

At the present time the United States operates a fleet of nine ice-breakers under the control of the Coast Guard. All are architecturally similar to SOUTHWIND with her characteristically broad beam, stubby length, and specially constructed and strengthened hull. Seven are of the 269 foot "Wind" class. GLACIER, which always operates in Antarctica because of her superior power plant, and MACKINAW, which never leaves the Great Lakes, are slightly larger.

SOUTHWIND was the fourth of the "Wind" class and was commissioned in the Coast Guard in July of 1944. At the war's end she was lent to Russia under the Lend-Lease Program. The Soviets subsequently renamed the vessel ADMIRAL MARKOV after the naval architect who had first conceived of her basic class design many years before.



SOUTHWIND as seen from a bi-plane in 1944 (opposite page, top) escorted ships much larger than she in Arctic East 1967 (opposite page, below). Below, she (in the center) takes on an even larger assignment with GLACIER and BURTON ISLAND (left).

