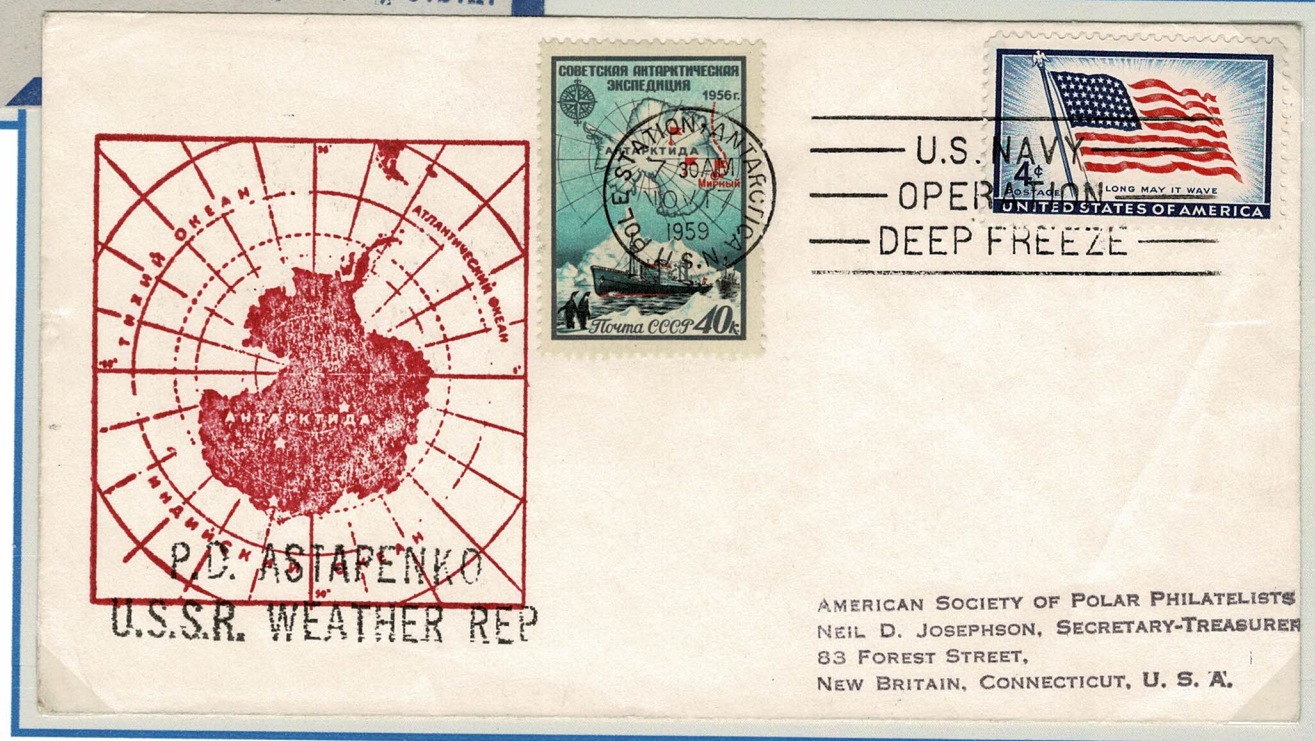
Rear Admiral R.E. Byrd USN (ret.)
OIC US ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS
9 Brimmer St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.



US and Soviet stamps both cancelled **Pole Station Antarctica NO 17 1959**.

The Antarctic map cachet was made by Mark Smith of ASPP - American Society of Polar Philatelists.

P.D.ASTAPENKO
U.S.S.R. WEATHER REP



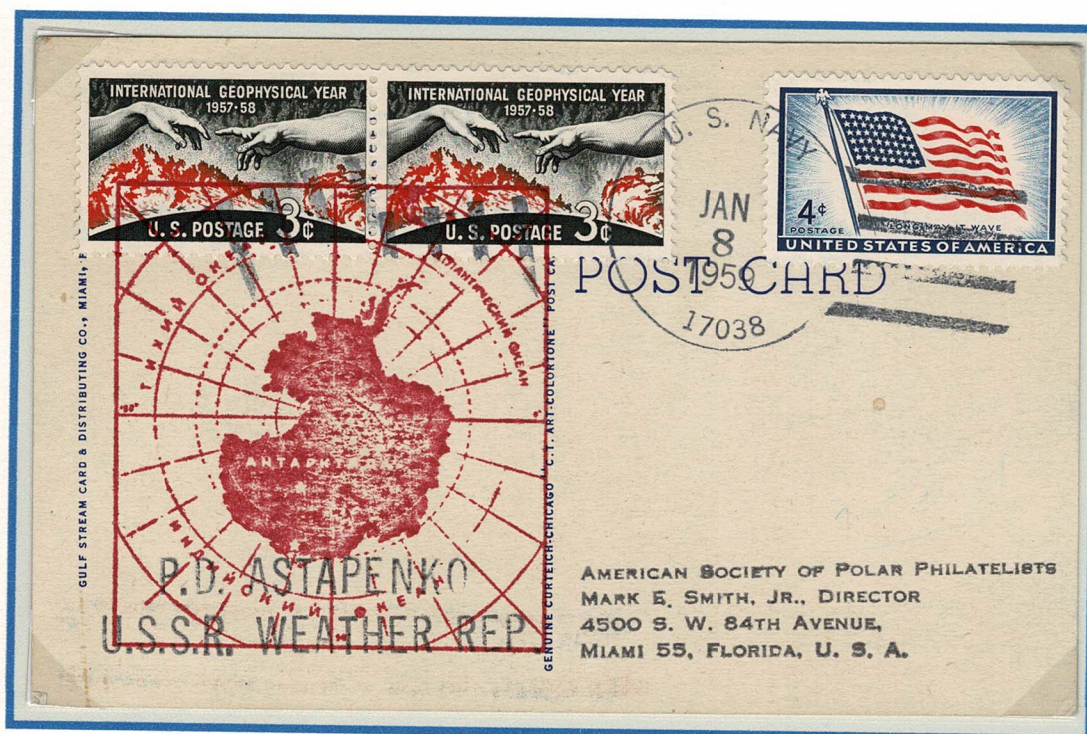
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS
NEIL D. JOSEPHSON, SECRETARY-TREASURER
83 FOREST STREET,
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, U. S. A.

Signatures of the First and Second USSR Exchange Scientists with US operations

IGY Envelope with Little America DEC 10 1957 cancellation and IGY cachet.
Signed by V Rastorguev and Pavel D Astapenko USSR Observers at Little America 1957-1958 and 1958-1959,



Purple cachet of **P.D ASTAPENKO U.S.S.R WEATHER REP** at Little America
Russian map cachet [Mark Smith of ASPP]
U S Navy JAN 8 1959 17038 – McMurdo Station

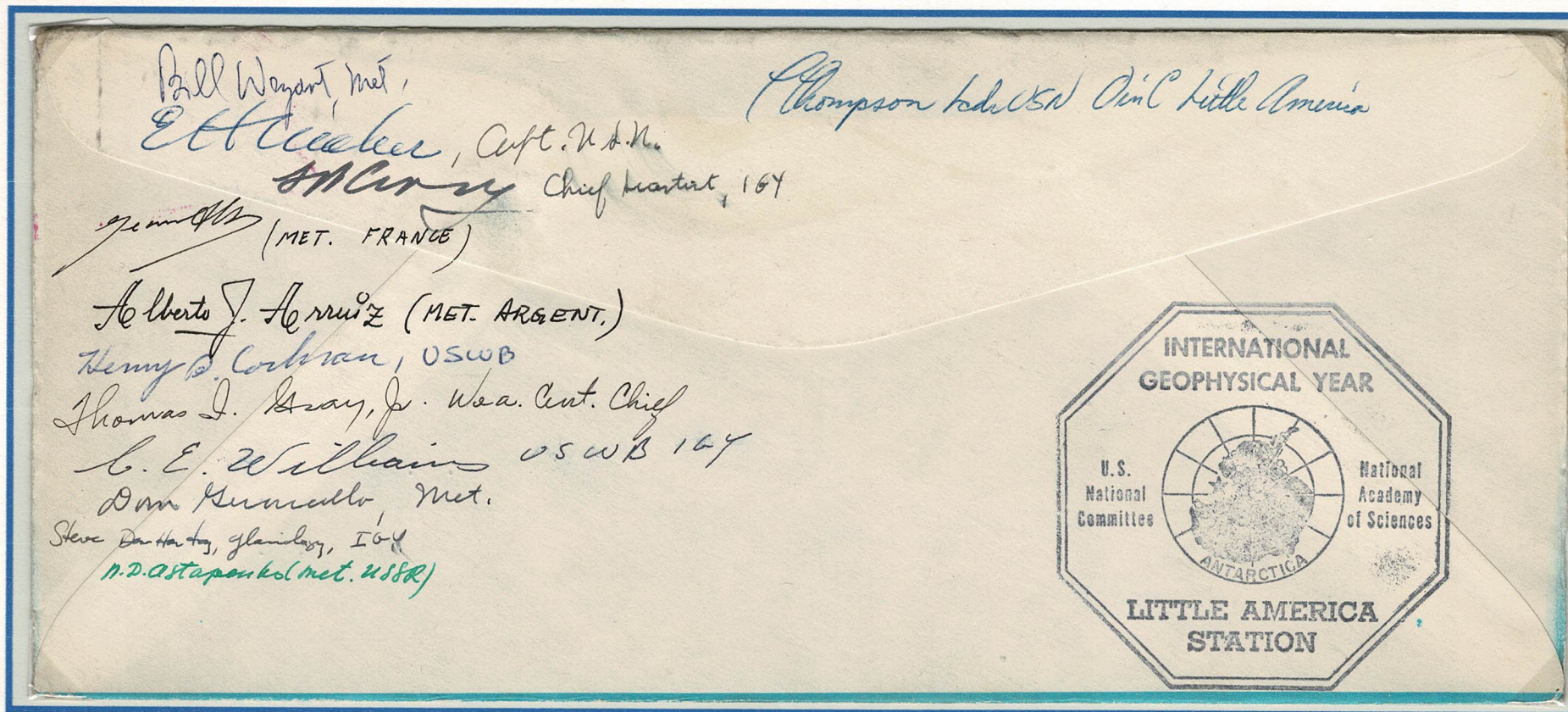


As part of the preparation for the Soviet Tractor Train trek from Vostok to South Pole and the Pole of Inaccessibility then to the Queen Maud Land coast, flights were made between 24th and 26th October 1958.

An IL-12 plane was the first Russian aircraft to circle the South Pole. It left from Mirny Station and after circling the South Pole three times flew to McMurdo Station.

Here there was an official reception hosted by Rear Admiral Dufek, head of the American Antarctic operations.

The head of the Central Weather Bureau Mr Crary and **Pavel D Astapenko** flew specially to McMurdo Station from Little America for the occasion and supplied detailed weather information for the proposed route. The Soviet fliers stayed 24 hours and also visited the New Zealand Scott Base.



IGY cachet Little America Station and signatures of 12 of the winter-over crew including Station Leader and six Meteorologists and observers from both France and USSR - P D Astapenko [Met USSR].

P.D. Astapenko (Met. USSR)

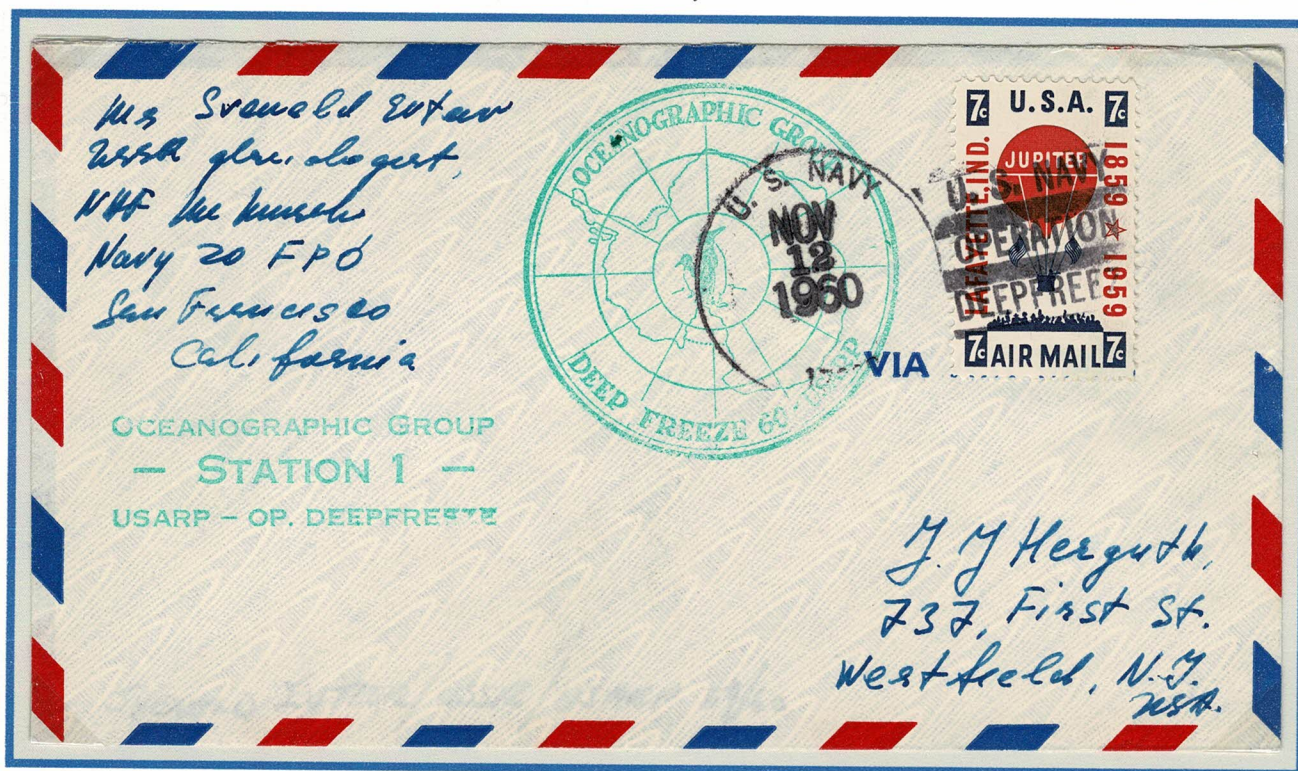


Airmail to Dr Albert Crary, pioneer Polar Explorer, from Professor P D Astapenko, Civil Aviation College, Leningrad, USSR



Sven Evteev, a **glaciologist** was part of **SAE-5** and had previously wintered in Antarctica with SAE-2. He trained at Moscow University where he graduated in 1965. He was the first Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo Station. Evteev flew from Moscow to Christchurch via London, Karachi, Singapore, Darwin and Sydney. He left for McMurdo on board the **USS Arneb** arriving **January 29th 1960**.

According to a programme developed with the British glaciologist Charles Swithinbank and E Robinson the American expert in seismic sounding, who were also at McMurdo, Evteev was engaged for a month in glaciological investigations in the region of McMurdo. He also built a platform for future snow measurements. Between February 26th and March 28th 1960 he took part in a traverse party on the Ross Ice Shelf covering some 850km. **Evteev Glacier** is a glacier flowing from the southeast slopes of the Worcester Range to the Ross Ice Shelf, west of Cape Timberlake. It was named by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names in 1964.



Mail from **Sveneld Evteev** cancelled US Navy **NOV 12 1960** with **Oceanographic Group Station-1** cachets. Reverse has initials "**SE**" and cachets US Naval Support Units and Operation Deep Freeze 43



Signed card endorsed
"McMurdo Pole Traverse 60-61"

Pole Station Antarctica **FEB 17 1961** backstamped **Lyttelton 21 FE 61**

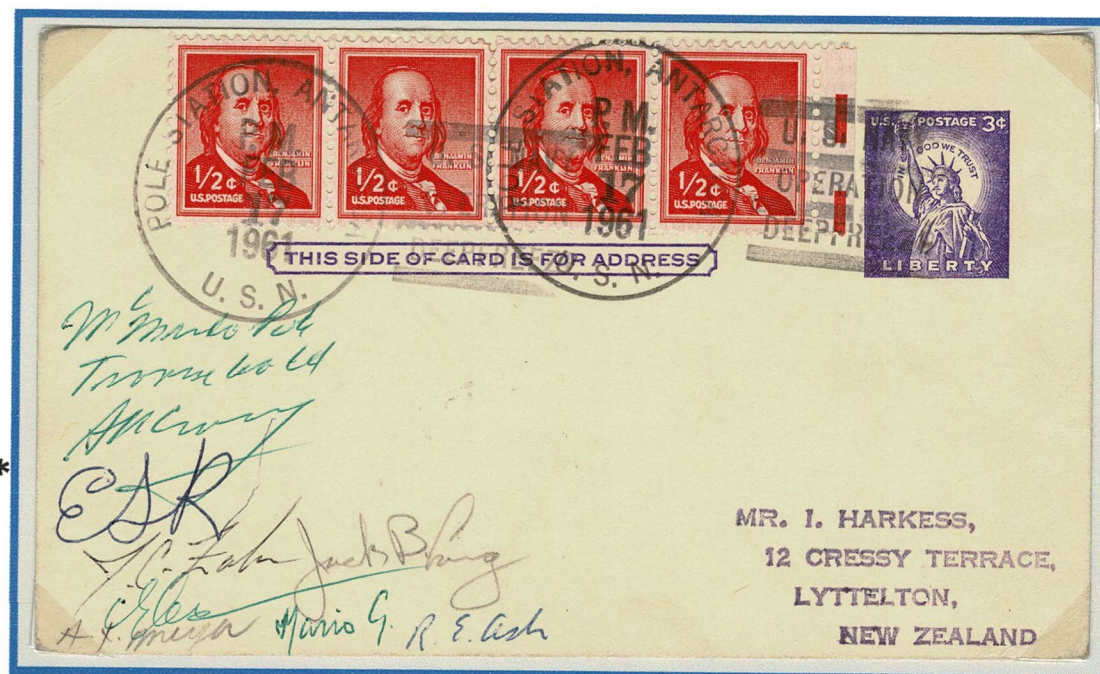
Sveneld Evteev participated in the US South Pole Traverse from **McMurdo Station** to the **Geographical South Pole**, site of the Amundsen-Scott Station.

The traverse, under Dr Crary traversed the 1970km in 62 days arriving at the **South Pole February 12, 1961**.

The party flew out to McMurdo Station **February 17, 1961** then on to Christchurch, New Zealand.

Participants:

- Dr A P Crary – Scientific Director USA Expedition.
- E Robinson [ESR] – seismic sounding expert]
- C Zahn – Glaciologist
- S Evteev – Glaciologist – Soviet Exchange Scientist**
- A J Mayer – Magnetologist
- Mario Giovinetto – Glaciologist
- Jack B Long – Driver/mechanic
- R E Ash - Driver/mechanic



Leonid Kuperov SAE-6 at Byrd Station 1961

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Leonid P Kuperov was part of SAE-6 and was the Soviet exchange scientist at the US Byrd Station. He left Moscow January 10, 1961 for Christchurch New Zealand. He left for Antarctica January 18th aboard the military cargo vessel "**Grenville Victory**" which after 5 days reached the ice shore at McMurdo. On the night of January 27-28 he flew on a Hercules C-130 for Byrd Station but because of weather the plane landed at Amundsen-Scott South Pole and after a delay returned to McMurdo. He arrived at Byrd **February 3 1961**. His field of study was the measurement of the field intensities of the radio stations.

Kuperov fell ill on March 20th. After considerable consultation it was decided that he required medical evacuation and the United States prepared to perform the **first winter evacuation from Antarctica**.



Official US Navy Photograph by
F Kazukitis PHC
XAC-0551-4-61 4-4-61

"Radm D M Tyree, US Navy Commander of Deep Freeze Operations discussing the unprecedented flight to Antarctica to evacuate a **Soviet Scientist** requiring medical treatment with Capt W H Munson, USN, Commanding Officer of Air Development Squadron Six, of Port Chester New York and Cdr L E Newcomer, USN, Executive Officer, Air Development Squadron Six and aircraft commander of the Lockheed C-130 BL "Hercules" of Russell Kan. at **Deep Freeze Headquarters in Christchurch, New Zealand**.

The evacuation flight to Antarctica will call for a full scale operation which will take place several months after completion of normal annual resupply which draws to an end about the fifteenth of March due to treacherous and vicious weather conditions."

Two "Hercules" C-130 were involved, one on standby. The ice-breaker "**Staten Island**" sited midway between New Zealand and Antarctica served as a meteorological radio beacon for the flight.



SMILING FAREWELL is flashed by Soviet exchange scientist Leonid Kouperov to friends at Byrd Station, Antarctica, prior to his evacuation for medical reasons. At a cost of \$124,000 to the U.S., the Navy flew him to New Zealand for treatment of a duodenal ulcer. X-rays revealed only a stomach-ache.

(Official U.S.-Navy Photo)

Leonid Kuperov SAE-6 at Byrd Station 1961

On April 8, 1961 when weather conditions had improved, one of the Hercules, with a double crew, took off for McMurdo Station arriving after 8 hrs 16 minutes. After a brief delay it left for Byrd Station arriving 3 hrs 25 minutes later. It remained only 45 minutes before the 3 hr flight back to McMurdo Station. The plane was refuelled but required two attempts at take-off because of soft snow and landed at Christchurch 8 hours later. The whole mission **Christchurch – McMurdo – Byrd – McMurdo – Christchurch** had taken 48hrs 20min for the 6300 nautical miles flown.

Kuperov was admitted to Princess Margaret Hospital in Christchurch but X-rays did not confirm the presumed diagnosis of gastric and duodenal ulcers. He was transferred to the care of the Soviet Legation in Wellington. He left for the Soviet Union on **April 18th 1961** arriving at Moscow on April 22nd and Leningrad the following day.

Exactly what was wrong with Kuperov has never been clearly explained. Various rumours at the time involved everything from a diplomatic crisis between the USSR and USA to a suggestion that **Kuperov** had asked for asylum when in Christchurch on his way to Antarctica!

Official US Navy Photograph by F Kazukaitis CPM XAC-0571-4-61 4-9-61. Task Force Forty Three.

“The US Navy C-130 “Hercules” had a sick propeller which had to be treated prior to takeoff for Byrd Station, on the **Russian Exchange Scientist** evacuation flight. The highly skilled Air Development Squadron Six flight crew spotted the trouble in a short time, Aviation mechanic Robert L Parry of Indianapolis, Ind. adds oil which flight engineer Howard Hoffman passed up to him. In sub zero temperatures the simplest operation becomes difficult.”



Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base



Task Force Forty Three
XAC-0568-4-61 4-10-61
“Official US Navy Photograph” by F Kazukaitis
CPM

“Members of the wintering over party at **Byrd** Station, Antarctica, bid farewell to the crew and passengers of the US navy’s C-130BL “Hercules” that made the Historic flight to the Antarctic Continent on a mission to evacuate a **Soviet Exchange Scientist** who was in need of special medical attention.”

“**This was the first time in History that an aircraft had ever flown into the ice Continent during the winter night.**”

23 NOV 1963
THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL E

U. S. Base Has Soviet Mascot

Exchange Scientist Popular Figure at McMurdo Sound

By ALLEN BAUM

Special to The New York Times.

McMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Oct. 4—The mascot of McMurdo is a shy, pot-bellied avuncular Russian with twinkling blue eyes behind gold-rimmed glasses.

When Dr. Gennadi Tarakanov, an exchange scientist, arrived here from Leningrad, where he is dean of meteorology at the Institute of Hydro-meteorology, a school for meteorological and hydrological engineers, his vocabulary in English was limited to one word, heavily accented—"please."

Six months of daily joshing, American movies, rock 'n' roll music, political banter, and a class he conducted in Russian for the wintering-over party at McMurdo have made him proficient in American vernacular. His favorite expression is "Not bad."

"It has been necessary for me to talk by radio with Mirny (the Soviet Antarctic base 1,800 miles away) just to keep my hand in my native Russian," he said, "I have already forgotten several words. I've had to go back to my dictionary to look them up."

'What Does It Mean?'

Dr. Tarakanov had been somewhat apprehensive about his reception at this American base. However, he was soon put at ease by the commanding officer, Cmdr. Robert Marvel, and taken in tow by the scientists of the United States Antarctic Research Program. He was immediately nicknamed "Gin."

"What kind of name is this for a scientist?" he declared. "What does it mean? But then everyone begins calling me Gin so, all right, I'm Gin."

Dr. Tarakanov, a veteran of the Battle of Stalingrad, is 39 years old. Married, he has two children, Sergei, 12, and Mariya, 6.

He was asked to become an exchange scientist by his friend, Pavel Astapenko, who worked with American meteorologists at Little America in 1957 and again at McMurdo in 1961.

When Dr. Tarakanov arrived here, he wore a Russian polar outfit—wool shirt and under-



Dr. Gennadi Tarakanov of Leningrad, at McMurdo

clothes, leather jacket, trousers and felt boots lined in shearling.

He has since taken to wearing Navy issue clothing—"one doesn't like to be a white crow"—although while working over his charts, he often wears a tubeteika, a small skullcap that is part of the national dress of Tashkent in Uzbekistan. It is a reminder from his students of "the sunniest, warmest place in the Soviet Union."

Dr. Tarakanov has been working on 13 daily weather studies. One is of particular interest to meteorologists here—the study of the ascent and descent of parcels of air as an aid in more accurate weather forecasting.

He is also studying the inter-relationship of atmospheric heating between the Antarctic and the middle latitude (more temperate) regions.

Dr. Tarakanov's hobbies have

included playing the

photography.

The high point

came on May Day, a few weeks after the Antarctic darkness had really set in. American personnel threw a party for him that was, as he described it, "a helluva smash." He was given a movie camera and a four-tiered cake, trimmed in red and inscribed in Russian.

Dr. Tarakanov has developed some opinions, too.

He dislikes Western movies—"too violent." He loves bourbon—"warms the gullet." He swoons over cheeseburgers—"they're like our cosmonaut—out of this world."

He also thinks Americans are wonderful—"a warm, warm people"—finds the Antarctic weather intriguing—"it's so unpredictable"—and would like to visit McMurdo again—"I've had a magnificent time."

Gennady Tarakanov was part of SAE-8 and was the Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo Station for the winter of 1963. He was a meteorologist and he continued the observations conducted earlier in the region of McMurdo by the Soviet exchange scientists V I Rastorguev [SAE-2] and P D Astapenko [SAE-3]. Tarakanov flew from Moscow January 14th 1963 and arrived in Christchurch New Zealand four days later. After a 10-day stay he left with the Americans on the tanker "*Chattahoochee*" which arrived at McMurdo February 4th, 1963.

Tarakanov Ridge is a prominent ridge from the Cobham Range, between the Gray Glacier and Prince Philip Glacier. Mapped by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) for Gennady Tarakanov

Donald E. Puckett

USNS CHATTAHOOCHEE (T-AOG82)
FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, N. Y.



Gennady TARAKANOV.
Геннадий Тараканов.

Mr. J. Harkess
12 Cressy Terrace
Lyttelton,



"Gennady Tarakanov" with USNS Tanker "*Chattahoochee*"

Captain signature ["Donald E Puckett"] and cachet

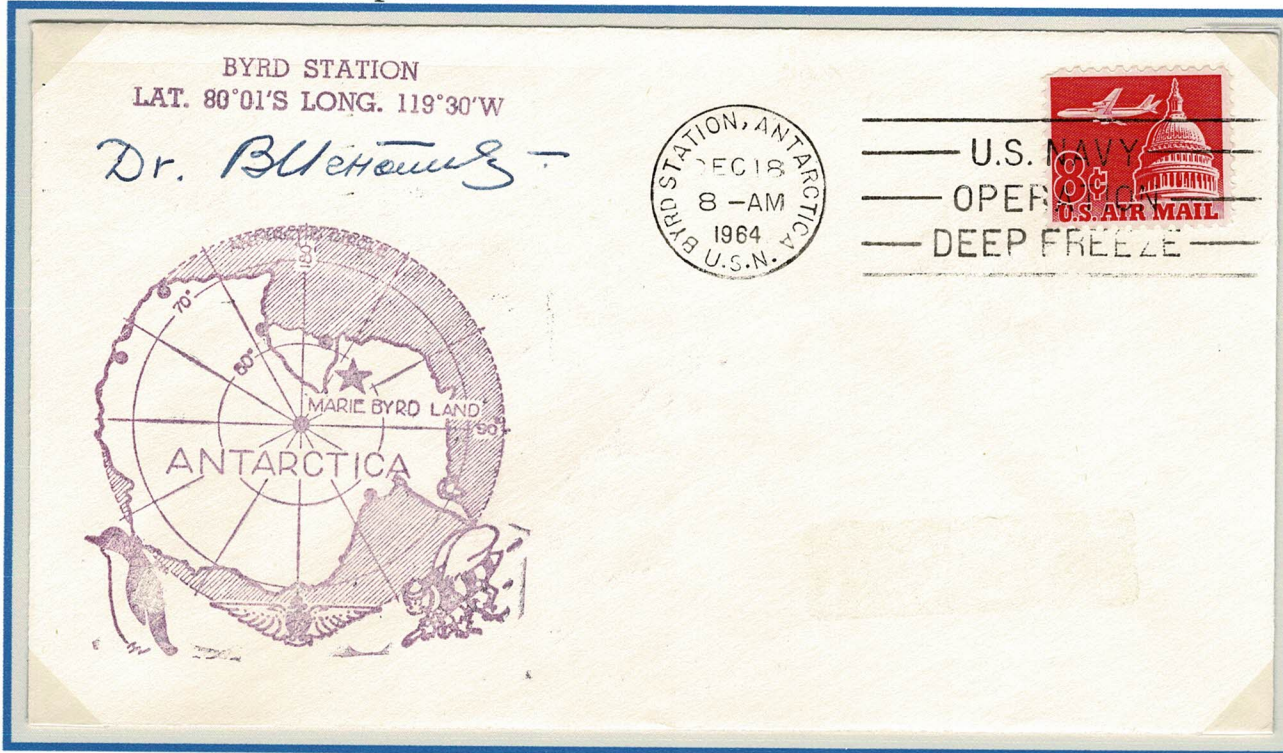
Task Force 43 cachet. Lyttelton 28 JA 63

Tarakanov advised Mirnyy Station, that on February 22nd 1963 that Commander J R Reedy had invited him to participate in the **longest non-stop flight** in the history of the investigations of Antarctica on an American C-130 Hercules aircraft to central regions of Antarctica. This flight, with additional fuel tanks, flew from McMurdo over the South Pole and also over the Pole of Inaccessibility before returning to McMurdo Station Total distance 5,750 Km in 10 hrs 40 min.

Vladimir S Ignatov SAE-9 at Byrd Station 1964

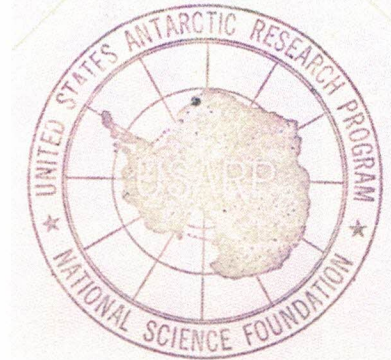
Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Vladimir Ignatov, Physicist from Leningrad was the exchange scientist at Byrd Station. His field of expertise was ionospheric observations and he continued the work carried out [briefly] by Leonid Kuperov the Soviet exchange scientist in 1961. He wrote of his experiences in 1962 "God na polyuse kholoda" [A year on the Pole of Cold]. Moscow, Geografiz. [In Russian.] of his experience with deep drilling at Vostok Station as part of SAE-8. He was also a leader with SAE-19.

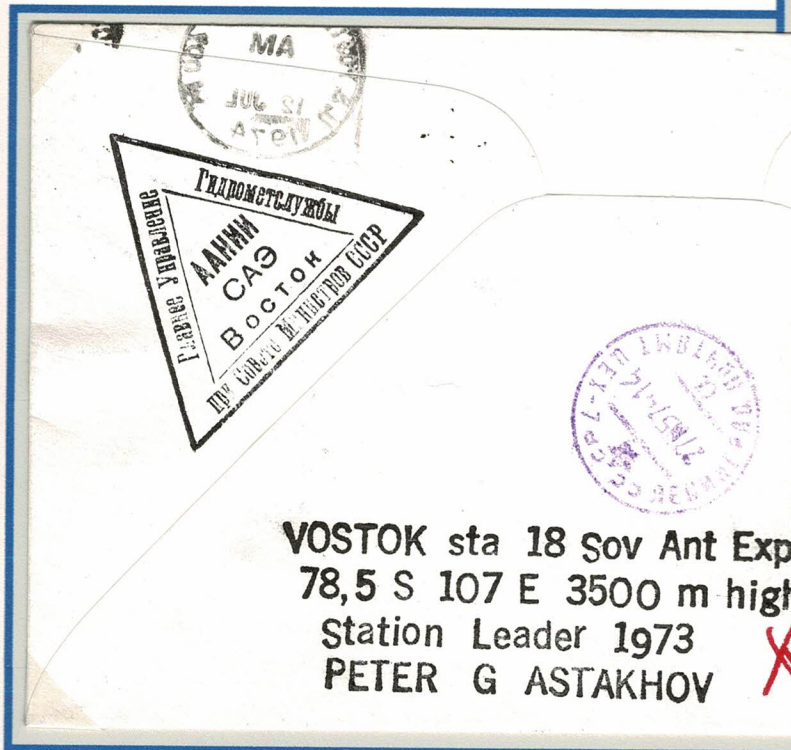


"Dr V Ignatov" signature in Russian
with Byrd Station cachet and cancelled
DEC 18 1964
with USARP cachet on back.

Signature certified by JG Autographs
SKU #1167805
[on back of sheet]



Peter G Astakhov at McMurdo Station 1966 - 68
Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base



PETER G ASTAKHOV VOSTOK
sta c/o NSF Rep ANTARCTICA
McMURDO FPO San Francisco
Calif 96692 USA

VOSTOK sta 18 Sov Ant Exp
78,5 S 107 E 3500 m high
Station Leader 1973
PETER G ASTAKHOV



1973 Vostok Covers with Peter G Astakhov cachets from
McMurdo and Station leader Vostok

Sergey Miagkov, a geomorphologist from the University of Moscow attached to the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Leningrad was a participant in SAE-15. He was designated, by the Soviet Committee for International Scientific Exchange, as the exchange scientist at the United States Station of McMurdo for the winter of 1970.

His research project involved analysis of rock samples from various sites concerning both the mineral content and the effects of heat and pressure on the crystalline structure. He worked in the Trans-Antarctic Mountains and the ice-free Taylor and Wright Valleys and has written extensively on his findings.

Radiogram from Dr Gerbovich [Leader of SAE-15] to Sergey Miagkov at McMurdo Station
October 1970

231118Z

FM MIRNY

TO MAC MURDO PLEASE PASS THE FOLLOWING TO SERGEY MIAGKOV

ON 24 OKTOBER AT 11.30 Z MOSCOW RADIO WILL TRANSMIT YOUR RELATIONS
GREETINGS FOR YOU =

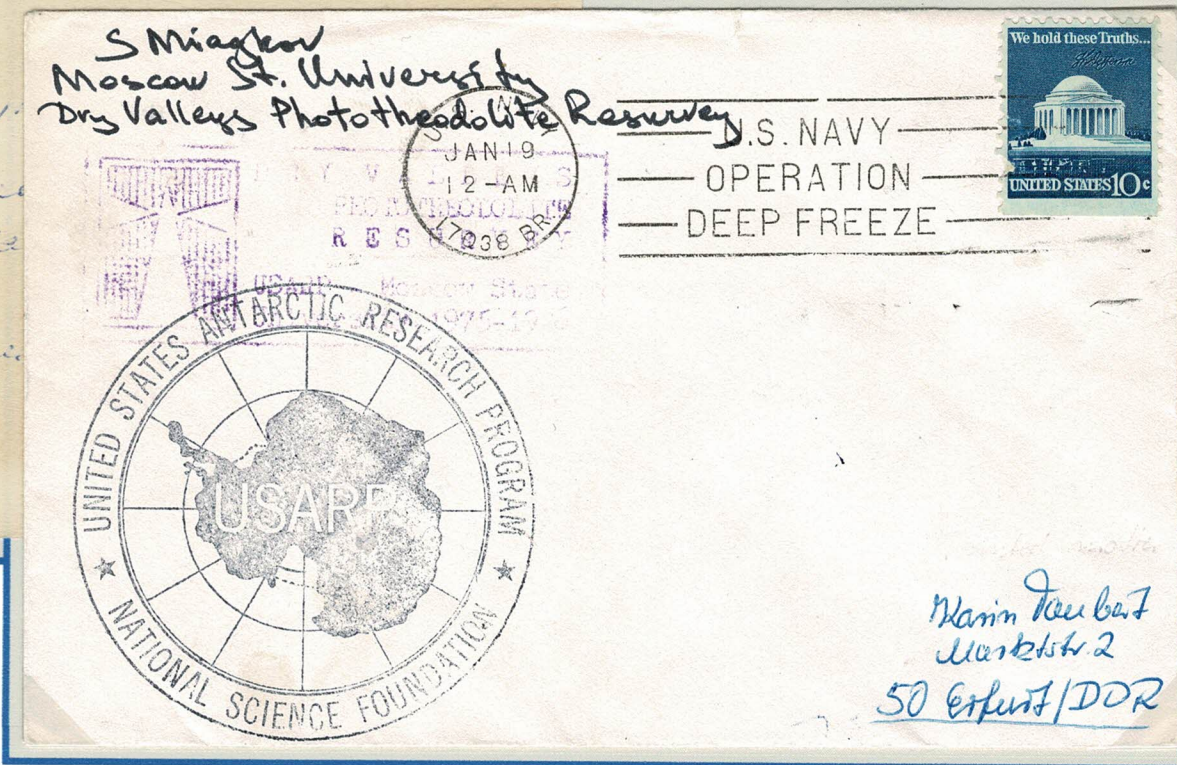
REGARDS DR GERBOVICH

*Поздравляю вас с началом зимы.
24 октября в 11.30 GMT Москва
передает вам свои наилучшие
поздравления.*

"S Miagkov
Moscow University
Dry Valleys Phototheodolite
Resurvey"

With Purple cachet; USARP cachet
cancelled at McMurdo Station JAN 19
1971

Phototheodolite resurvey in the dry
valleys SERGEI MIAGKOV published
Geographical Facility Moscow State
University



Radiogram concerning Russian and United States Deep Drilling

Со ст ВОСТОК
 ЧЕРЕЗ МИРНЫЙ

ТРОЕ НАШИХ БУРИЛЬЩИКОВ ХОТЯТ ПОЗНАКОМИТЬСЯ С БУРИЛЬНЫМ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕМ
 США А ТАКЖЕ С ТЕХНОЛОГИЕЙ ЗПТ ПОЖАЛУЙСТА СООБЩИТЕ КАК ЭТО МОЖНО
 СДЕЛАТЬ ЗПТ ГДЕ БУДЕТ ПРОВЕДЕНО БУРЕНИЕ В ЭТО СЕЗОН ТЧК С НАШЕЙ
 СТОРОНЫ МЫ БУДЕМ ОЧЕНЬ РАДЫ ВИДЕТЬ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ БУРИЛЬЩИКОВ
 У НАШЕЙ ЛУНКИ =

СИДОРОВ НАЧАЛЬНИК СТАНЦИИ БАРКОВ НАЧАЛЬНИК ГЛЯЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО
 ОТРЯДА

FM VOSTOK VIA MIRNY
 TO MAC MERDO TO SERGEI MIAGKOV

THREE OUR DRILLMASTERS WOULD LIKE TO ACQUAINT THEMSELVS WITH
 AMERICAN DEEP DRILLING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY STOP PLESE INFORM
 US WHAT IS THE WAY IT MAY BE DONE CMA WERE WILL BE DRILLING IN THIS
 SEASON STOP ON OUR PART WE WILL BE VERY GLAD TO SEE AMERICAN
 DRILLMASTERS AT OUR DRILL HOLE =

SIDOROV OIC VOSTOK BARKOV CHIEF GLACIOLOGICAL DETACHM.

**Radiogram from
 Vostok via Mirnyy to
 MacMurdo to Sergey
 Miagkov**

**Annals of Glaciology 47 2007
 Deep drilling at Vostok station,
 Antarctica:
 history and recent events**

Deep drilling into the ice sheet at
 Vostok station, Antarctica, was
 started by specialists of the
**Leningrad Mining Institute in
 1970.**

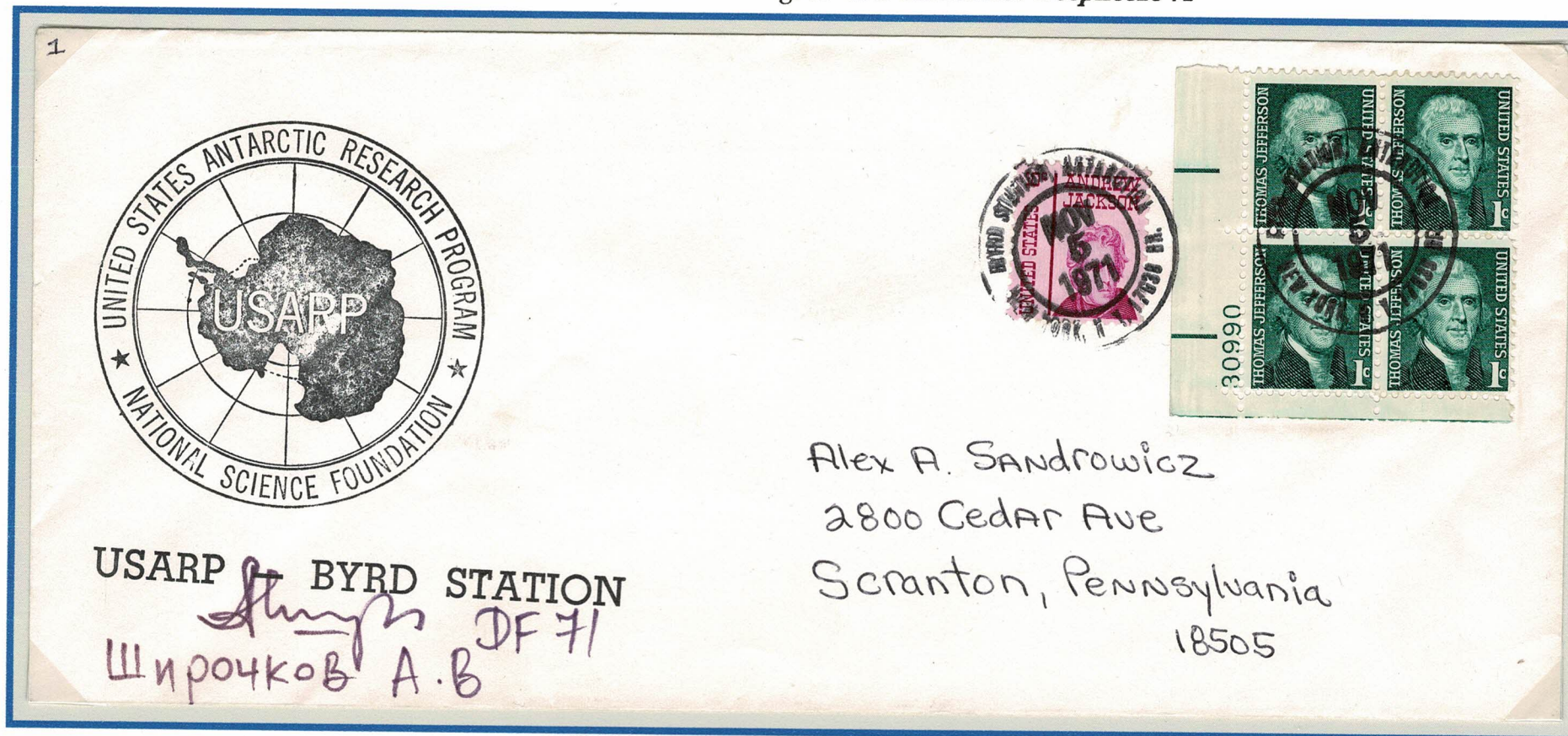
Five deep holes were cored: hole
 No. 1 to 952 m; hole No. 2 to
 450.4 m; hole No. 3G (3G-1, 3G-
 2) to 2201.7 m; hole
 No. 4G (4G-1, 4G-2) to 2546.4
 m; and hole No. 5G (5G-1) to
 3650.2m depth. Drilling of hole
 5G-1 is not yet complete. The
 deep drilling at Vostok station has
 had successes and problems. All
 the deep holes at Vostok have
 undergone at least one offset
 drilling operation because of
 problems with lost drills.
 These deviations were made
 successfully using a thermal
 drilling technique. Several drilling
 records have been achieved at
 Vostok station. The deepest dry
 hole, No. 1 (952 m), was made
 during Soviet Antarctic
 Expedition (SAE) 17 in 1972. The
 deepest fluid-filled hole, No. 5G-
 1, made by a thermal drill (TBZS-
 132), reached 2755m during SAE
 38 in 1993. The deepest fluid-
 filled hole in ice, No. 5G-1, was
 drilled with a KEMS-132
 electromechanical drill and was
 stopped above Vostok Subglacial
 Lake at 3650.2m depth during
 Russian Antarctic Expedition
 (RAE) 51 in 2006.

Alexandr V Shirochkov SAE-16 at Byrd Station 1971 - 72

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Alexandr B Shirochkov, a geophysicist and meteorologist from the Arctic and Antarctic Institute [AARI] Leningrad was with SAE-16. He was the Soviet exchange scientist assigned to the **United States Byrd Station** for the winter of 1971. His program covered the physics of the ionosphere and radio wave propagation with emphasis on the study of abnormal events of radio wave absorption that are characteristic of high geomagnetic latitudes and his experiences were published in Antarctic journal of the United States. He had previously been Vostok Station leader 1964-65 with SAE-10.

US stamps cancelled **Byrd Station** Antarctica New York branch 17938 **NOV 5 1971 USARP** cachet **USARP - BYRD Station** cachet "ШИРОЧКОВ А. В DF 71" Signed "*A B Shirochkov Deepfreeze 71*"



E N Kamenev SAE-17 at McMurdo
Station 1971 - 73

"Exchange Scientist
USSR, Geology
McMurdo, 1972
E Kamenev"

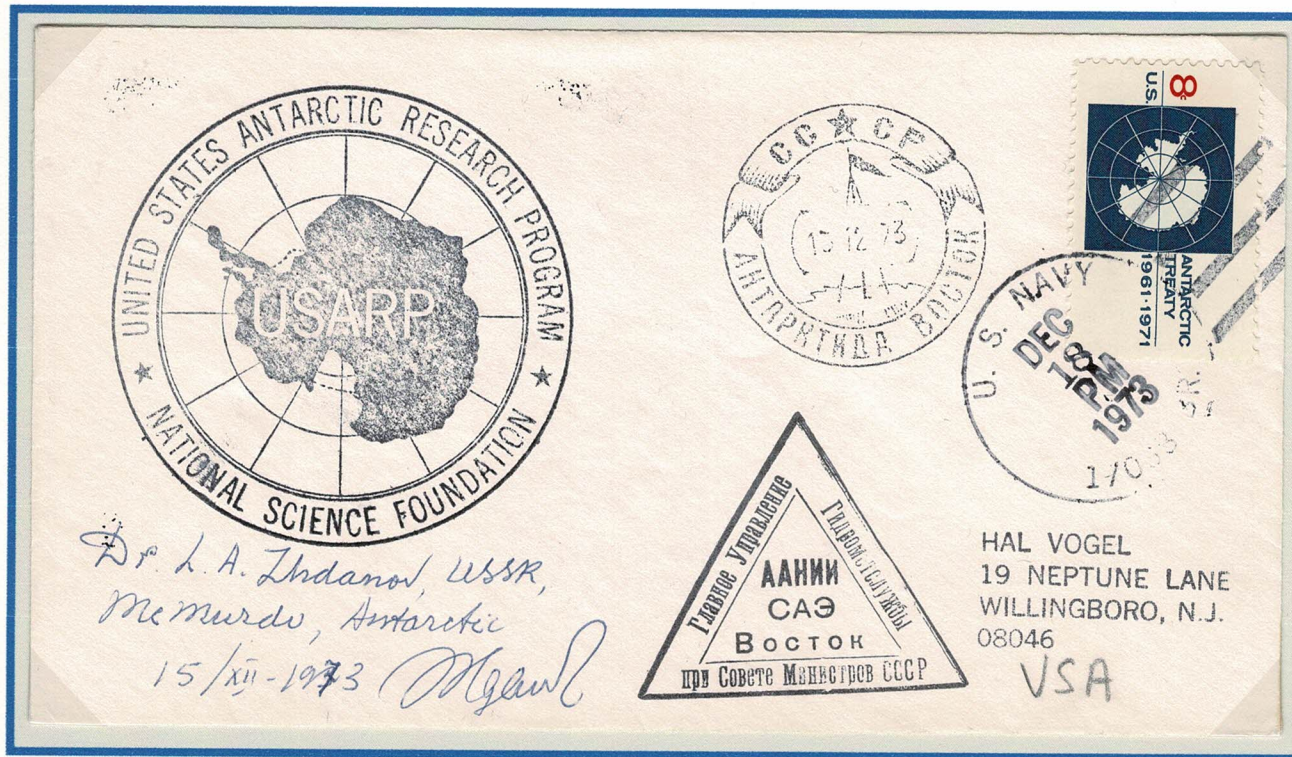
Cancelled McMurdo Station OCT 27 1972



Leonid A Zhdanov SAE-18 at McMurdo Station 1973

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Leonid Zhdanov, hydro-meteorologist, was with SAE-18 and was the Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo Station for the winter of 1973 where he conducted investigations into the atmospheric processes above Antarctica.



"Dr L A Zhdanov USSR McMurdo Antarctic 15/XII-1973" [signed]

USARP cachet with McMurdo Station cachet on reverse. Vostok 15.12.73 U S Navy - McMurdo DEC 18 1973

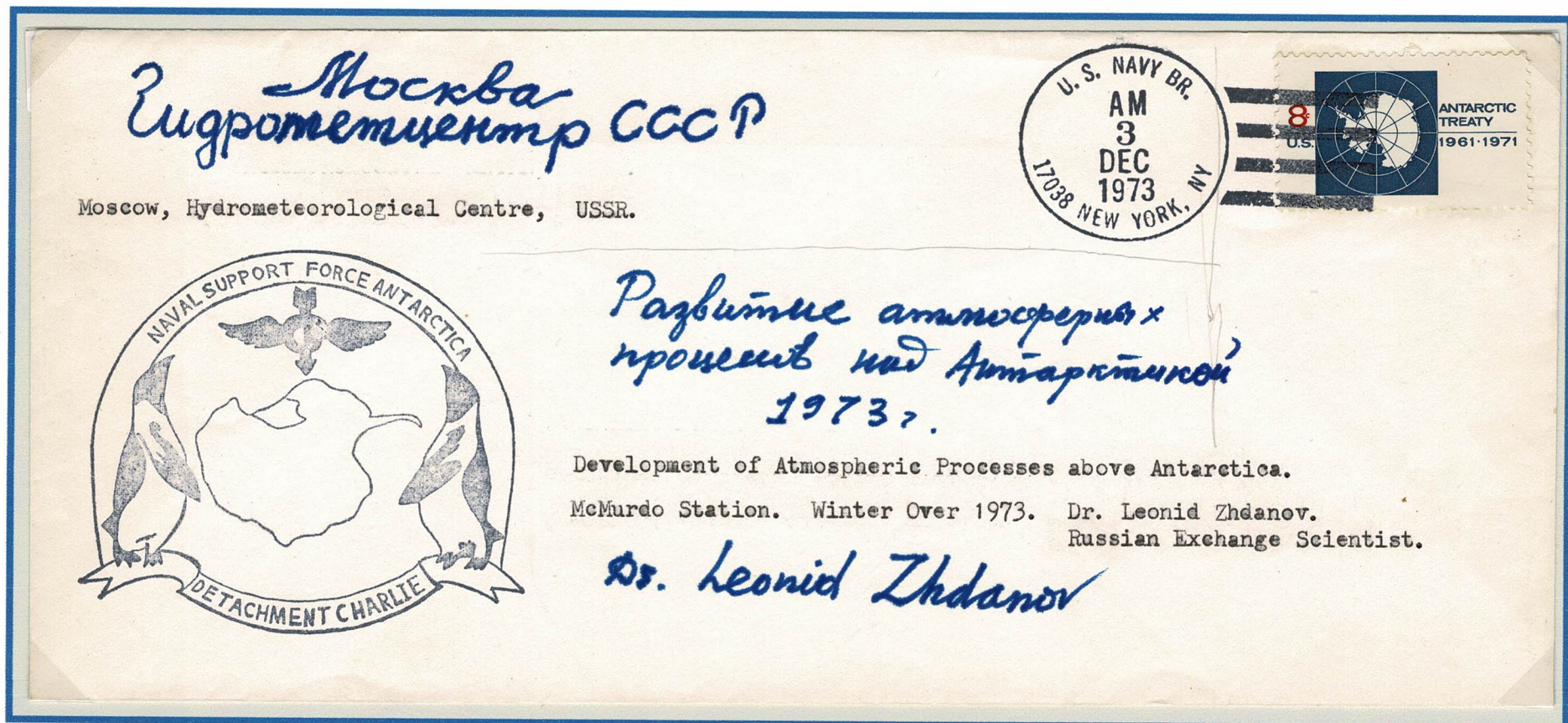
This cover was carried on the VXE-6 flight McMurdo - Vostok - McMurdo.

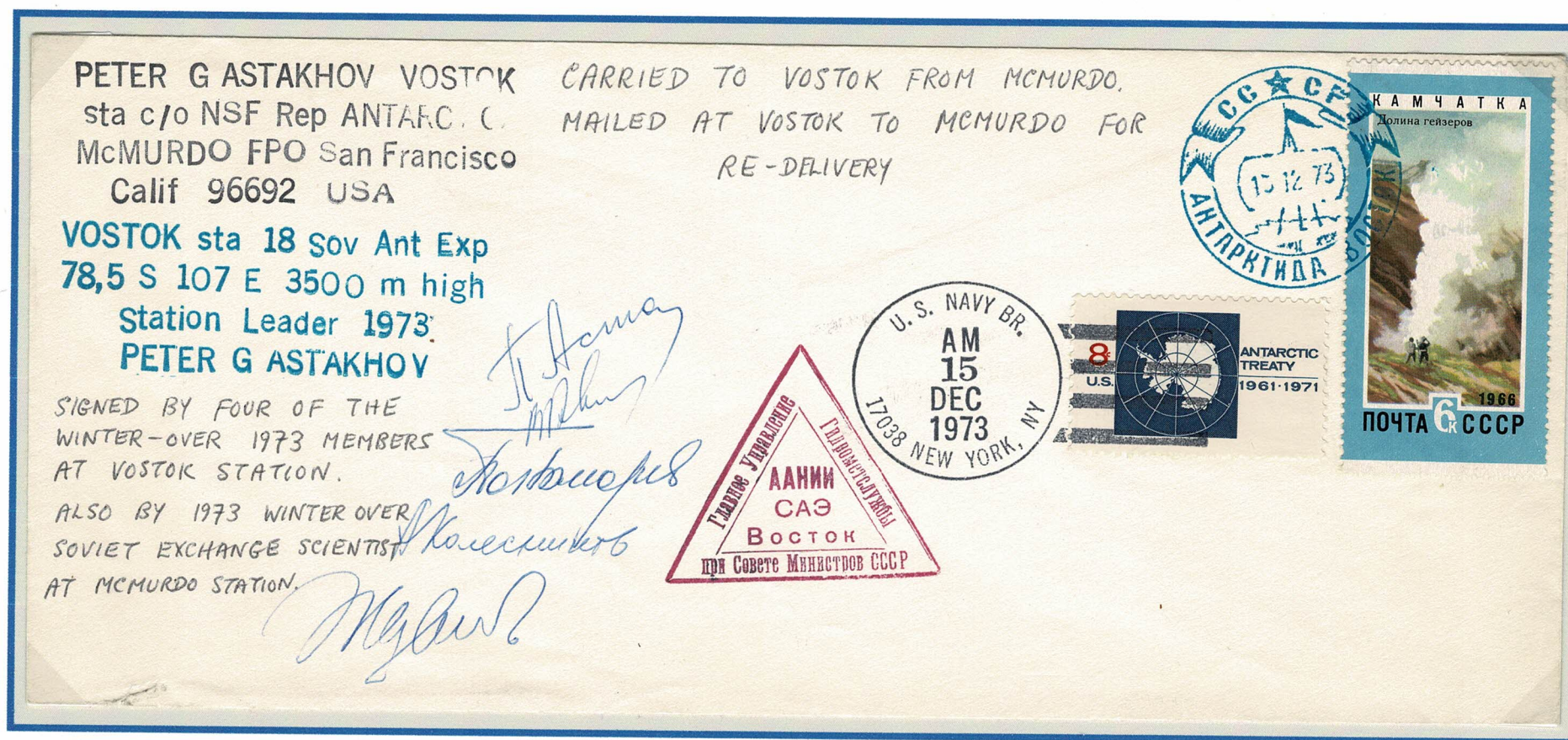
McMurdo cancellation -US Navy Br 17038 New York 3 DEC 1973.

"Moscow, Hydrometeorological Centre, USSR"

"Development of Atmospheric Processes above Antarctica McMurdo Station. Winter Over 1973. Dr Leonid Zhdanov Russian Exchange Scientist."

Dr. Leonid Zhdanov annotated cover in Russian and English 1973





1973 VXE Flight cover with Zhdanov signature

Vostok 15 12 73

McMurdo [US navy 17038] 15 DEC 1973

Red triangular Vostok cachet

Address stamps of **Peter G Astakhov** who was the **Soviet Exchange Scientist 1967** winter at McMurdo and South Pole Stations and head of Vostok Station 1973

Annotated:

*“Carried to Vostok from McMurdo,
Mailed at Vostok to McMurdo for
re-delivery.”*

[McMurdo – Vostok – McMurdo flight]

*“Signed by four of the winter-over 1973 members at
Vostok Station. [Includes Astakhov]*

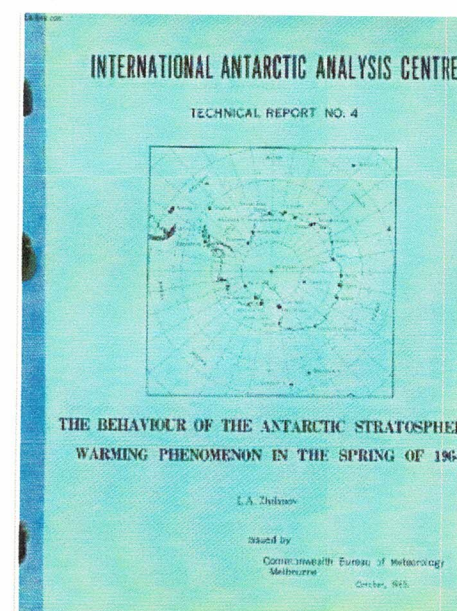
*“Also by 1973 Winter Over
Soviet Exchange Scientist
at McMurdo Station.”*

Lower signature is that of **Dr Leonid Zhdanov** Soviet Exchange scientist at McMurdo 1973 winter.

INTERNATIONAL
ANTARCTIC ANALYSIS
CENTRE, TECHNICAL
REPORT N° 4, THE
BEHAVIOUR OF THE
ANTARCTIC
STRATOSPHERIC
WARMING PHENOMENON
IN THE SPRING OF 1964

ZHDANOV L. A.

Published by Commonwealth
Bureau of Meteorology,
Melbourne, 1964



Dr Sergei A Abakumov SAE-19 at McMurdo Station 1974-5

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Abakumov, a geologist from the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in Leningrad on SAE-19 was the Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo Station. He wintered over in 1974 and continued his research projects into the 1974-75 summer associated with the **Thiel Earth Sciences Laboratory** part of the National Science Foundation's Antarctic Research Programme that was based at McMurdo. The rock samples that he collected were flown to Vostok by a VXE-6 flight for transfer to Mirnyy on an IL-14 flight for transshipment onto the *Ob'* for the return to Leningrad.



Annotated signed Covers S A Abakumov

McMurdo SEP 2 1974



115203 МОСКВАМ-203

КАРОВКА 78-16

МАРОВОДКОВ Н.Т.



Signed Covers S A Abakumov

McMurdo FEB 7 1975 & JAN 11 1975

 Peter Barretta, Jr.
1209 Croton Dr.
Alexandria, Virginia 22308

Dr Nartsiss Barkov SAE-20 at McMurdo Station 1975-76

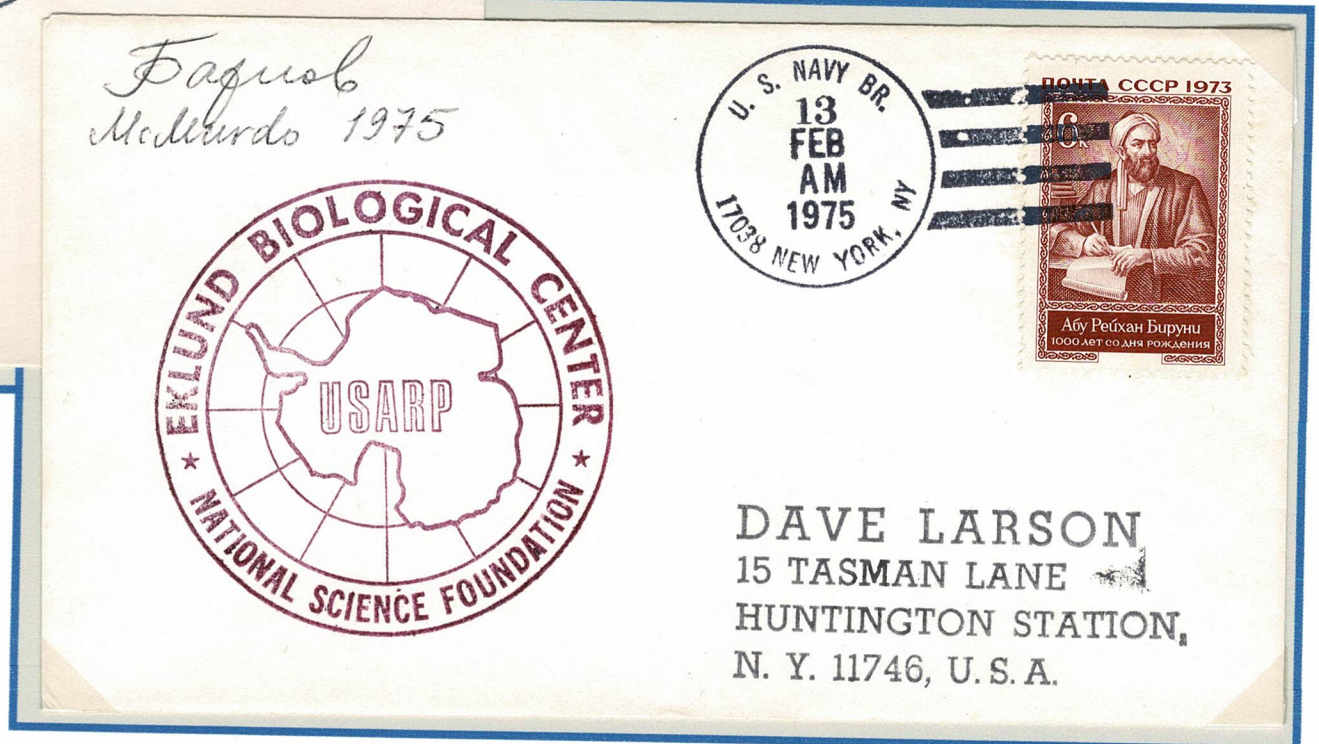
Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Barkov was the Soviet exchange scientist from SAE-20. He was a **glaciologist** and had an eventful stay with the Americans. He was aboard the Hurcules aircraft that crashed at Dome 'C'. After the rescue he spent the 1975 winter at McMurdo Station working on his research project connected with the ice thickness on McMurdo Sound. He wrote 76 academic papers, his research while affiliated with State Scientific Center of the Russian Federation the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute including "Nitrate content of snow at Vostok station, Antarctica" and "Climate driven changes in the oxidation pathways of atmospheric sulfur in Vostok Ice cores."

Barkov Glacier is a glacier draining northeast between Mount Dallmann and the central part of the Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First photographed and roughly plotted by the Third German Antarctic Expedition, 1938-39, it was mapped from air photos and surveys by the Sixth Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956-60, remapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1960-61.

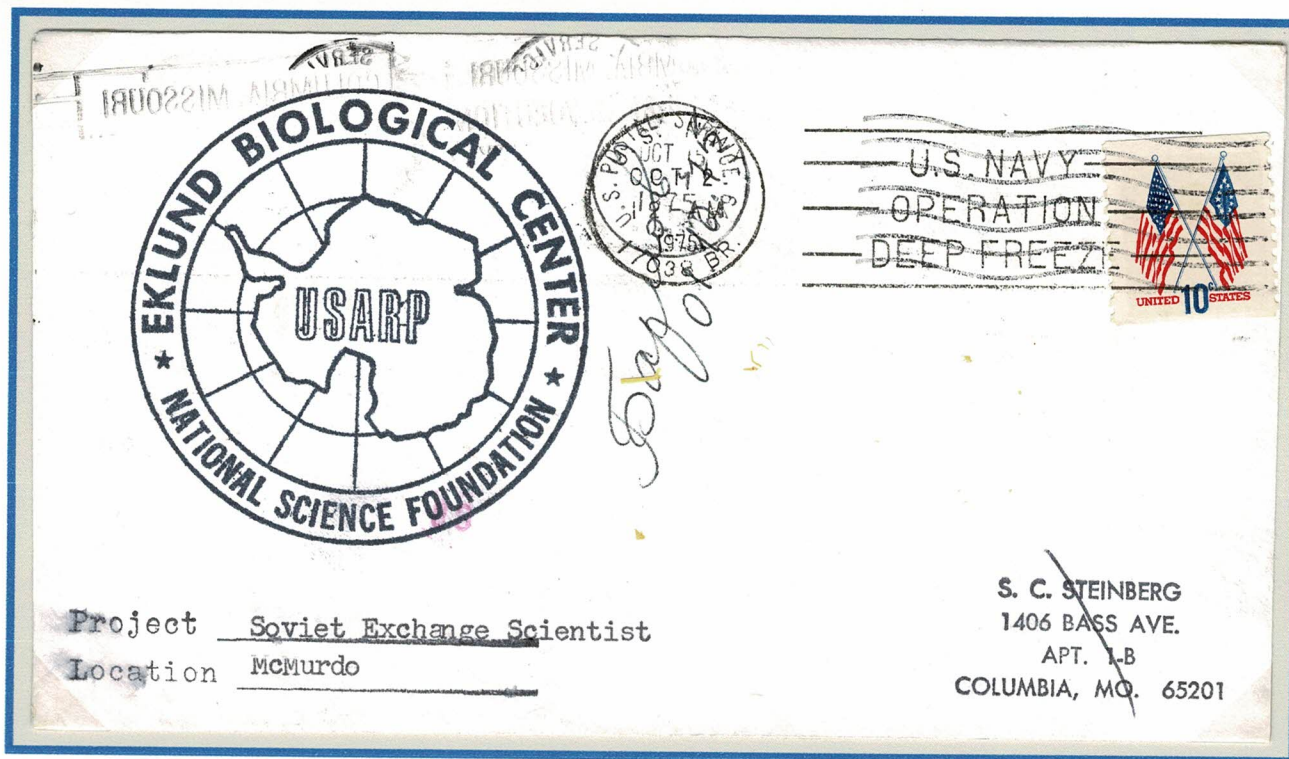
Barkov was the first Soviet Exchange Scientist to have prepared his **own cachets** for his stay at McMurdo Station. Covers from Barkov are found with either cachet with his signature and date or signature and date alone.

NARTSISS I. BARKOV
GLACIOLOGIST
SOVIET EXCHANGE SCIENTIST
20th SAE - USARP 75W/O
MCMURDO, ANTARCTICA



"Barkov McMurdo 1975"

McMurdo cancellation 13 FEB 1975

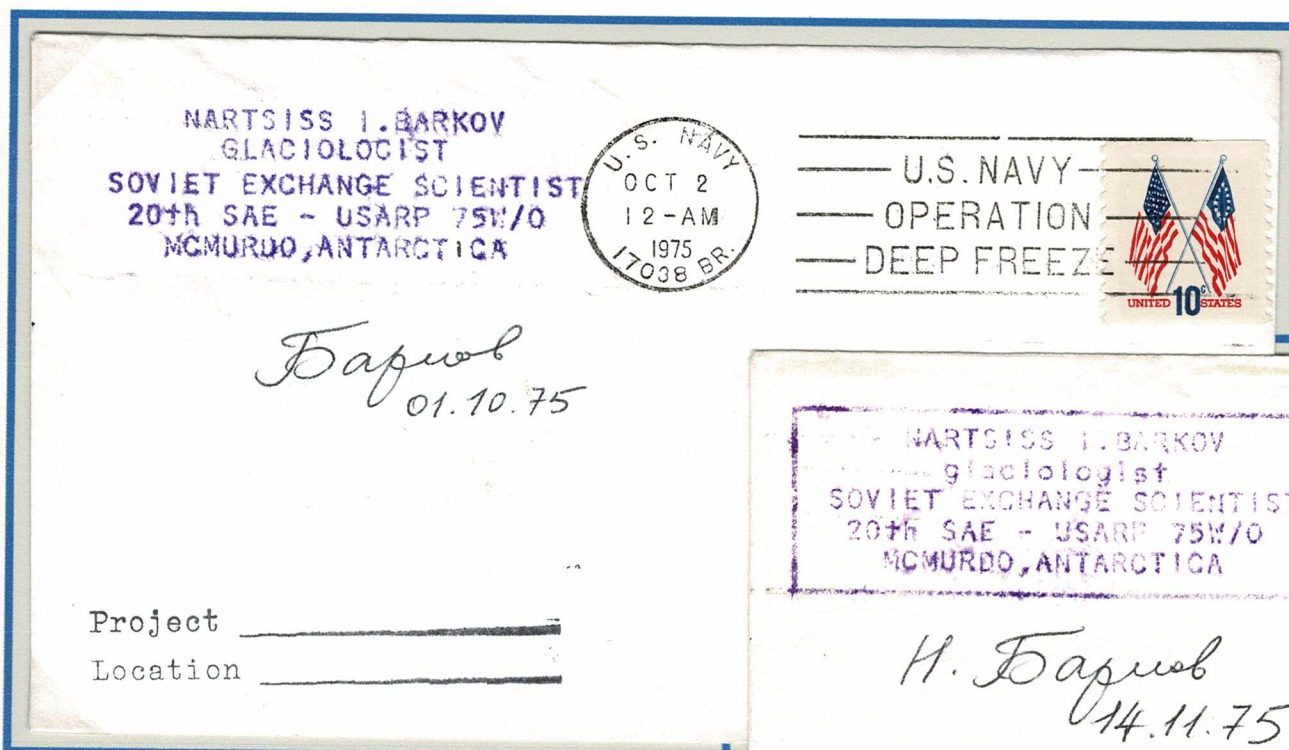


"Barkov 01.10.75"

with USARP cachet

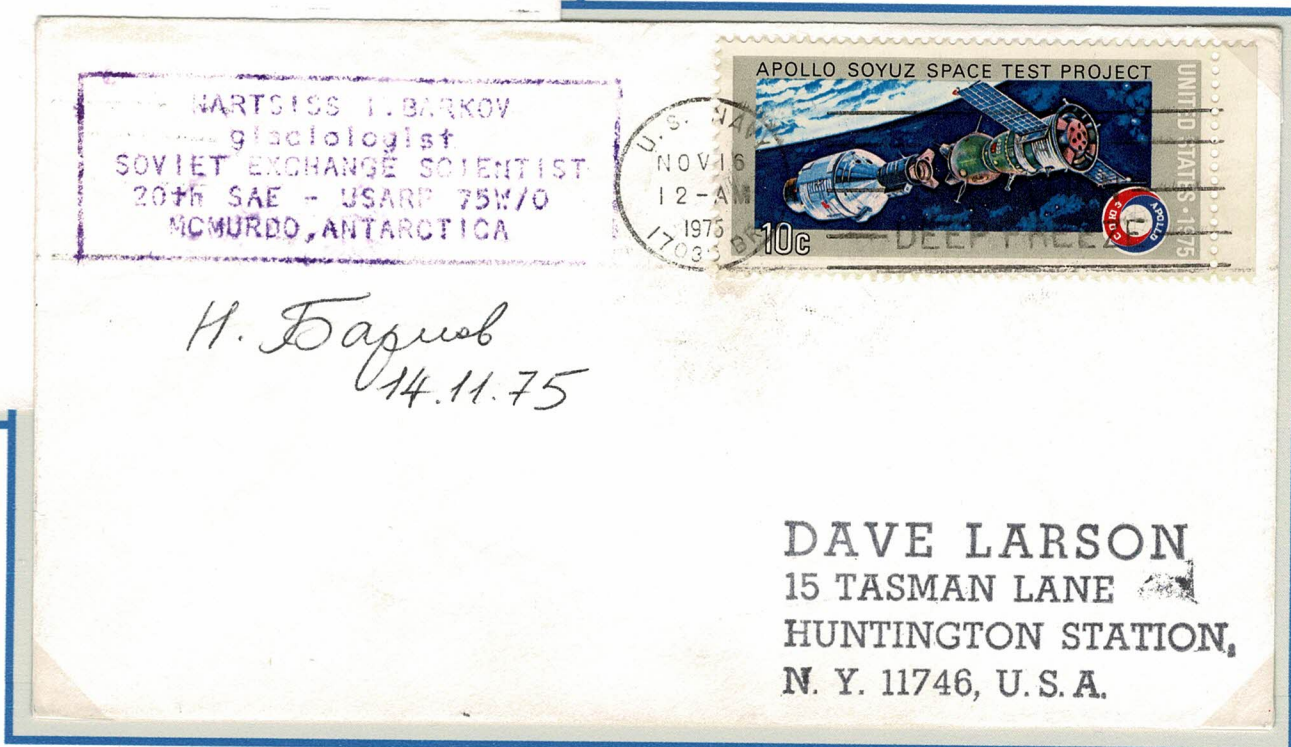
and US Navy 17038 -
McMurdo cancellation
OCT 2 1975

US Postal Service
MO652 17 OCT 1957



"01.10.76 Barkov" with cachet
"Nartsiss I Barkov Glaciologist Soviet
Exchange Scientist 20th SAE - USARP 75W/0
McMurdo Antarctica"

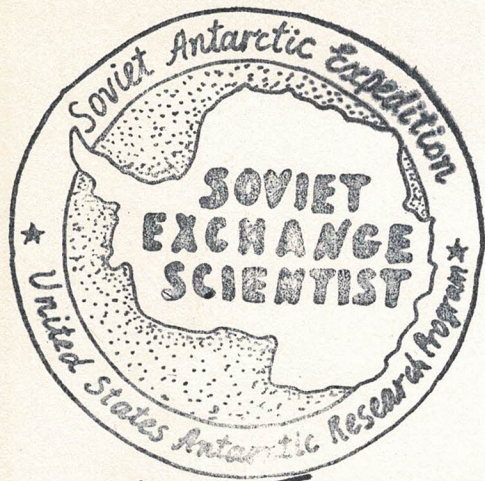
US Navy 17038 - McMurdo cancellation
OCT 2 1975



"N Barkov 14.11.75"
Nastriss cachet

McMurdo cancellation NOV 16 1975

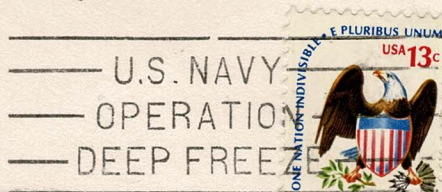
DAVE LARSON
15 TASMAN LANE
HUNTINGTON STATION,
N. Y. 11746, U. S. A.



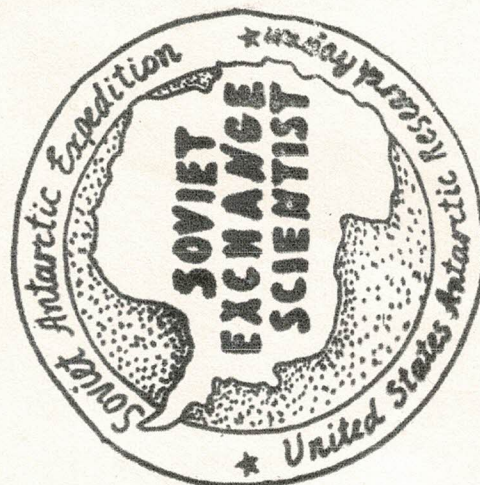
H. Barkov
30.12.75



17.01.76
Барков



Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet
with Mirnyy 13.2.76



"17.01.76 Barkov" with Soviet Exchange
Scientist cachet and
McMurdo cancellation JAN 27 1976

Mr. D. RICHTER,
BOX 113, REDCLIFFE P.O.,
QLD., AUSTRALIA, 4020

Dr Edward Lysakov SAE-21 at McMurdo Station 1976-77

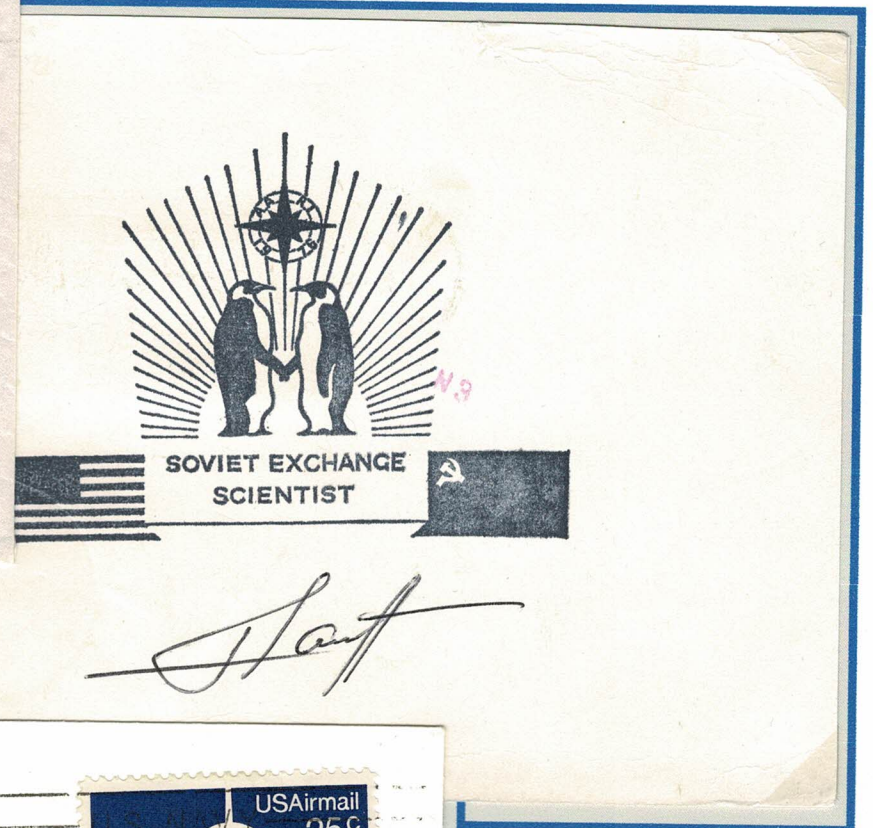
Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Edward Lysakov, an AARI meteorologist was the USSR exchange scientist at McMurdo Station during the 1976 winter. He had a personal cachet made with 1976 and AARI, greeting penguins and flags of USA and USSR known in black and blue and with or without his signature and date. Lysakov was the exchange scientist with SAE-24 to McMurdo 1978-80.



Signed & Dated Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet with
US Navy 17038 – McMurdo Station SEP 5 [1976]

Signed & Dated Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet with
US Navy 17038 – McMurdo Station OCT 20 [1976].

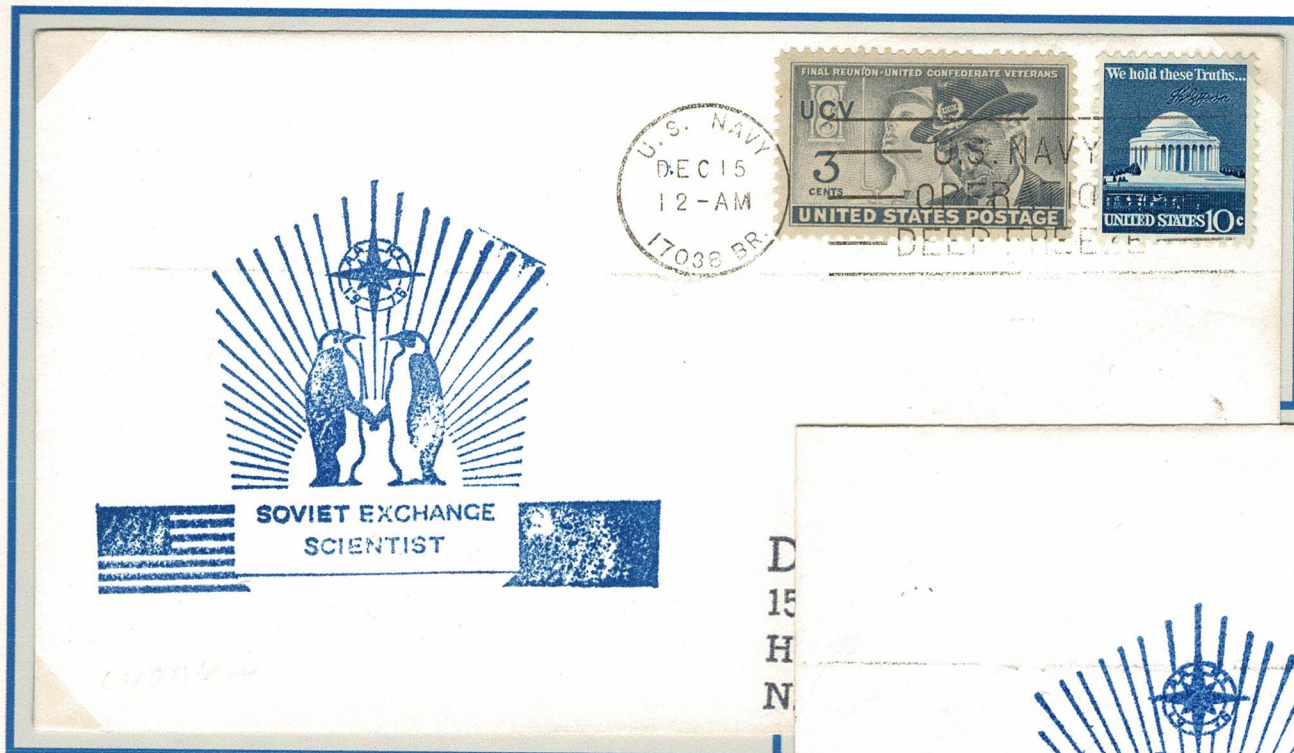


McMurdo NOV 13 [1976]



Dr Edward Lysakov SAE-21 at McMurdo Station 1976-77

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base



Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet

US Navy 17038 - McMurdo Station
DEC 15 [1976]

Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet
US Navy 17038 - McMurdo Station
DEC 28 [1976]

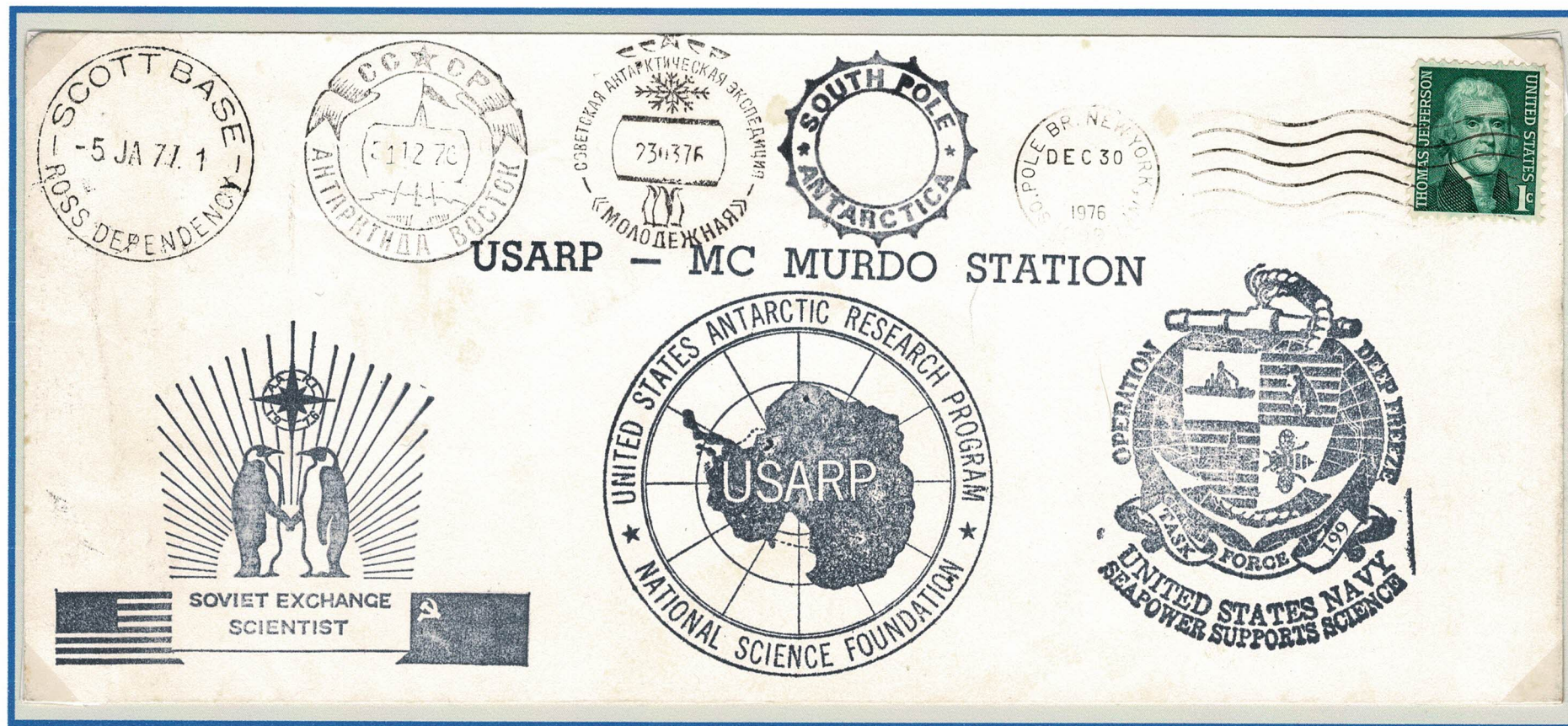


ASPP
P. O. BOX 236
CALVERTON, N. Y. 11933



Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet with US Navy 17038 - McMurdo Station JAN 2 1977.
Cover also has Dr A N Zaitzev name and address cachet [Exchange scientist from SAE-22]

Soviet Exchange Scientist cachet of Dr E Lysakov.



USARP McMurdo cachet; USARP circular cachet; Molodezhnaya 23.03.76; South Pole DEC 30 1976; Vostok 31.12.76 – Flight Cover.
Scott Base Ross Dependency 5 JA 77; South Pole cachet; USARP South Pole cachet of Holmes & Naver [on reverse];
Operation Deepfreeze Task Force 199

The photo at right was taken at Vostok on 28 December 1976, and was published in the March 1977 Antarctic Journal.

Left to right,

- Ralph Johnson, USGS (1976 Vostok winter-over,
- Michael Fancher, Stanford (1977 Vostok winter-over);
- Rob Flint, Stanford (1974 Vostok winter-over; also Byrd 1964 and Plateau 1966);
- Alex Zaitsev winter-over Pole Station;
- Edward Lysakov, USSR Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (McMurdo 1976 winter-over exchange scientist).



Dr Alexander N. Zaitzev SAE-22 at South Pole Station 1977-78

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Alexander Zaitsev, a Soviet geomagnetologist was the Exchange scientist who spent the winter of 1977 at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station with 20 Americans and two New Zealanders. He was one of 5 licensed ham radio operators at the Station.

Zaitsev had a name & address stamp that is seen on collector mail. The letter below shows that his special personal cachet was designed later.

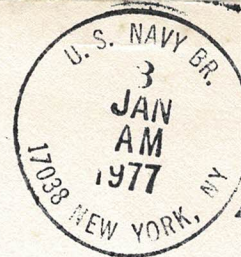
Dr A N Zaitsev Address stamp
Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station

Dr Lyzakov [1976] Exchange cachet

South Pole JAN 3 1977

Received Buenos Aires 24 MR 77

Dr. A. N. Zaitzev
Soviet Exchange Scientist, USARP 1977
Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station
FPO, San Francisco, Cal 96692, USA



Demetrio VOZNESENSKI

Larrazabal 2870
BUENOS AIRES 39

A R G E N T I N A



Dear sir,

SOVIET EXCHANGE
SCIENTIST

I am next

collectors may write me request to make a cachet on envelopes.
I am also collector and in my turn I would like to ask them to
help me to collect polar envelopes. I think it easy to do if some
body will publish information about my interest in the American
Philatelic Society magazine and in bulletin of American Society
of Polar Philatelists. *and it will be done.*

~~So I ask you assist me and if possible, to do that. And send me
as a samples old issues such magazines, please.~~

Beside that I have 2x50 envelopes of the 22nd Soviet Antarctic
expedition which was stamped at Vostok station. Each envelope
available per 1 \$ or 6 IRC. *+ SAE with back address.* The size is 18 per 10 cm.

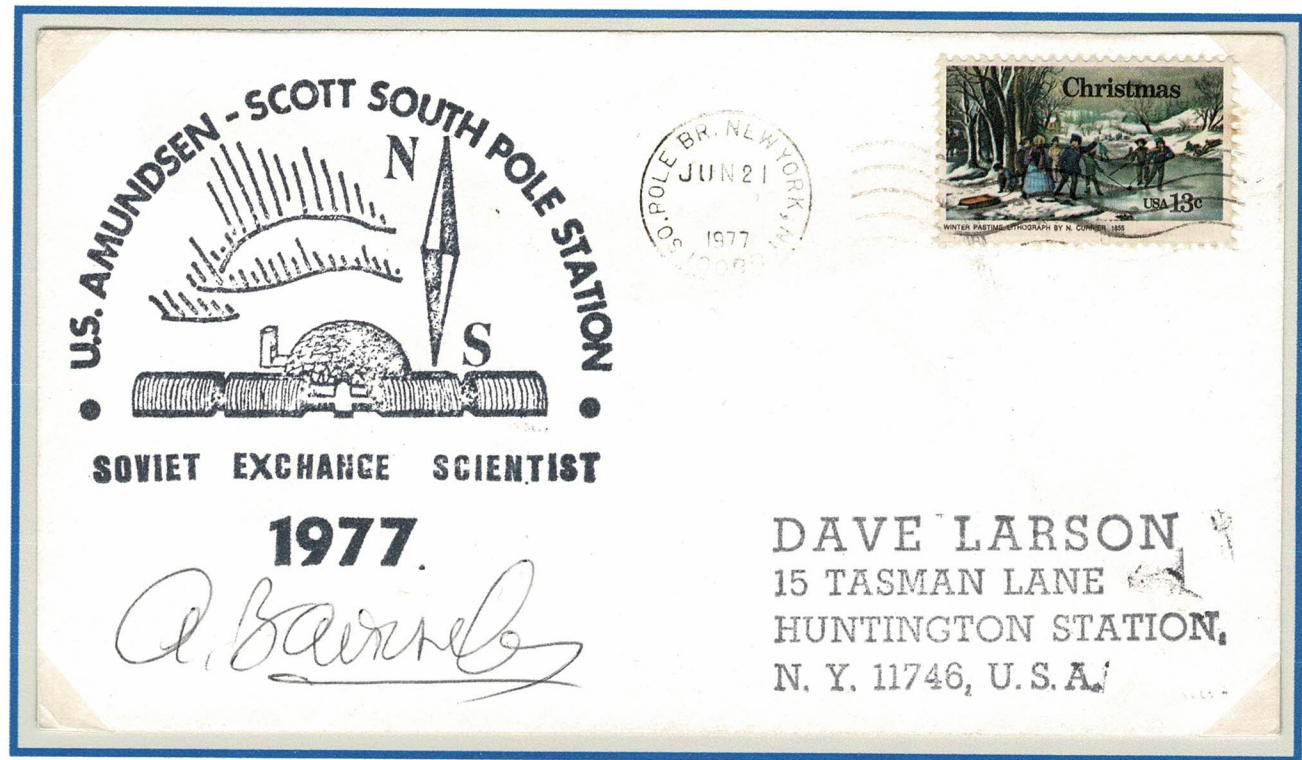
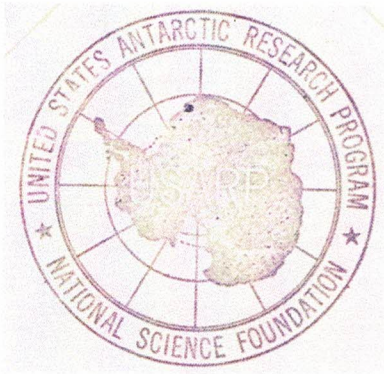
In near future my original cachet will be ready and I will send
it to you later on my own envelope.

Best regards,

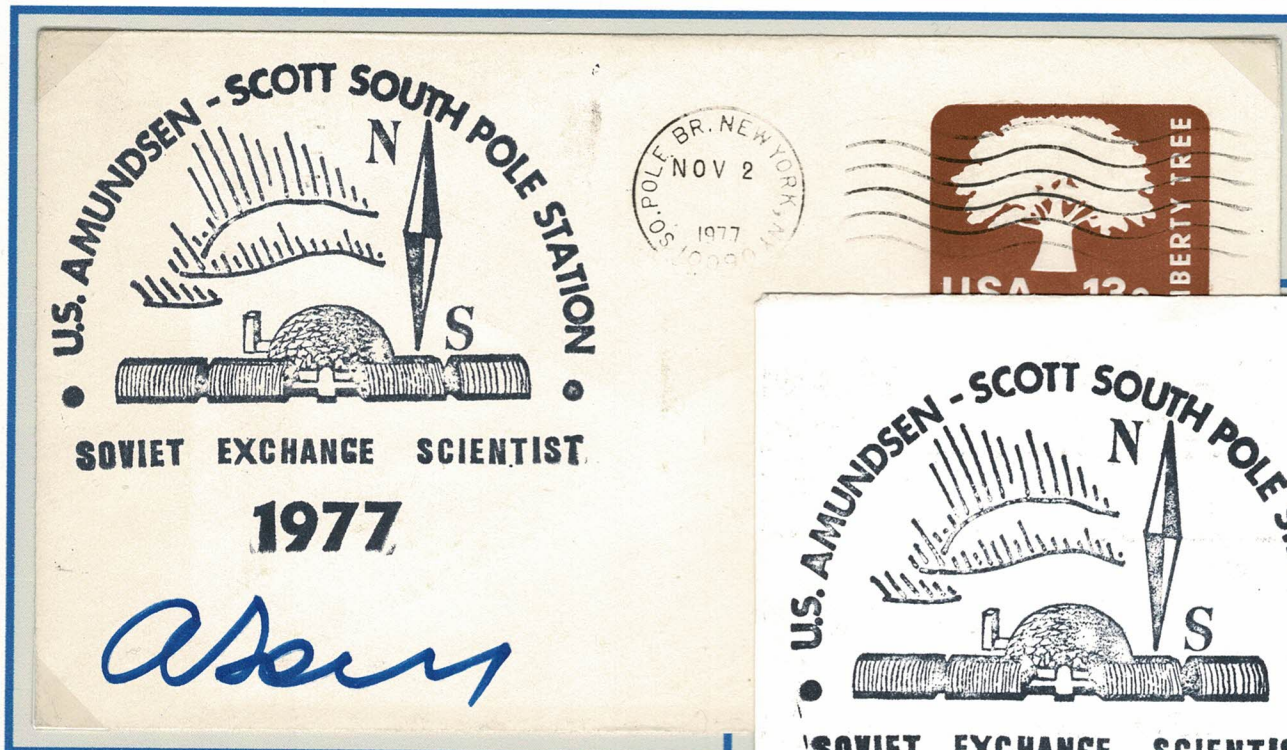
A.N.Zaitzev

Zaitzev had a special personal cachet made inscribed "US Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station Soviet Exchange Scientist 1977"
Known in Black with Signature and South Pole dates JUN 21 - Nov 2 1977

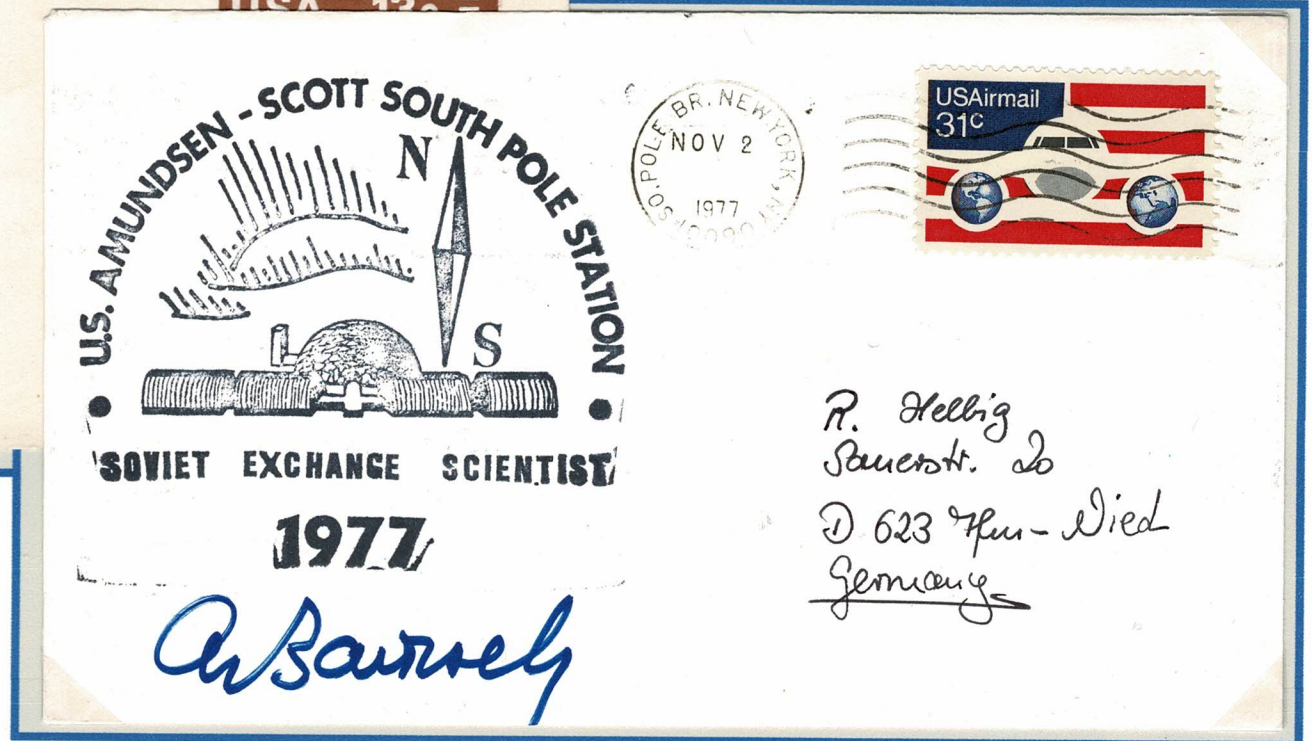
Soviet Exchange cachet with
A Zaitzev signature from South Pole
JUN 21 1977
USARP cachet on back



DAVE LARSON
15 TASMAN LANE
HUNTINGTON STATION,
N. Y. 11746, U. S. A.



Soviet Exchange cachet with A Zaitzev
signature from South Pole NOV 2 1977



R. Helbig
Sauerstr. 2
D 623 Hün-Wied
Germany

Zaitzev's special personal cachet inscribed "US Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station Soviet Exchange Scientist 1977"

Known in Blue without Signature with 4-line Address cachet and South Pole dates JAN 7 - JAN 11 1978

Soviet Exchange
Cachet [in blue]

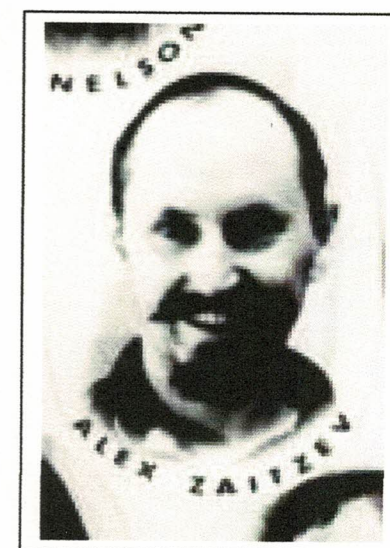
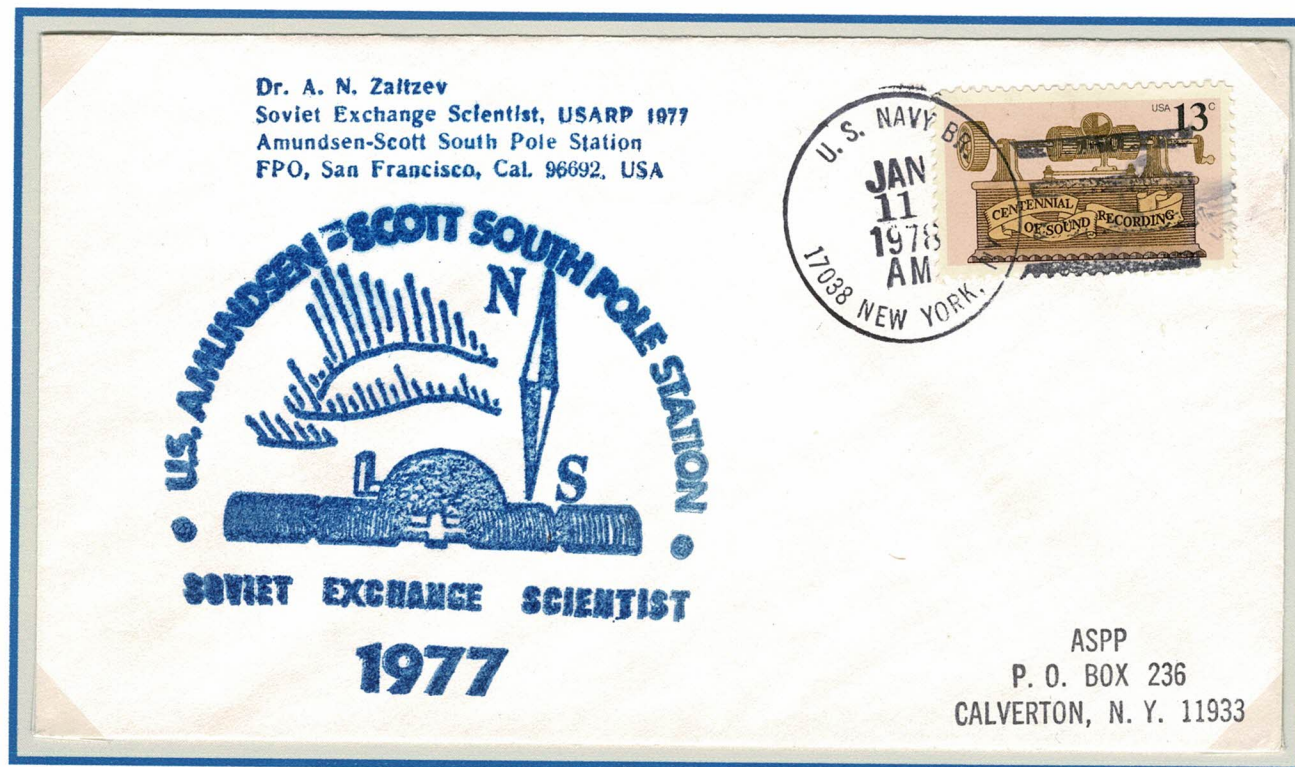
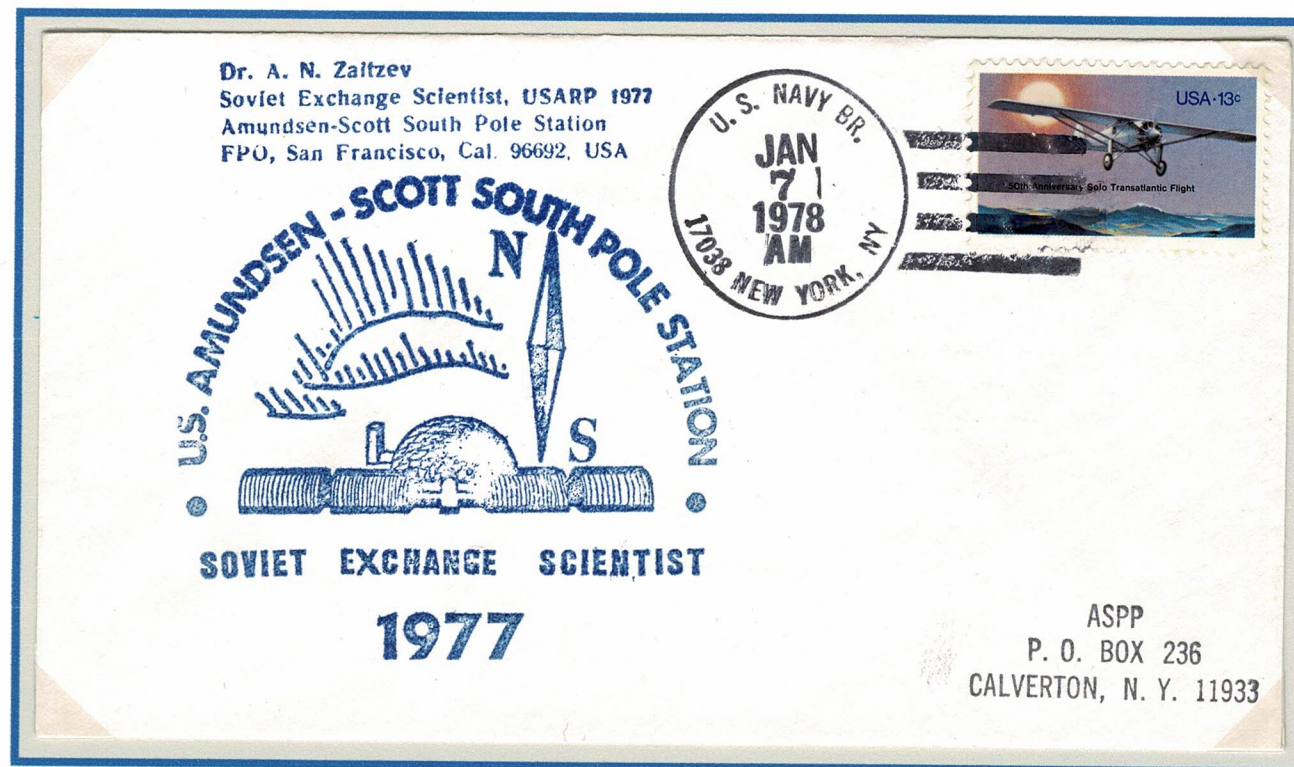
with Dr A N Zaitzev
address from

South Pole JAN 7 1978

Soviet Exchange
Cachet [in blue]

with Dr A N Zaitzev
address from

South Pole JAN 11 1978



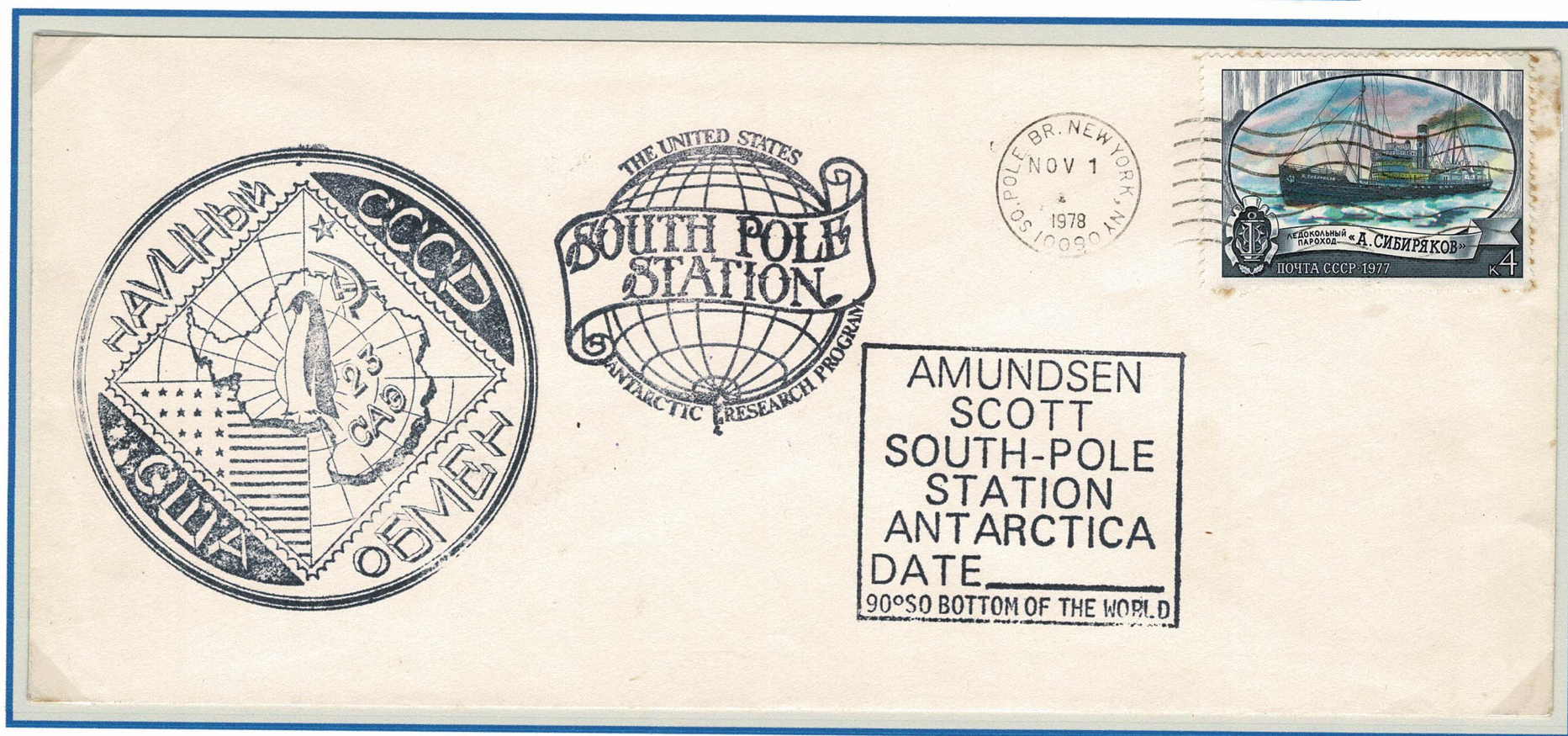
The website address <http://www.southpolestation.com/trivia/history/1977.html> has a photo montage of the winter-over crew for 1977 along with their names and designations. Alex Zaitzev Moscow, USSR Geomag Inst. of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation. [Photo with permission]

Dr R M Galkin SAE-23 at South Pole Station 1978-79

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr R M Galkin, a geophysicist, replaced Dr A N Zaitsev at the US Amundsen-Scott South Pole as the USSR exchange scientist. He was a member of SAE-23 and his study field was in geomagnetism. He was a Station Leader with SAE-27 and SAE-30.

He used a 72mm circular cachet entirely in Cyrillic characters and it translates as "Exchange Scientist USA USSR" around a map of Antarctica and 23 SAE. Known with South Pole dates JAN 9 1978; NOV 1 1978; NOV 3 1978; NOV 8 1978.





Galkin cachet with South Pole 3 NOV 1978
Signed



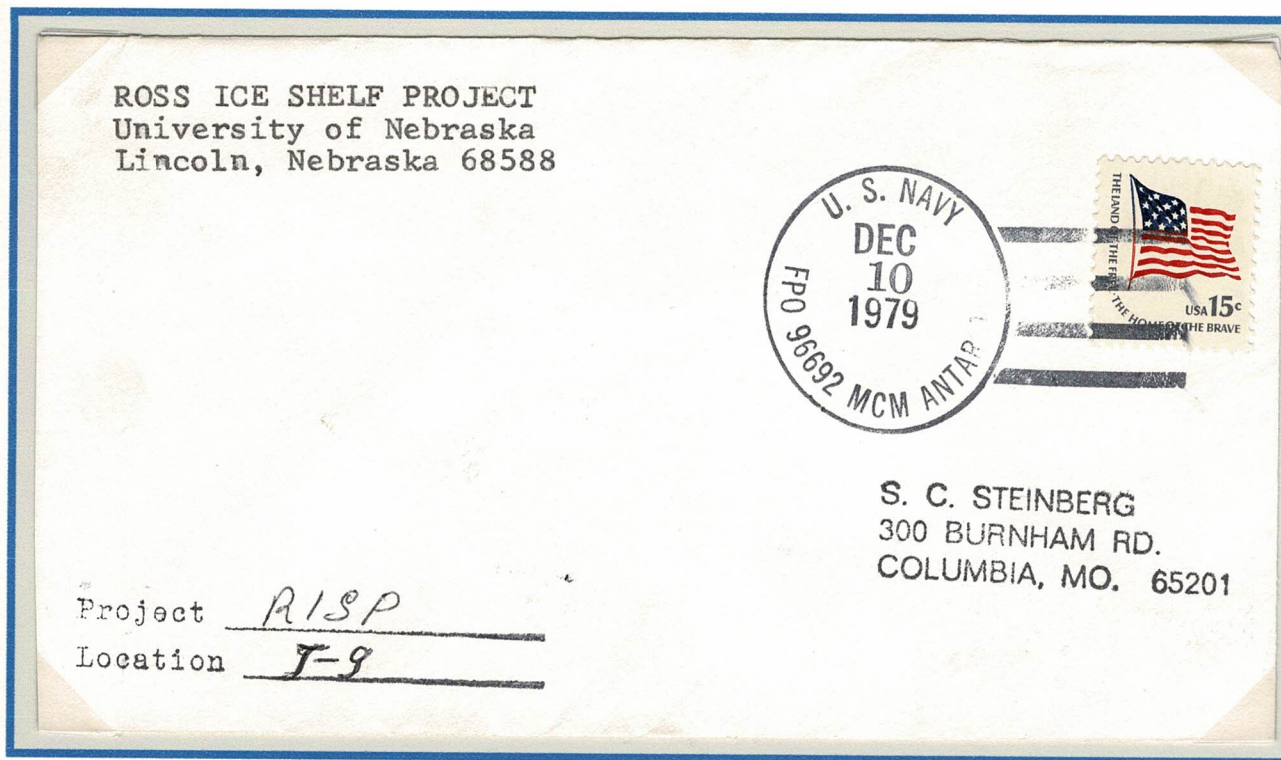
Galkin cachet with South Pole 3 NOV 1978
To USA [above] Germany [left]



Galkin cachet with South Pole 8 NOV 1978
to Germany



Dr Zagorodnov was part of the International Team of researchers involved in the **Ross Sea Ice Shelf Project [RISP]** which had commenced in the 1976-77 summer season, at **Camp J-9**, under the leadership of Dr John W Clough, assistant professor geophysics at the University of Nebraska. The Project was support by VXE-6 flights from McMurdo Station. The plan involved drilling through the ice to see what, if any, specialised creatures lived in the lightless frigid water under 420m of thick ice and to determine changes in the ice shelf thickness.



Zagorodnov was an ice-drilling specialist and authored 45 publications on his research including:

"Core drilling through the ross ice shelf (Antarctica) confirmed Basal freezing."
[Science March 1980] Abstract

New techniques that have been used to obtain a continuous ice core through the whole 416-meter thickness of the Ross Ice Shelf at Camp J-9 have demonstrated that the bottom 6 meters of the ice shelf consists of sea ice. The rate of basal freezing that is forming this ice is estimated by different methods to be 2 centimeters of ice per year. The sea ice is composed of large vertical crystals, which form the waffle-like lower boundary of the shelf. A distinct alignment of the crystals throughout the sea ice layer suggests the presence of persistent long-term currents beneath the ice shelf.

Project "RISP" Location "J-9" McMurdo cancellation DEC 10 1979 with enclosure

*"Dear friend,
Unfortunately, I haven't got much time to write more, but in short I can say that it has been a successful season for me. I repeated the measurements of the freezing on the lower surface of the glacier shelf on the Ross icefield. It turned out that in 11 months the ice froze by 57mm.*

*Best wishes
Viktor Zagorodnov
6.12.79"*

*Дорогой друг! Конечно же
мне много времени написать больше,
но вкратце я могу сказать, что это
был удачный сезон для меня. Я повторил
измерения намерзания у нижней
поверхности ледяного щита Росса.
Оказалось, что за 11 месяцев намерзло
57 мм. льда. Всего хорошего
Viktor Zagorodnov 6.12.79.*

Dr Edward Lysakov SAE-24 at McMurdo Station 1979-81

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Lysakov, a member of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute [AARI] in Leningrad was involved with upper atmosphere research at McMurdo Station 1979-1981. He had previously been the Soviet Exchange Scientist 1976-1977 at the US McMurdo Station. He used a special cachet dated 1976 and used a similar personal cachet "Atmospheric Project" with 1979 and McMurdo.



Dr Edward Lysakov cachet

McMurdo Station OCT 13 1979

South Pole Station JAN 16 1981



LT. D. McGLASHAN U.S.N.
VXE-6, McMURDO STA.



Dr Edward Lysakov cachet

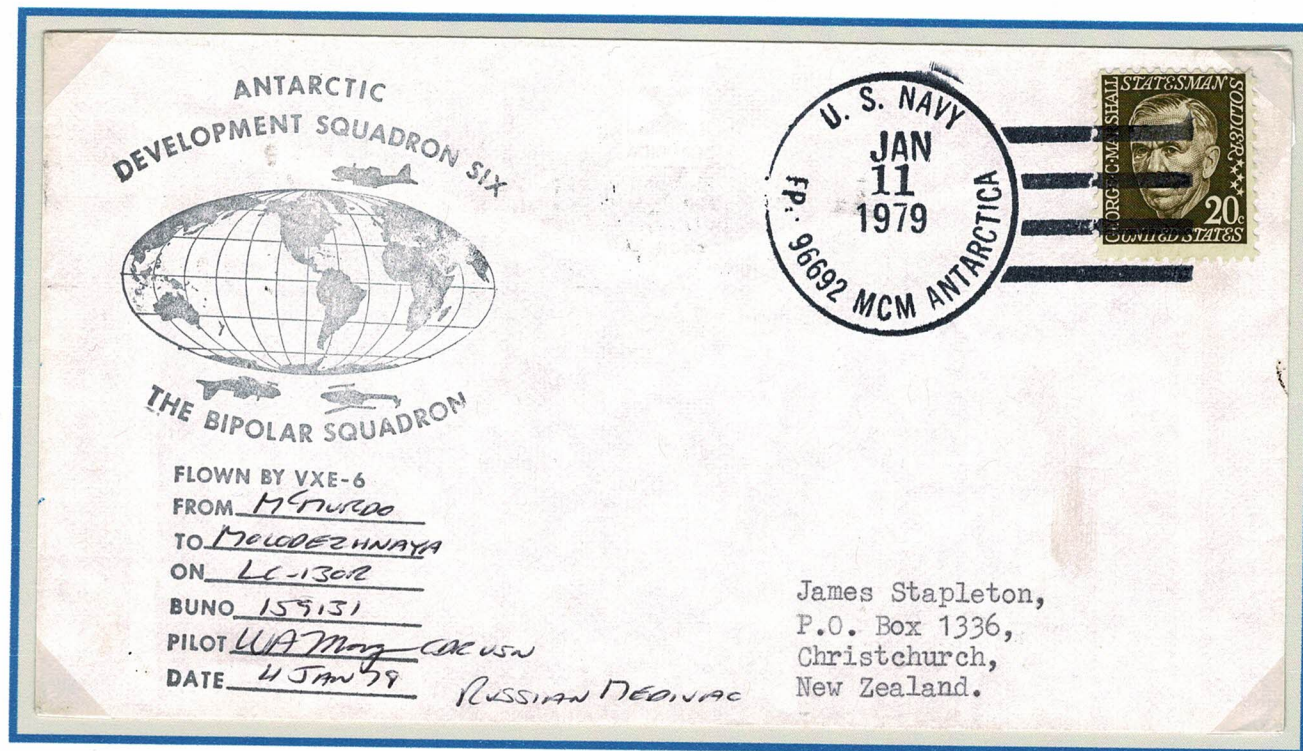
Molodezhnaya 17 01 80 to
Leningrad received 21 07 80 with
oval postage due marking

Cachet known in Black or Blue

Soviet Medivac January 1979

A Soviet Ilyushin 11-14 twin-engine airplane crashed shortly after takeoff from **Molodezhnaya**, killing three¹ and injuring 11 others on **January 4, 1979**. Five of the injured were beyond the medical aid available at the Soviet research station, and a message was sent to the Commander, Naval Support Force Antarctica, asking for assistance. Because of the distances involved, the flight was not direct but via the South Pole Station to permit refuelling the aircraft. The Hercules had been rigged for a medical evacuation flight at McMurdo, and carried two corpsmen and a doctor in addition to a **Soviet exchange scientist [Dr Edward Lysakov]** who acted as interpreter for the aircrew. Thirty hours and 11,400 km after leaving McMurdo via South Pole for Molodezhnaya, the injured were being removed from the aircraft at Dunedin Airport, New Zealand.

"Russian Medivac" VXE-6 "4 Jan 79" McMurdo JAN 11 1979



Lysakov Cachet

Molodezhnaya 27 -1 79 with station cachet and Antarctic Expedition 24 [This had been at Mirny but was transferred when the SAE moved its headquarters] To **Murmansk 22 07 79**

Cover prepared by Dr Lysakov and flown to Molodezhnaha on the Medivac mission

¹ NOTE: The Sources are conflicting as to any deaths - official cables indicate no deaths but Polar Times reports three. Soviet sources unavailable

SOVIET AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT IN ANTARCTICA

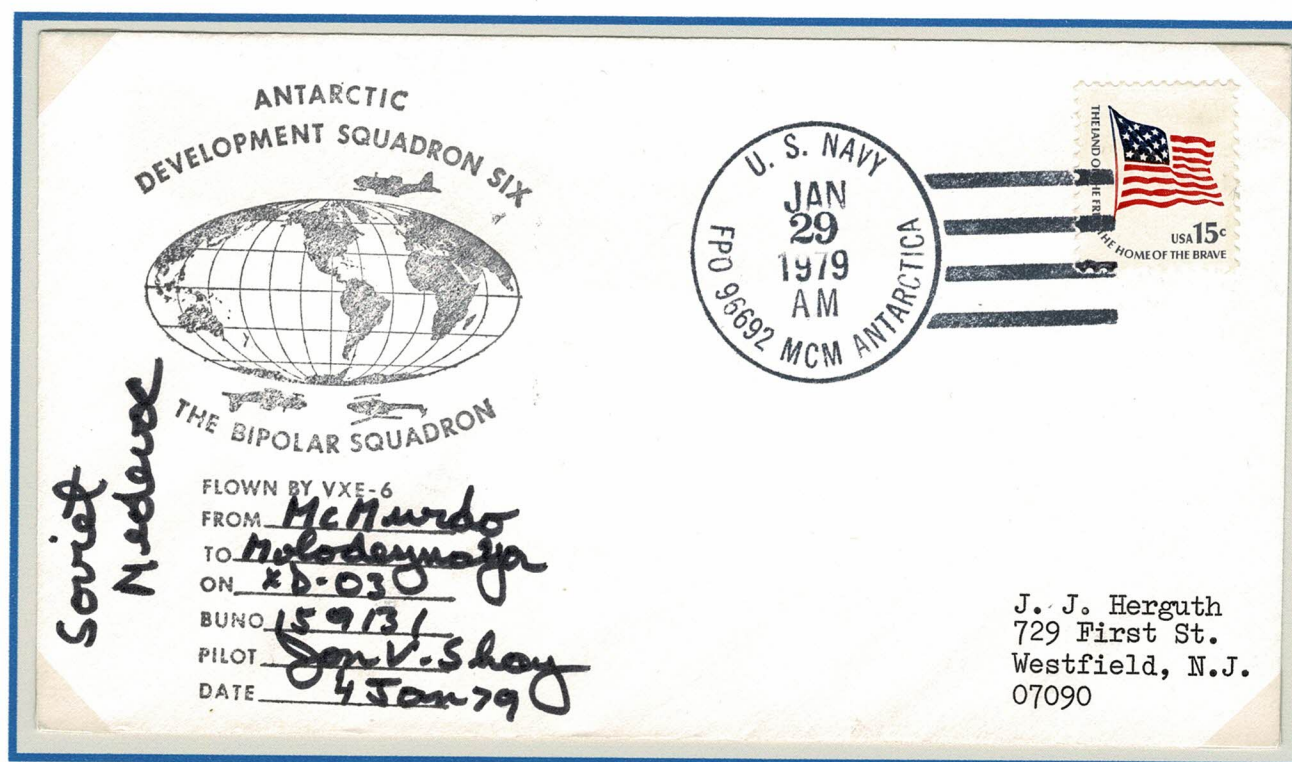
https://wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/1979WELLIN00051_e.html 1979 January 4, 00:00 (Thursday) [abridged]

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE (DTG 040043Z JAN 79) FROM MCMURDO MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM SOVIET EXPEDITION LEADER, MOLODEZHNYAYA ANTARCTICA REQUESTING MEDIVAC FOR AIR CRASH VICTIMS. VICTIMS INJURED IN PLANE CRASH AT MOLODEZHNYAYA. NATIONALITY BELIEVED TO BE SOVIET. TYPES OF INJURIES UNKNOWN. NUMBERS OF INJURED UNKNOWN. BELIEVED TO BE LESS THAN 10.

FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM SOVIET EXPEDITION LEADER MOLODEZHNYAYA ANTARCTICA: - "FROM MOLODEZHNYAYA GMS 031820Z JAN 79 TO MCMURDO LEADER AMERICAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. WE HAVE PLANE CRASH AT MOLODEZHNYAYA STATION. THERE ARE A FEW PEOPLE WHICH HAVE WOUNDS. I ASK YOU IF YOU CAN SEND TO MOLODEZHNYAYA YOUR PLANE HERCULES, TAKE OUR WOUNDED PEOPLE TO TRANSPORT THEM TO MCMURDO AND CHRISTCHURCH. WITH RESPECT, KOROTKEVITCH, LEADER SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION."

INTEND TO LAUNCH VXE-6, LC-30, XD-03 WITH AUGMENTED CREW, DOC, 2 CORPSMEN, AND **MR. LYSAKOV, A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST TO ACT AS TRANSLATOR.** XD-03 WILL LAUNCH FROM **MCMURDO** 040200Z REFUEL AT **SOUTH POLE** STATION THEN DIRECT **MOLODEZHNYAYA**. ETA MOLODEZHNYAYA 041000. INJURED PERSONNEL WILL BE MEDIVAC TO CHRISTCHURCH VIA **XD-01**. ANTICIPATE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON ARRIVAL CHRISTCHURCH. AMPLIFYING INFO TO FOLLOW.

THE EMBASSY IS NOW ABLE TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: THE AIRCRAFT WHICH CRASHED WAS A SOVIET IL-14 TWIN-ENGINE AND SKI-EQUIPPED PLANE. 14 PERSONS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN ABOARD AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH. ¹**NONE KILLED**, FIVE INJURED, INCLUDING ONE VERY SERIOUSLY WITH A HEAD INJURY. A USN C-130 HERCULES DEPARTED MCMURDO 0900 LOCAL BOUND FOR DUNEDIN NZ WHERE THE INJURED WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO THE DUNEDIN HOSPITAL. ETA 1630 LOCAL.



"Soviet Medivac" Antarctic Development Squadron Six Flight cover confirming Hercules "XD-03" "4 Jan 79"

¹ NOTE: The Sources are conflicting as to any deaths - official cables indicate no deaths but Polar Times reports three

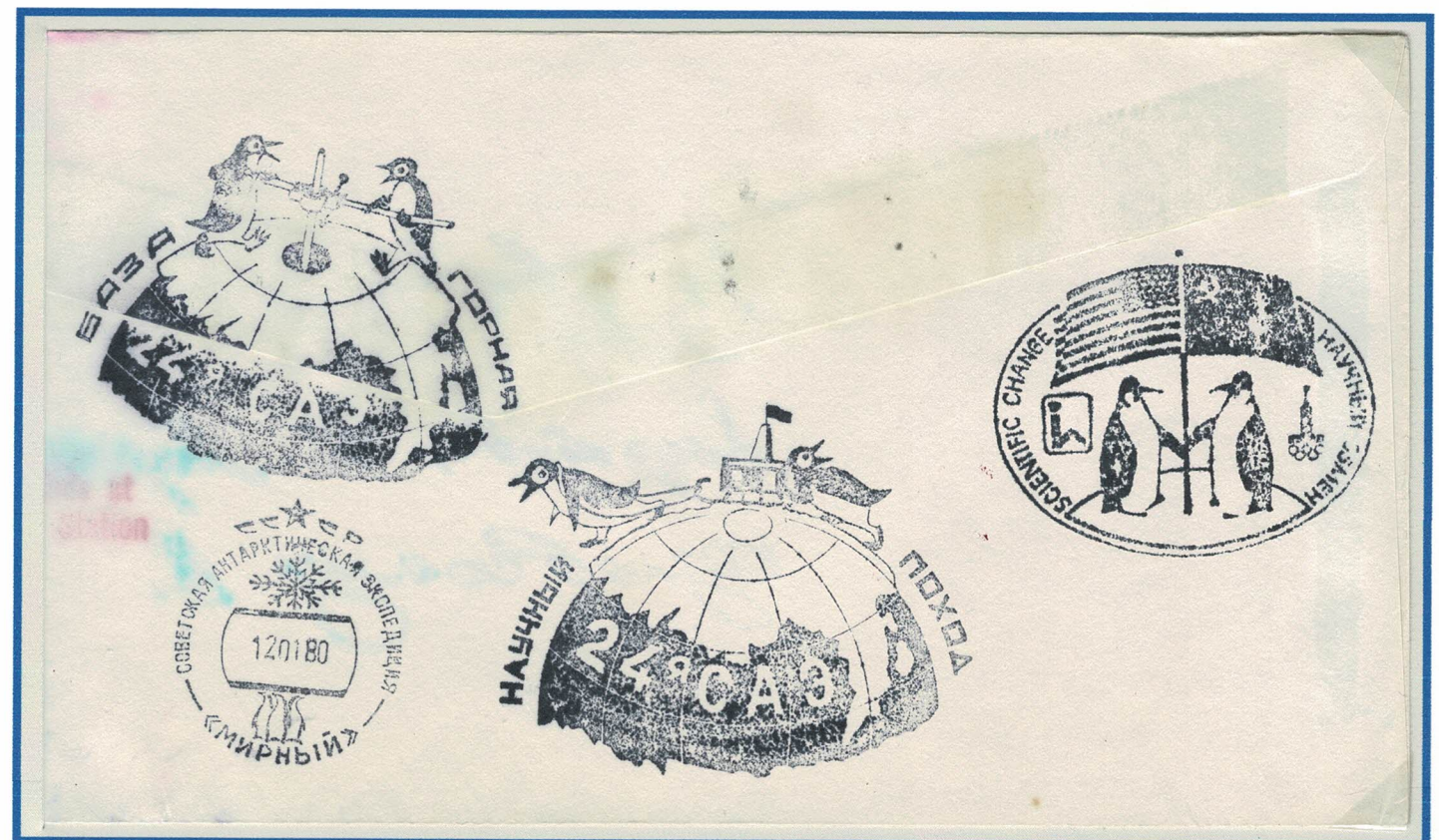
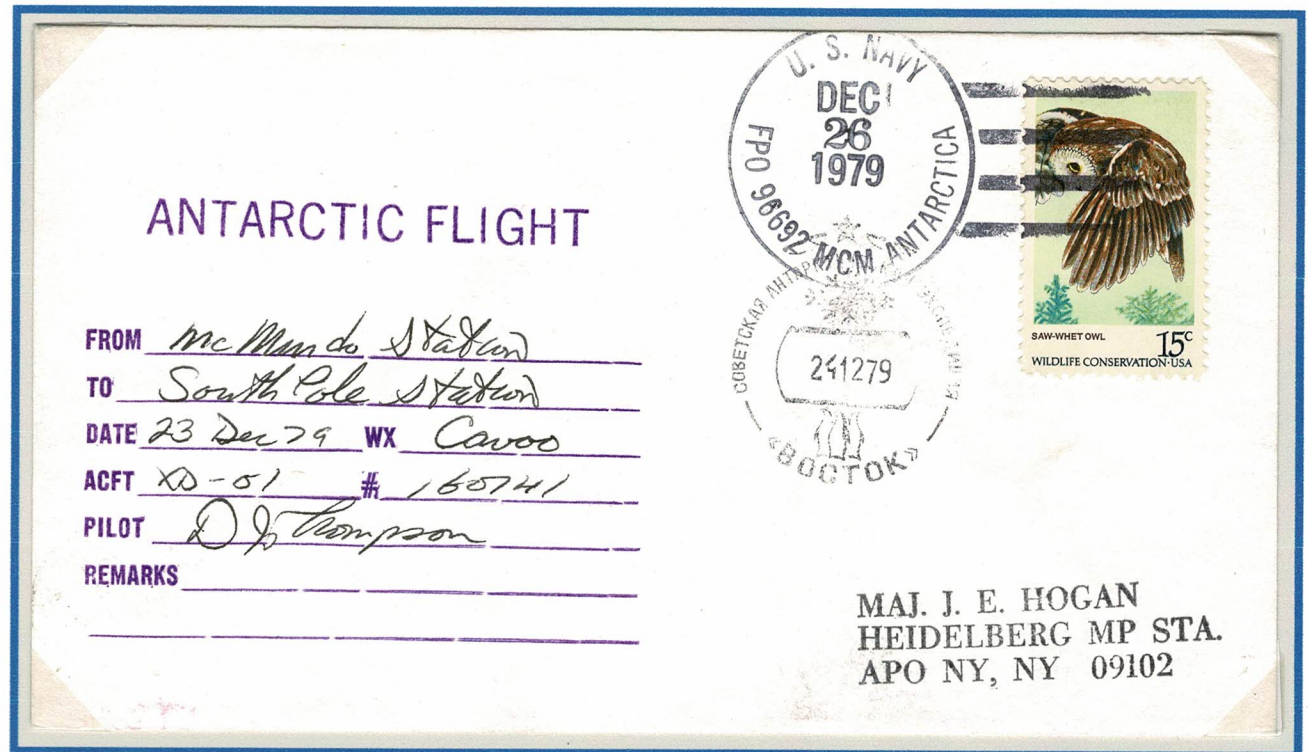
Viktor Samsonov was a geologist with SAE-25 and was the USSR scientist assigned under the exchange programme to the US McMurdo Station. He was attached to the USARP Ohio State University Polar studies with the Ferrar Group of Mountains and Mt Erebus doing mineral studies. He was one of the more engaging of the Soviet exchange scientists with an excellent grasp of English language and was able to visit a number of other US bases. He had a cachet reading **Scientific Change in English and Russian with Country flags.**

Viktor Samsonov flew to Vostok December 23rd 1979 on the VXE-6 flight to South Pole Station on Hercules XD-01

He remained at Vostok for two weeks flying out on an IL-14 to Mirnyy January 12th 1980

His exchange cachet is known with Vostok dates; 24 12 79 01 01.80 and 10 01.80

Cover with Vostok 24 12 79 and cachet Samsonov cachet
SAE-24 cachets; Mirnyy 12 01 80
With "Deep Freeze 79-80" cachet





Samsonov was at Vostok Station December 23, 1979 remaining for two weeks flying out on an IL-14 to Mirnyy January 12th 1980.

His exchange cachet is known with Vostok dates; 24 12 79; 01 01.80 and 10 01.80



Samsonov Exchange cachet with Vostok 10.01.80 and cachets on SAE-25 Stationery Envelope



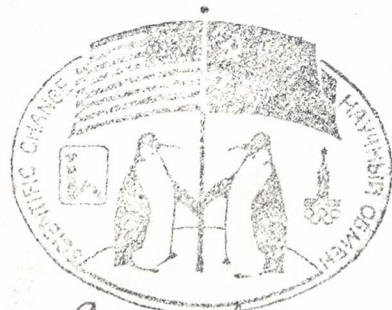
Samsonov Exchange cachet

Vostok 01.01.80

His claim to fame was an **unauthorised ascent of Mt Vinson on December 22, 1979** with Peter von Gizycki [West German also at McMurdo] - the second group to summit after the American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition 1966-67. They left **Samsonov's** ski pole with a red flag, which helped the United States Geological Survey get a better handle on Vinson's height, which was then determined to be 16,066 feet (4,897 meters). It was originally surveyed at 16,864 feet high (5,140 meters) in 1959.

**Samsonov
Exchange cachet
[signed]**

with US Navy FPO
96692 **McMurdo**
Station **JAN 21 1980**



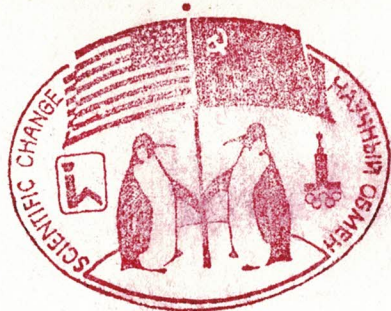
S-301. Kach



**Samsonov
Exchange cachet**

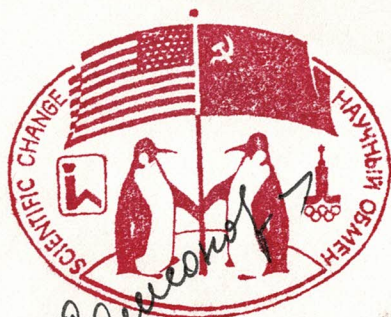
Known with
McMurdo Station
dates
JAN 21 1980 -
JAN 23 1981

DAVID LARSON
15 Tasman Lane
Huntington Station
N.Y. 11746, U.S.A.

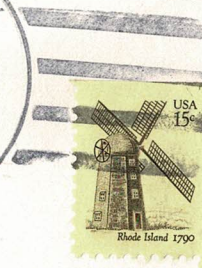


**Samsonov Exchange cachet [red] with US
Navy FPO 96692 McMurdo Station FEB 5 1980**

**Signed Samsonov Exchange cachet [red]] with
US Navy FPO 96690 [San Francisco] AUG 26 1980**



Samsonov

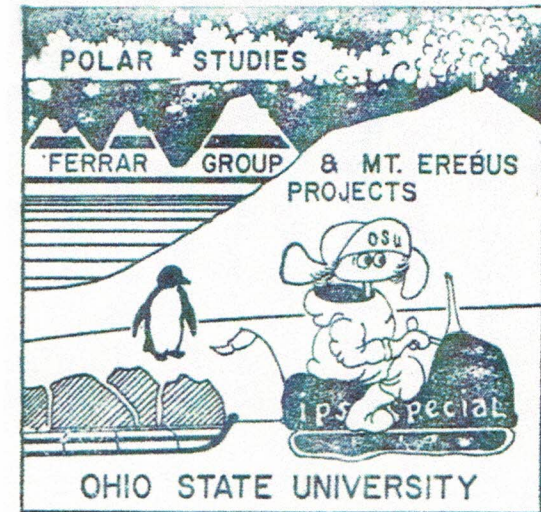


GEO. BENNER
600 E. Sanger Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19120

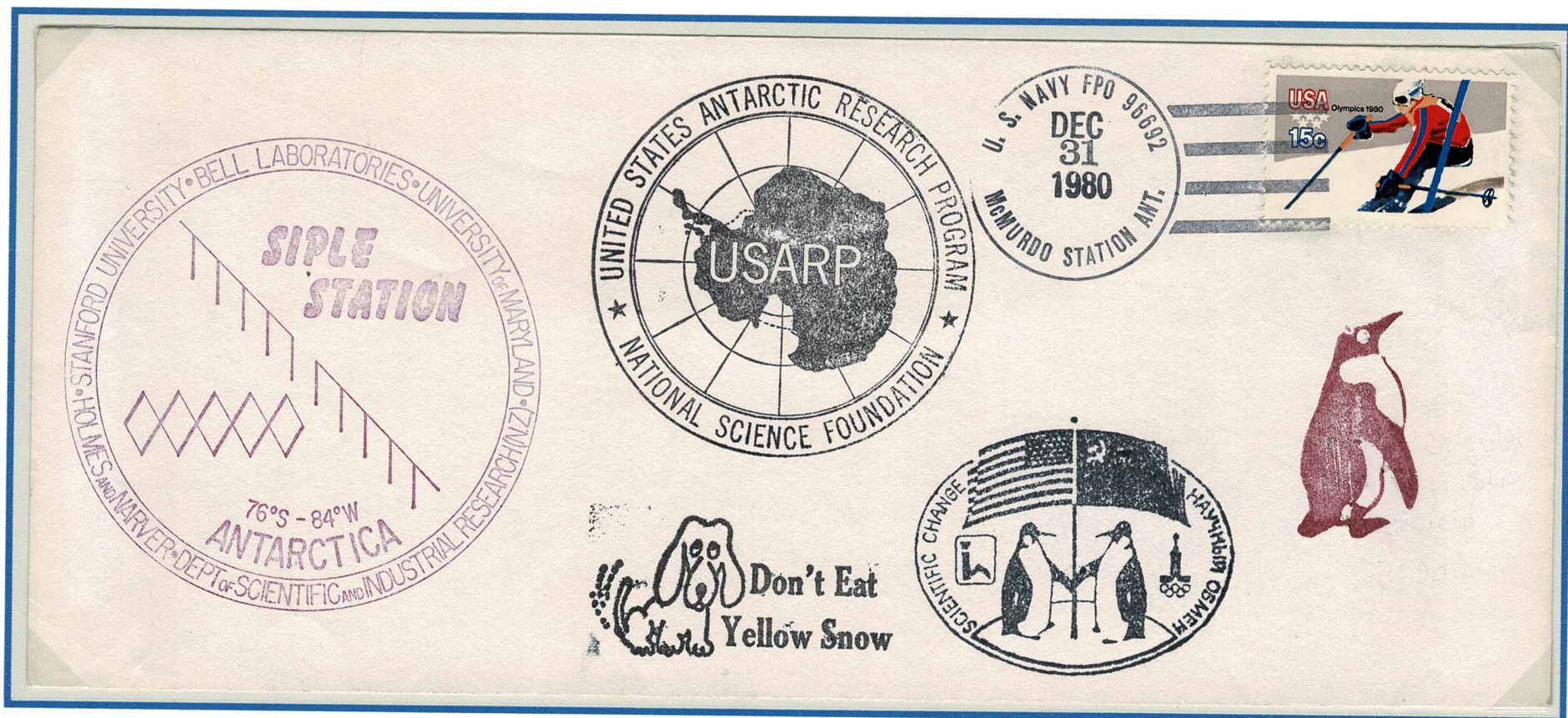


Samsonov cachet with Signature annotated "S-301 28.11.80"

McMurdo Station DEC 30 1980



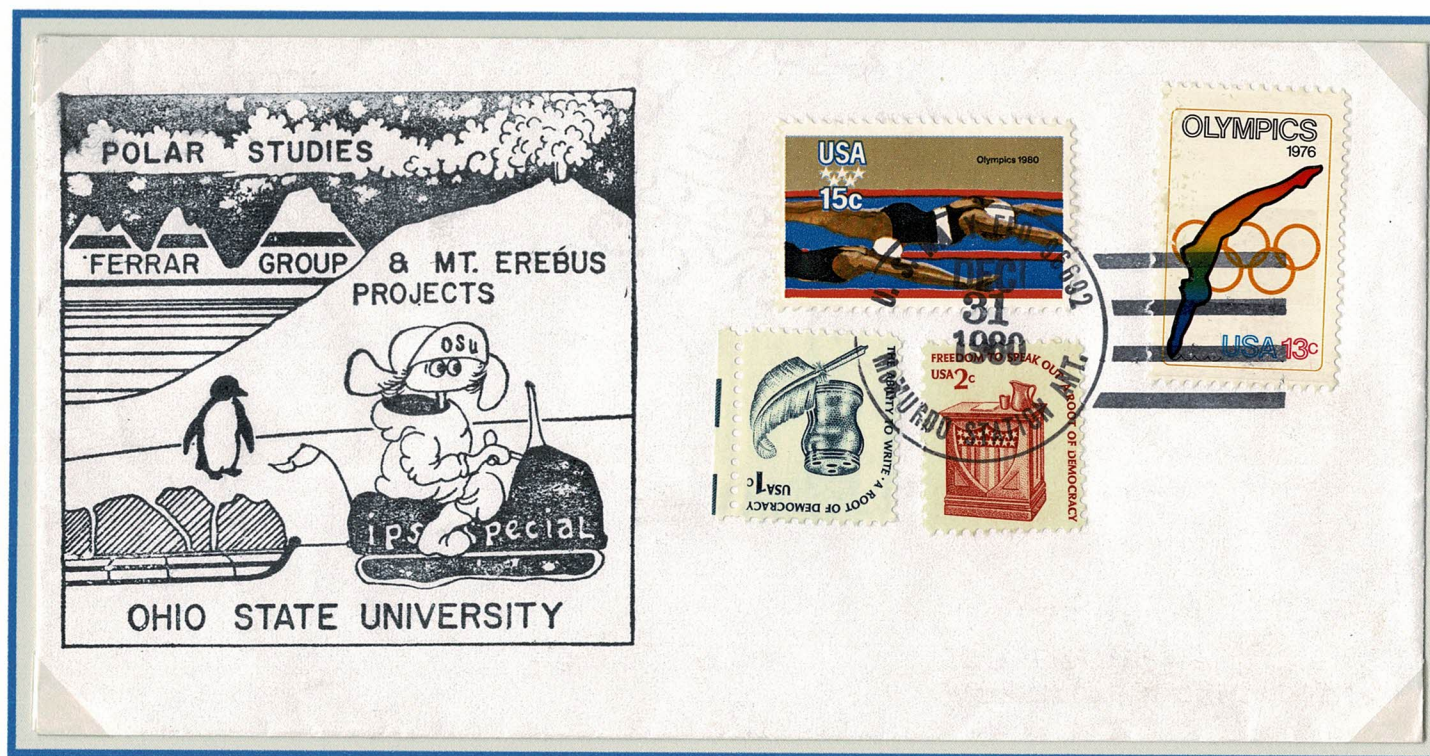
Samsonov cachet with McMurdo Station DEC 31 1980
USARP cachet; Siple Station cachet; Ohio State University cachet on reverse





Samsonov cachet with McMurdo Station DEC 31 1980

USARP NSF cachet; University of Texas at McMurdo cachet; Ohio State University cachet on reverse

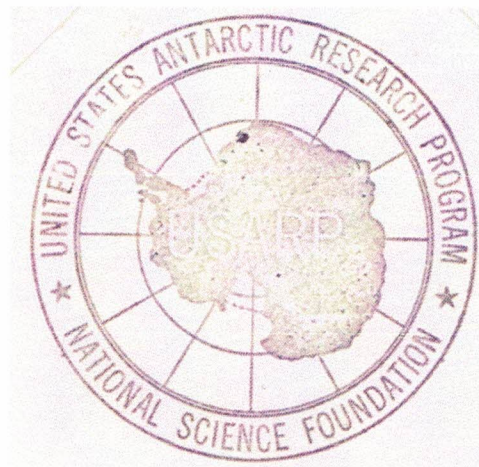


On reverse
McMurdo DEC 31 1980

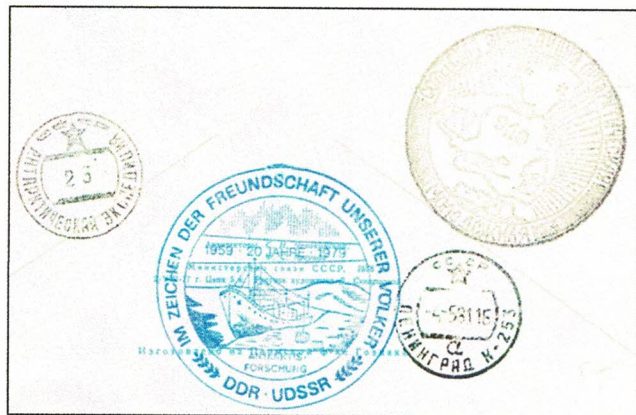
In early February 1981, Samsonov was flown on an IL-14 via Vostok to Molodezhnaya [The base for the Soviet Antarctic Expeditions]. He boarded the *Kapitan Markov* for the voyage to Leningrad at Molodezhnaya 24 02 81.



Exchange cachet with McMurdo
Station JAN 23 1981
USARP cachet on reverse



Exchange cachet with
Molodezhnaya 24 02 81;
Antarctic Expedition 25;
SAE-25 cachet of Molodezhnaya;
cachet of 20th Anniversary of DDR-USSR
cooperation
Received Leningrad 4 5 81



Part reverse

Dr Yuri Latov SAE-27 at South Pole Station 1982 - 83

Soviet Exchange Scientist at United States Base

Dr Yuri Latov, of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, Leningrad undertook upper atmosphere research at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. He was the fourth Soviet scientist to winter at the South Pole in the exchange programme between the United States and the Soviet Union. He was just 31 years old and part of SAE-27.

Dr Latov had a special cachet made for his personal use on mail – “Soviet Exchange Scientist Dr Yu Latov South Pole 27 SAE” with a saluting penguin made of flags of USSR and USA - it is seen in black or purple-red. Known with South Pole dates February 2, 1982 - January 12, 1983.

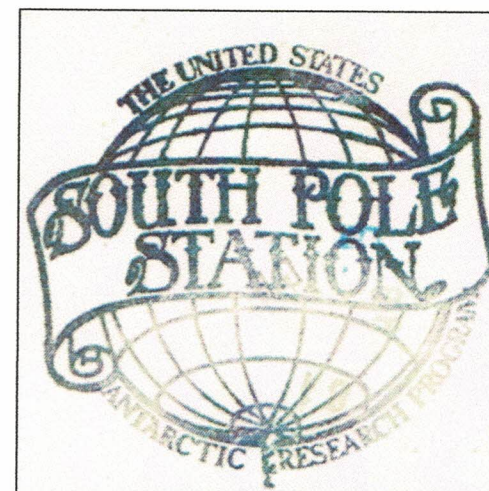


Special Service Stationery for SAE-27
[printed 3.9.81 14,000]

with US stamp cancelled South Pole
Antarctica FPO 96692 FEB 2 1982

Dr Latov cachet

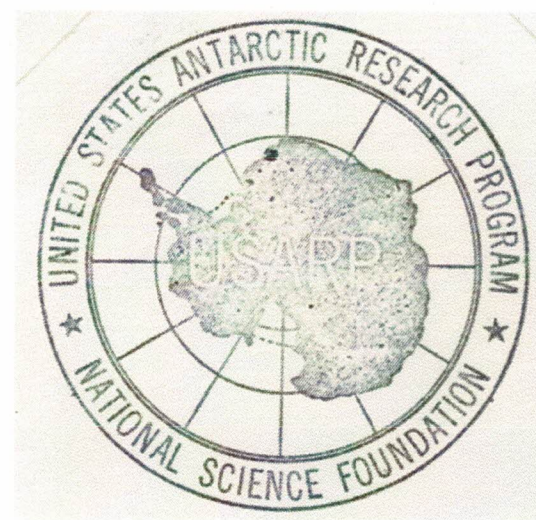
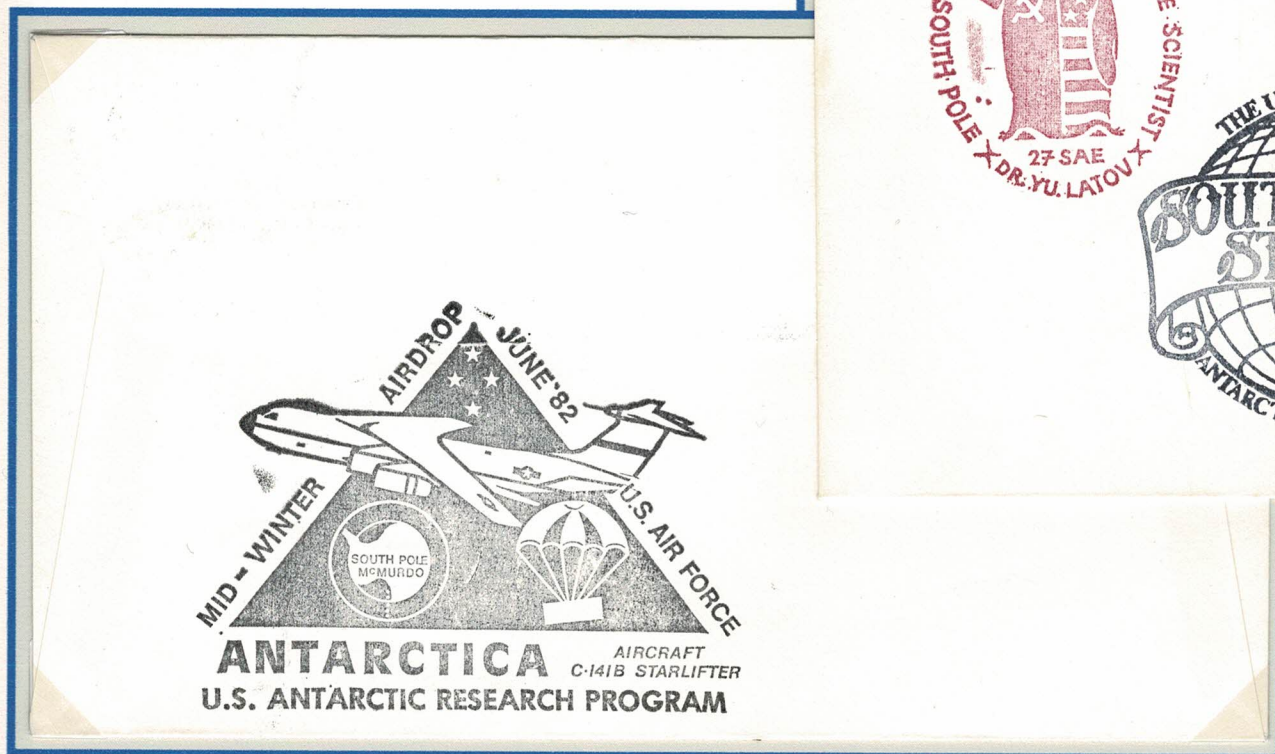
South Pole Station cachet on reverse



Dr Latov cachet with

US Navy FPO 96692 FEB 11 198[2]

Latov cachet on inwards mail Christchurch 8 JE 82
via Mid Winter Airdrop with cachet on reverse

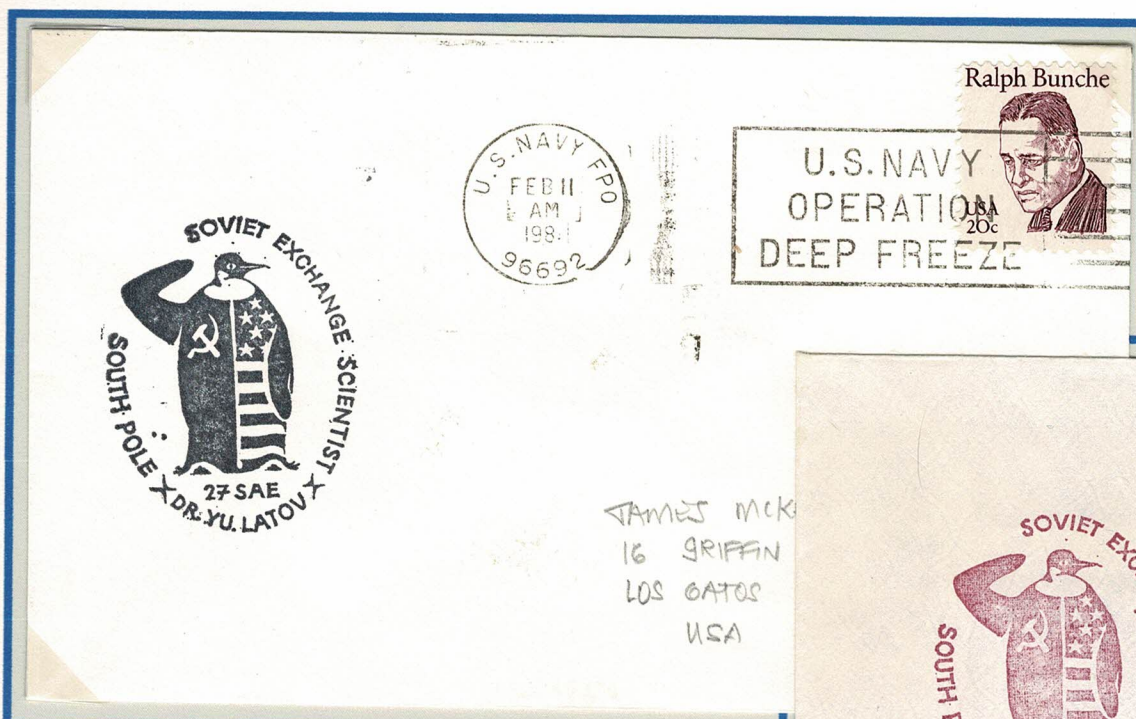


Inwards mail to Exchange Scientist at
South Pole Station mailed Frankfurt 28
II 82 via San Francisco FPO 96692.

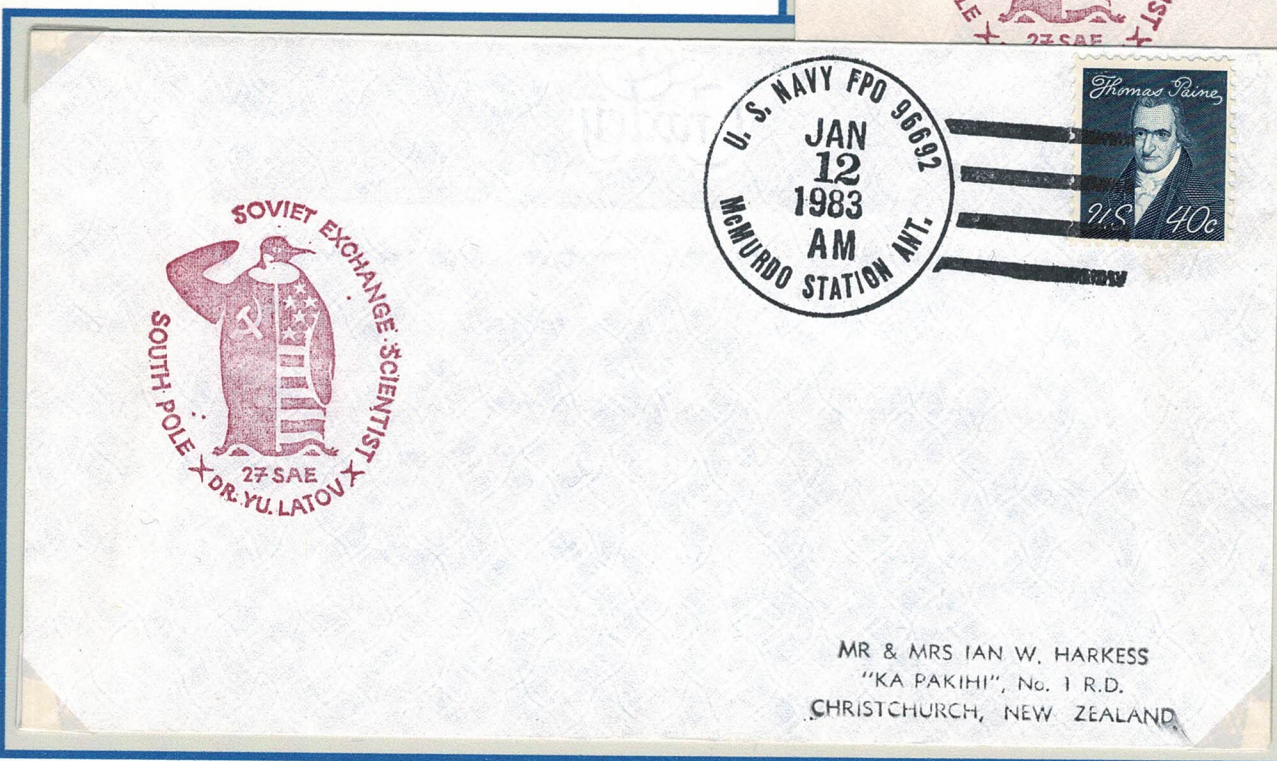
Pole Station cancellation JUN 22 1982
[Mid Winter Airdrop date]

Latov cachet





Latov SAE-27 cachet
US Navy FPO FEB 11 with DEEP FREEZE Slogan



Latov SAE-27 cachet
Scott Base Ross Dependency 4 JA 83
 [close to McMurdo Station]
US Navy FPO McMurdo Station JAN 12 1983

The international programme of allowing all nations working in Antarctica to build scientific stations anywhere, despite prior sovereignty claims, led to the eventual formation and success of the **Antarctic Treaty**. The Treaty signed December 1, 1959 under Article III Section 1b states: "*scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations.*" The formal Scientific Exchange Program between the US and USSR was in operation for 25 years with just one year where there was no exchange [1959] and one where there was no Soviet exchange [1981 winter]. It was remarkably successful. With the development of greater international cooperation, scientists from many countries became involved in Projects such as Deep Drilling at Dome C and at Lake Vostok, the exchange system was no longer needed.