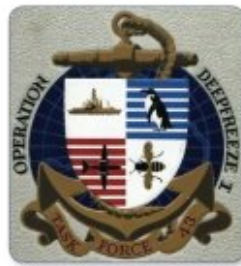


Seabee Cruise Book, Operation Deep Freeze I, 1955-56 Task Force 43

U.S. Navy, Kenneth E. Bingham
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Seabee Cruise Book
Operation Deep Freeze I—1955-56
Task Force 43



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U.S. Navy, Kenneth E. Bingham : Seabee Cruise Book, Operation Deep Freeze I, 1955-56 Task Force 43 before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Seabee Cruise Book, Operation Deep Freeze I, 1955-56 Task Force 43:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Great Book! By Richard Johnston My deceased Father served and retired from the US Navy, he was on the USS Glacier, he loved to tell us about Antarctica, he would show films in some of my classes in high school which the students and teachers found quite interesting and funny at times with the penguins. The films were lost during one of the many military moves, Dad passed away from Lung Cancer in 2007 in California: Lancelot Leslie Stanley, Jr., in case anyone served with him in the Navy or Operation Deep Freeze. Color pictures would have been nice. I thought or wishful thinking that I saw my Dad in a couple of the photos. We lived in

New Zealand in the mid-60s since Dad had been there during Operation Deep Freeze, we lived on the South Island in Christ Church II, on Shakespeare Road, if anyone remembers the Stanley Family? Happy New Year and God Bless America and World Peace! D. Stanley - Johnston
0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By john b. whalen Thank you.... As advertised.
1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. no title By Customer Having spent 3 tours in McMurdo, wanted to see how Deep Freeze got started.

OPERATION DEEPFREEZE was planned in two stages. OPERATION DEEPFREEZE I, in 1955-56 was designed to build an airfield at McMurdo Sound. Another base was to be built near Little America in the Bay of Whales. Seven ships and 1800 men participated in the first year. OPERATION DEEPFREEZE II, in 1956-57, was intended to build a permanent station at the South Pole along with establishment of three other IGY stations... Byrd station in Marie Byrd Land, Wilkes station in Vincennes Bay and Ellsworth station on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Even though Byrd was in command of the operation, effective control of the operations were under Rear Admiral George Dufek. Deepfreeze I was a resounding success and with twelve ships and the assistance of 3400 men, Deepfreeze II succeeded in the establishment at the South Pole. Initially, a support base was built near the Beardmore Glacier where supply planes returning from the pole could stop and refuel. The base could also serve as an emergency rescue site. At the pole, the construction team built shelters, a power station and workshops. Plane after plane dropped hundreds of tons of supplies and equipment to make the base self sufficient. Once completed, the construction team was flown out and the scientific team flown in to be the first humans to spend winter at the South Pole. The station was completed in March 1947 and 18 men remained for the long winter. Chief of the scientific staff at the South Pole was Paul Siple, who was 19 years old when he accompanied Byrd on his first expedition in 1928. On September 18, 1957 the temperature reached a record -107F. After 43 years, the Navy officially withdrew from operations in Antarctica on February 20, 1998. Over the past three decades, most American operations in Antarctica have been under the authority of the National Science Foundation, although the Navy ran station kitchens, stores, security and transportation. The science foundation has contracted these functions to a commercial organization, Antarctic Support Associates, based in Denver, CO.