

WELCOME TO  
SHEMYA AIR FORCE STATION



THE BLACK PEARL  
OF THE ALEUTIANS

## COMMANDER'S WELCOME



Welcome to Shemya Air Force Station. This is a military installation comprising units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and civilian contractors. All have one thing in common - they are contributing their utmost toward the successful accomplishment of highly important national defense missions.

Whether you are visiting Shemya or beginning a tour of duty here, I extend to you an invitation to fully utilize our facilities. I hope your stay will be as pleasant and profitable as our hospitality can provide.

In this brochure you will find detailed information regarding various aspects of life on Shemya. This is intended to provide sufficient guidance to enable you to adequately plan your stay on the "Black Pearl."

Let me leave you with one thought. Life at this "remote duty" station is far more rewarding than many people realize. The weather may be less than the best, and living conditions are limited by the facilities available. However, the high "esprit de corps" results from the realization that Shemya supports several of the most important missions in our national defense structure.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David J. Kirby".

DAVID J. KIRBY  
Lt Colonel, USAF  
Commander, Shemya Air Force Station

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THE UNIFIED ALASKAN COMMAND



Commander in Chief, Alaska  
Lt Gen George W. Mundy



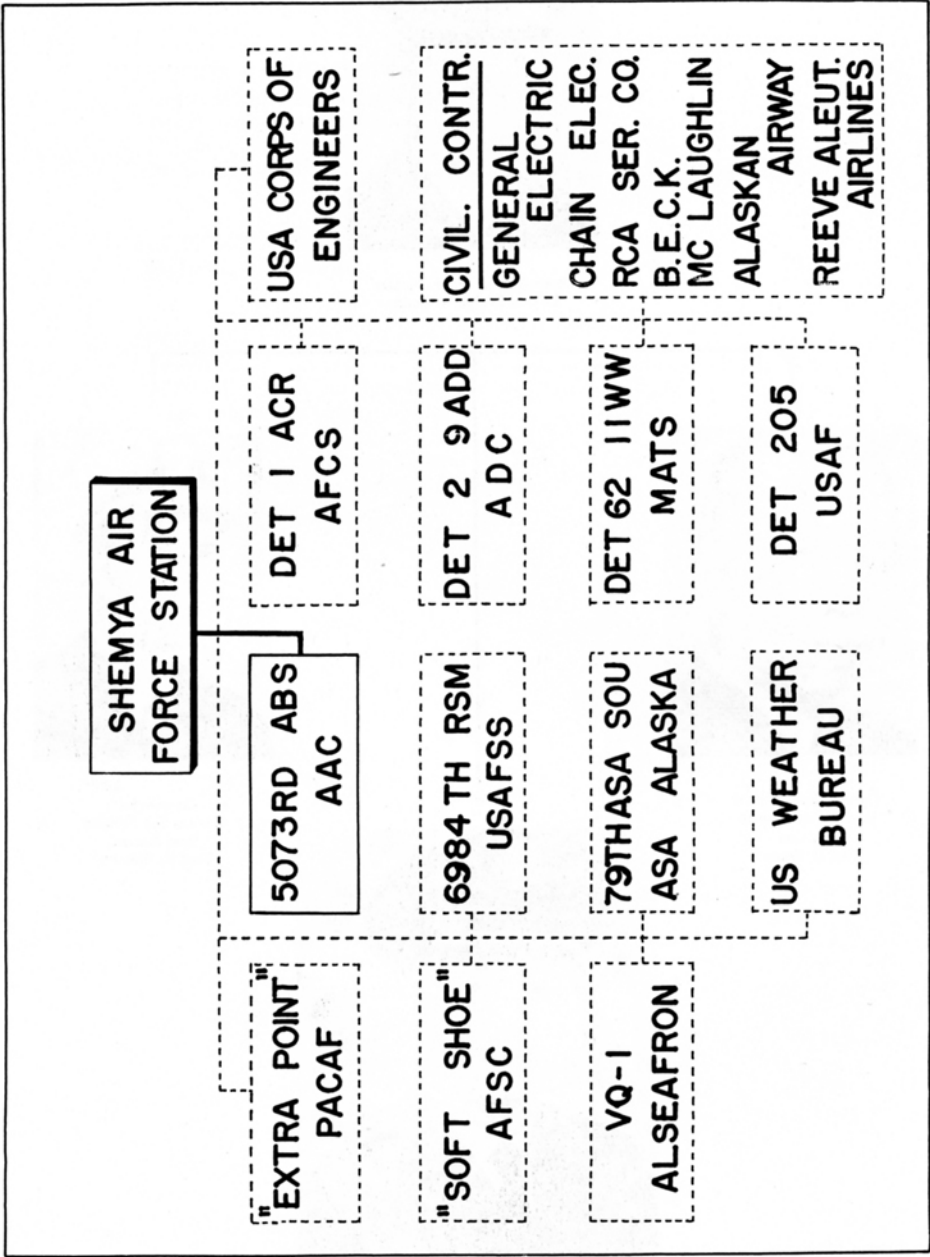
Commanding General  
U. S. Army, Alaska  
Maj Gen  
Ned D. Moore



Commander  
Alaskan Sea Frontier  
Rear Admiral  
Fred E. Bakutis

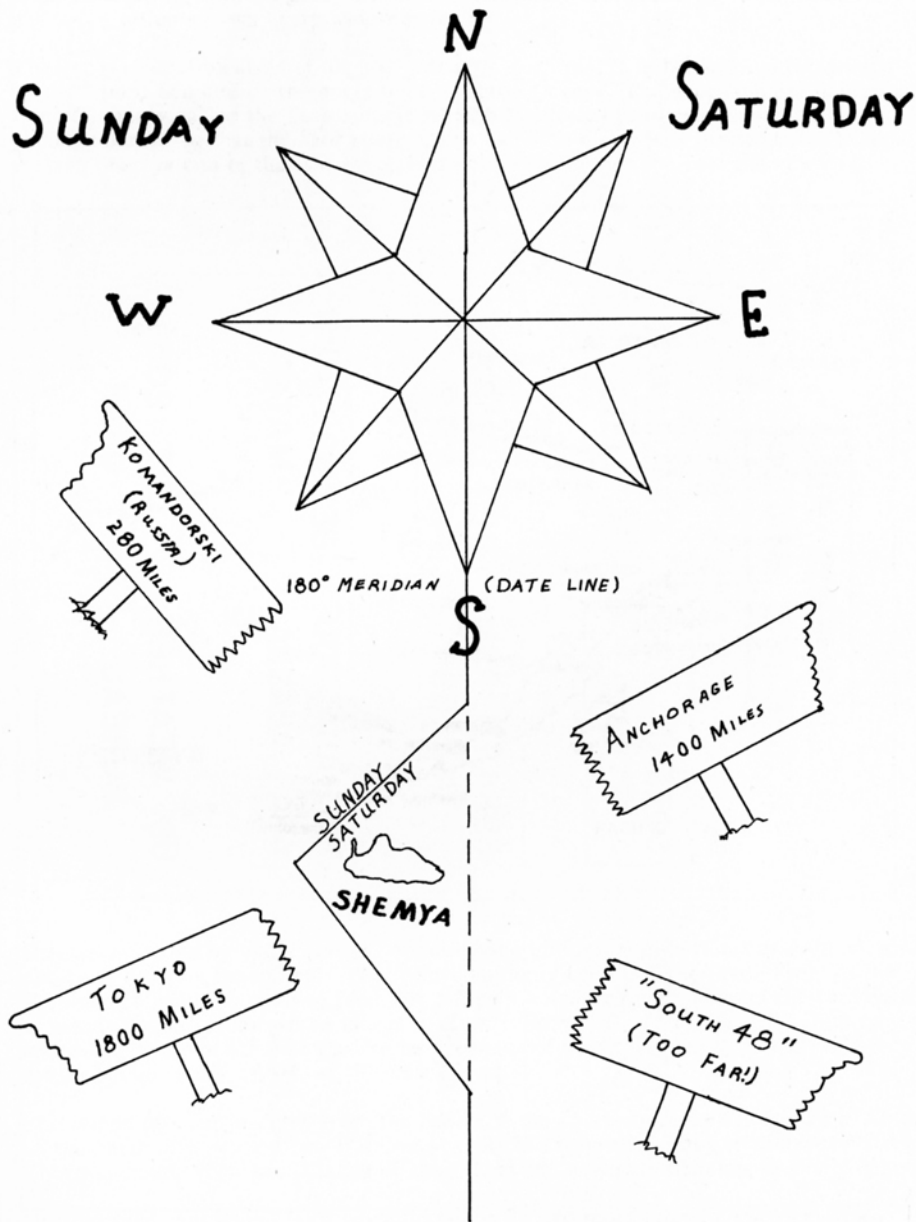


Commander, Alaskan Air Command  
Major General Wendell W. Bowman



SECTION I

SHEMYA



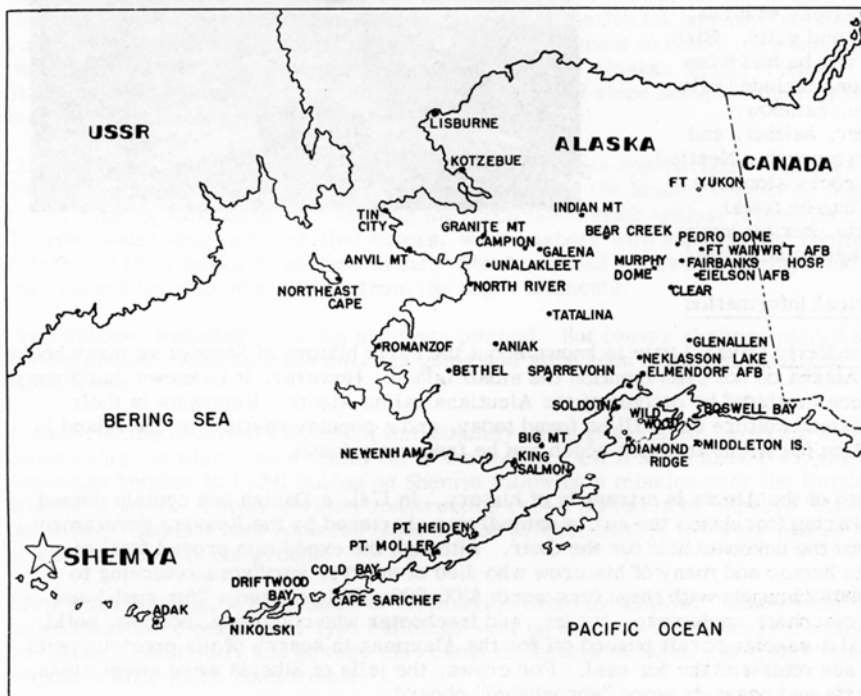
## SECTION I

### SHEMYA

#### Geographical and Geological Information

Shemya (SHEM-YUH) Island lies at the Western tip of the "Aleutian Chain" of islands extending into the Bering Sea from our 49th State - Alaska. It is the largest of the Semichi Islands, a small group within the Aleutians. It measures 4-1/2 miles long and 2-1/4 miles across at its widest point.

The geographical location of Shemya Island is such that it is bounded on the north by the Bering Sea and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. The geographical demarcation commonly called the Date Line (the 180th Meridian) has been conveniently "bent" around Shemya so that the date remains the same as elsewhere in the United States, making Shemya one of the last U. S. military installations to greet the new day.



Shemya is known by many names; some having historical significance while others are not quite so complimentary. The most commonly used is "The Black Pearl of the Aleutians," which is derived from the island's volcanic origin and not the presence of pearls. And, although the island is often referred to as "The Rock," Shemya appears green from the air due to the presence of several types of vegetation, the most common being known as "Tundra Grass."

The island of Shemya rises from the beach on the south shore to a height of 275 feet on the north side whereupon it drops sharply in steep cliffs back to the water's edge. There are numerous small lakes on the island and several stretches of sandy beach.

Geologically, the island is of volcanic origin as are most island rock formations. Aside from the lava, there are a number of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. This, however, does not completely stunt the growth of vegetation as there are several types of grasses in abundance and, in summer, a number of wild flowers. Island humor has it that there is a beautiful woman behind every tree on Shemya.

However, except for occasional, frantic searches for trees, it has long been known that the legend is completely without any basis, in fact -- there are no trees!

Animal life on Shemya is limited. There are small "blue foxes," but these animals cannot be hunted as they are protected by game laws. These animals are tame but not housebroken. The exact origin and breed of the "Shemya Fox" is unknown. In addition to the "fox," there are sea lions and seals which frequent the rocks along the shore and a wide variety of birds, ducks, and gulls. Fish which can be had from the ocean include Dolly Varden, rainbow, flounder, halibut, and Japanese perch. Nestled in the rocks along the shore can be found mussels, hermit crabs, and other aquatic life.



#### Historical Information

The Early Days: Little is known about the early history of Shemya as many books about Alaska do not even mention the small island. However, it is known that Shemya was once inhabited by natives of the Aleutians called Aleuts. Remnants of their villages and culture can still be found today, and a popular pastime on the island is searching for Aleut artifacts which can be frequently found.

The fate of the Aleuts is a tragedy of history. In 1741, a Danish sea captain named Vitus Bering (for whom the sea is named) was chartered by the Russian government to claim the unknown land for the Czar. Although the expedition proved fatal to Captain Bering and many of his crew who died of scurvy, survivors returning to Kamchatka brought with them furs worth \$100,000. This caused a "fur rush" and every merchant, nobleman, trader, and freebooter who could buy, borrow, build, or steal a seagoing craft pushed off for the Aleutians in search of the precious pelts of the sea otter and the fur seal. For crews, the jails of Siberia were swept clean, and serfs and peasants were "shanghaied" aboard.

There followed along the Aleutian chain, including Shemya, a virtual onslaught by the invading Russian seamen unequalled in that era. Moral principle, honesty, and fair dealing with the simple Aleuts was not a part of the frenzied search for furs. Aleut women were captured en masse for the crew's pleasure while whole villages of Aleut men were enslaved at gun point to assist in the hunt. Those who resisted were shot on the spot.

Twenty-five thousand Aleuts were reported living along the Aleutian Chain when the "fur rush" began, but Russian freebooters reduced them to a pitiful two thousand in the five decades of their reign in the Aleutians. Finally, many years later, news of this carnage reached the Czar and he attempted to stop it. The new American government ordered ships to the Aleutians and many of the Aleut survivors were evacuated to the Alaskan mainland where they remain today in small, nearly extinct, groups.



During World War II: Enemy action in the Aleutians began early in 1942 as Japanese troops moved swiftly to occupy Attu and Kiska. These islands were viewed by the Japanese Imperial High Command, and rightly so, as stepping stones to Alaska and the 48 states. With the Western Aleutians firmly in Japanese hands, it was necessary for the United States to move quickly to prevent the advantage of air bases from which to attack the American mainland.

American forces on the mainland of Alaska and in the Eastern Aleutians were strengthened. U. S. patrol planes began reconnoitering Japanese activity in the Western Aleutians until such time as sufficient U. S. combat troops could be made available to retake the Japanese-held islands.

In mid-1942, a contingent of Alaskan Scouts came ashore on Shemya and found evidence of a Japanese surveying party's visit, but no Japanese troops. In September of 1942, the push to retake the Western Aleutians got underway. Troops of the 7th US Infantry Division slashed ashore on Attu and Kiska, and quickly put down the Japanese garrisons there. During the last days of the Attu Campaign, Brigadier General John E. Copeland, Commanding General of the 7th US Infantry Division, selected certain of the handiest troops of his 4th Regiment to comprise a landing party for Shemya. Many months had passed since the Alaskan Scouts' visit to Shemya and it was not known whether the Japanese had since occupied the tiny island 40 miles to the southeast.

On 28 May 1943, under a thick fog cover, landing barges approached the shores of Shemya. High waves whipped by lashing winds tossed the landing barges on jagged reefs, ripping hulls open, and dashing the troop-laden craft against jagged rocks. Troops, waist deep in the chilled waters, waded ashore with supplies and equipment carried on their backs or in their arms. The Army had arrived on Shemya and the only resistance encountered was from the angry elements.

Once ashore, foxholes were dug and tents pitched. But canvas shelters placed above ground couldn't withstand the swirling gales and were soon ripped to shreds or blown away.

A construction program was begun immediately using troop labor, working 10 to 12 hours a day, to whittle an airfield out of the tundra. On 11 September 1943, the first American bomber (a B-24) landed on Shemya following a mission over the Kurile Islands of Japan. Later, civilian construction crews moved in to improve island facilities. Quonset huts replaced tents but for protection they too were placed in protective holes in the ground.

After a few months, a semblance of civilization came to Shemya. Roads were improved and more permanent-type buildings went up as mess halls and recreation facilities. Electricity and sewage also came to Shemya to make life at this isolated outpost a little more comfortable.

Along with civilization, came the bombers of the famed US 11th Air Force which made continuous sorties from Shemya directly into the enemy homeland, dumping their lethal cargo on the military and industrial installations of Northern Japan.

Life on Shemya during the war years was a stoic existence from beginning to end. But there were bright spots, such as the time an enemy "submarine" was sighted and sunk by Shemya-based aircraft only to discover the enemy "submarine," when surfaced, was a dead whale. However, on 20 June 1944, a Japanese submarine patrolling in the area was forced to the surface by a US destroyer and then sunk in the strait between Shemya and Agattu, an island 20 miles to the south.

On 13 August 1945, the last bombing mission from Shemya was made by men and aircraft of the 404th Bomb Squadron against the Japanese staging area on Northern Paramushiro. The following day, the Japanese officially and unconditionally surrendered. Sirens on Shemya blasted for 10 minutes, extra beer rations were

issued, and the next 2 days were declared holidays. Peace had come to Shemya and the world! The countless fighter and bomber missions flown from "The Black Pearl of the Aleutians" had played a significant part in the destruction of the Japanese war-making potential.

Following World War II: Shemya fell under the economy axe as part of the demobilization following World War II. As the Air Force slimmed down from 70 to 48 groups, the Air Force Chief of Staff, General Hoyt S. Vandenburg, announced that Shemya would be retained on a standby basis. It was used during the Korean War by military transports flying the Great Circle Route to and from Japan. Following the Korean conflict, Shemya was abandoned completely as a military base.

In 1958, with the mounting tensions of the "Cold" War dictating increased US military preparedness, Shemya was again activated and our armed forces returned.

Shemya Today: Shemya today is a military community composed of Army, Navy, Air Force, and civilian contingents; each with its own mission in support of the total national defense effort.



HONOR GUARD GREET'S VIP

Being approximately midway between Tokyo, Japan, and Anchorage, Alaska; Shemya serves as a stepping stone for North Pacific air traffic operating between the North American Continent and the Far East. Shemya's airfield and refueling facilities are used by both military aircraft and commercial airlines such as Flying Tiger, Alaska Airlines, World Airways, and Reeve Aleutian Airways.

Because of Shemya's remote location, air resupply missions are flown twice each week by MATS, or contract carriers, i. e., Alaska Airlines, to augment the annual "Mona Lisa" Barge Project water resupply effort. Reeve Aleutian Airways, in addition, provides commercial-type passenger airlift and mail service between Anchorage and Shemya, with stops along the Aleutian Chain.



In many ways, life on Shemya is quite unlike that on the Alaskan mainland. The beauty and awe of Alaska are not present on Shemya. The pioneering days of yore and the great crusade for statehood; all these things passed Shemya by. Such traditional terms as "Cheechako," "Kenai," "Sourdough," and "Ketchikan" are seldom heard on Shemya. The past, present, and future of Shemya Island, as we know it and live it, is that of a military installation with a highly important mission, and that is the light in which it must be evaluated and appreciated.

#### Climatic Information

A Weather Brief: There is a popular saying among the people of the weather business which claims that the climate of the Aleutian Islands is unfavorable for human habitation. This is exaggerated and after you are on Shemya for a short time, you will find that the conditions can be quite favorable at times.

In general, the winters are very cloudy, windy, and cold. There is considerable precipitation at this time, mostly in the form of snow. Conditions change rapidly in the winter; therefore, storms never last long but are quite numerous and can develop in a matter of minutes. Despite these numerous storms, there are many days when the winds taper off and the sun makes a brief appearance. These days generally bring everyone outdoors to do a little beachcombing, hiking, or fishing.

#### THE RESULTS OF BEACHCOMBING



The summers bring a marked slackening in the winds and a small rise in temperatures, but it also marks the beginning of the foggy season. During the summer there are many sunny days which, even though they are not too warm, remind one of spring. A few avid beach lovers have even been observed in swimming trunks, but it is recommended that you leave all swim suits, walking shorts, and beach apparel out of your Shemya wardrobe.

### A Climatology Survey

Cloud Conditions: Bright, sunny periods are frequent but of short duration.

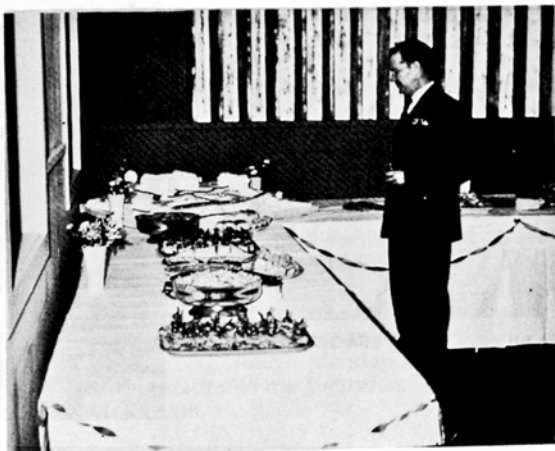
Fog: Fog occurs almost daily during June, July, and August. Ceilings of 200 feet with less than 1/4-mile visibility are not uncommon. However, conditions change frequently and rapidly. Variations from 1/16 of a mile to 2 miles' visibility can occur in a matter of minutes.

### Preparing for Shemya

Clothing: Air Force personnel should bring their complete issue of military clothing, excluding the summer uniform, to Shemya. Army regulations require that the complete issue of military clothing be brought with you. The duty uniform is fatigues and it is advisable to bring a sufficient number of fatigue uniforms and high top military shoes with you, or purchase them en route to Elmendorf AFB or Fort Richardson. Footwear should be in good repair since there is no shoe repair facility on the island.

Care should be taken in the selection of civilian clothing to be brought to Shemya. The parka and pile cap are authorized to be worn as outer garments with civilian clothing; therefore, little need exists for any excessive amount of heavy civilian outer clothing. Since there are no dry cleaning facilities and only limited laundry facilities on Shemya, it is recommended that, whenever possible, clothing of the "wash and wear" variety be included. The dry cleaning service at Elmendorf AFB is available, but often takes at least 2 weeks due to the uncertainty of weather and available transportation. Sweaters and jackets are frequently worn, but basically, these should be limited and of light weight. The most common error made in this regard is to bring too much civilian clothing. Sport clothes are the most practical and easiest to maintain.

Officers, NCO's, and civilians should consider bringing a business suit for the occasional Officers' "Dining-In" or NCO Club affair, or even to dress up on Sunday as many choose to do.



SHEMYA SOCIAL FUNCTION

**Make Sure Your Dependents Know:** Emergencies at home requiring the presence of the serviceman must be confirmed by the American Red Cross prior to granting emergency leave. Valuable time can be wasted and lost without Red Cross confirmation. Be sure your dependents know this before you leave.

Mail from home is very important on Shemya and it can be delayed unless the proper military address is used. Instruct your dependents to address your mail as follows:

Rank, Full Name, SN  
Your Organization  
APO 736, Seattle, Washington

You can be reached on Shemya by telephone. Simply ask the operator for Shemya Island, Alaska; giving your name, rank, organization, and telephone extension, if you have one. There is no Western Union Office on Shemya and telegrams must be telephoned to Shemya and then mailed. Considerable delays have been experienced with telegrams destined for Shemya.

SECTION II  
FLIGHT LINE



Due to the security classification of organizational missions on Shemya, a detailed discussion of same is not considered appropriate in this brochure. It is sufficient to state that your participation as a military or civilian member of the organization located on Shemya will afford you an opportunity to contribute immeasurably to the national defense effort, as well as enhancing your personal satisfaction as a member of the team.

The 5073d Air Base Squadron, Alaskan Air Command, is the command and host organization on Shemya. This organization provides all normal base support functions, including flight operations and maintenance, supply, administrative services, billeting, personnel and recreation services, transportation, civil engineering, and food service. A detachment from the USAF Hospital Elmendorf, attached to the 5073d Air Base Squadron, provides medical and dental care to all persons on Shemya.

Other military organizations on Shemya include the 6984th Radio Squadron, Mobile, a USAF Security Service Unit, who, in conjunction with the 79th US Army Security Agency Special Operations Unit, operates the Army-Air Force Joint Operations Group, which has a classified mission. Both the Air Force and the US Navy have highly important flying missions on the island. Detachment 1, Alaskan Communications Region, AFCS, provides all communication services for the island including telephone, teletype, tower, GCA, and various Navaid facilities. It also monitors the local MARS Station.

Detachment 2, 9th Aerospace Defense Division, ADC, operates the FPS-17 Radar and forward data on all observed objects in space to the Space Detection and Tracking Center at Ent AFB, Colorado. Participating in this activity, in addition to the military, are approximately 85 civilians, under contract to General Electric and under the direct supervision of Detachment 2.

Detachment 205, Headquarters Command USAF, is also stationed on Shemya and performs an important classified mission. Detachment 62, 11th Weather Wing, working with the US Weather Bureau, operates a weather station gathering climatic data and providing weather briefings for the flying missions. The US Army Corps of Engineers provides resident engineer services to monitor all construction contracts on the island. Recent construction projects completed by B-E-C-K McLaughlin Associates have included a 700-man composite building, several recreational facilities, rehabilitation of hangars, resurfacing of runways, and construction of a new docking facility.

RCA Service Company, a division of the Radio Corporation of America, operates and maintains the White Alice Communications System. White Alice is the project name given to the tropospheric scatter communications system that provides long-range communications throughout the Alaskan theater.

Reeve Aleutian Airways provides commercial passenger and mail service between Shemya and the Alaskan mainland.





**GAME ROOM**



**RELAXATION**



**'BOOZER' - AN ISLAND FAVORITE**





PROTESTANT CHOIR



AAC FOOD SERVICE TROPHY



ALASKA AIRLINES ARRIVES

## SECTION III

### LIFE ON SHEMYA

Although Shemya is a remote station, most of the same facilities are available here as on a nonremote base or post. The recreational and service facilities are operated by the 5073d Air Base Squadron.

#### SERVICES

Composite Building: The main building on Shemya is a composite building, which houses a majority of the personnel on Shemya and contains many other functions including Administrative Offices, Dining Halls, Base Exchange, Dispensary, and Communications. This building was dedicated in 1961 to the memory of Lt Colonel George Irvin Poole, Jr. Lt Colonel Poole gave his life in the service of his country in December 1958. He became Commander of Shemya Air Force Station in September 1958 and was killed in an airplane crash on Mount Iliamna, approximately 120 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska, while en route from Anchorage to Shemya.



THE COMPOSITE BUILDING

Base Exchange: The Shemya AFS Exchange provides a good selection of merchandise. Toilet articles, tobacco, candy, and other snacks, magazines, books, tapes, records, record players, cameras and camera supplies, civilian and military clothing, and many other items are available. Special order service from the main exchange at Elmendorf AFB is available on items that are not normally stocked.

Finance: There is no Finance Office on Shemya. Since all financial matters must be handled by mail or phone to Elmendorf AFB or Fort Richardson, personnel are encouraged to resolve all matters relating to pay and allotments while processing at Elmendorf or Fort Richardson. Since we have no bank on Shemya, personnel who desire checking accounts should arrange for them prior to their arrival.

MARS: A very up-to-date, fully equipped, Military Affiliate Radio System is operated on Shemya. Phone patches to homes in the "South 48" are available.

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: The Shemya Radio Station, a unit of AFRS, broadcasts 24 hours daily on the standard radio band. The station carries programs through the facilities of the Armed Forces Network plus occasional locally produced programs. As this brochure is written, plans for a closed circuit television are nearing completion. The TV station should be in operation by January 1963. Because this is a closed circuit, individual TV sets cannot be used.

American Red Cross: Your loved ones should be advised to have any serious emergency verified by their local chapter of the American Red Cross. American Red Cross will advise your commander of the nature of a serious emergency. Leave procedures provide for travel by air to the State of Washington in TDY status, if there is a justifiable emergency requirement for your presence.

Air Force Aid - Army Emergency Relief: See your unit commander immediately if you have an emergency need for funds. If you qualify, a loan or grant can be arranged through Elmendorf Air Force Base or Fort Richardson.



Chapel Services: The chapel and chaplains' offices are located in a wing of the Service Club. Both a Protestant and a Catholic Chaplain are assigned. Each new arrival to Shemya is expected to clear through the chaplains' office.

### SCHEDULE OF CHAPEL SERVICES

#### Catholic

##### Sunday

0900 - Morning Mass  
1700 - Evening Mass

##### Monday - Saturday

1130 - Daily Mass

##### Thursday

1800 - Benediction

Confessions are heard

1/2 hour before each mass

#### Protestant

##### Sunday

0930 - Sunday School  
1030 - Morning Service  
1830 - Evening Service

##### Wednesday

1800 - Choir Rehearsal  
1930 - Bible Study Class

#### Latter Day Saints

##### Sunday

1400 - Worship Service

Food Service: Shemya Air Force Station has two large, attractive dining rooms, serviced from a central kitchen, located in the composite building. Multiple-choice menus are served and include a wide variety of pastries baked on Shemya. Fresh produce is airlifted weekly from Elmendorf AFB and permits a good choice of salads at each meal. A midnight meal is available to shift workers. The Shemya Air Force Station Food Service Program was selected as the best remote site food service program within the Alaskan Air Command for calendar year 1961.



Medical Services: At present, an Air Force doctor and four medical technicians are assigned to the modern, well-equipped dispensary in the composite building. The dispensary contains a reception room, pharmacy, doctor's office, three examining rooms, complete x-ray unit, medical laboratory, six-bed ward, special diet kitchen, and operating room. Sick call is from 0900 to 1100, Monday through Saturday. Emergency cases are handled at any time of the day or night.

Dental Services: Two Air Force dentists and four dental technicians occupy a modern Dental Clinic in the composite building. Schedules will be posted at the Dental Clinic and on bulletin boards.



Education Services: Many persons participate in off-duty education while at Shemya. Complete education counseling is available. Group study classes providing college credit courses are held under the supervision of the University of Alaska.

Supply: The 5073d Air Base Squadron Supply has the responsibility for furnishing supply support to station tenants for housekeeping, office, and expendable supplies.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning: Laundry and dry cleaning service is provided by the Supply Section. Rough and dry laundry is provided free of charge by the Station Laundry, if desired. There are also available for use, self-service washers and driers located at several locations on the station. Dry cleaning service is available from Elmendorf AFB at regular on-base prices. Dry cleaning service via aircraft transport to Elmendorf and back requires from 10 days to 2 weeks!

Tailoring Services: Tailoring services on Shemya are limited. Several persons provide alterations of fatigues, sew-on chevrons, etc, as off-duty employment.

Barber Shop: A barber shop is operated in the composite building and is open approximately 9 hours per day. Prices are \$ .80 for enlisted men and \$1 for officers and civilians.

Telephone Service: Local telephone service is provided by Detachment 1, Alaskan Communications Region. The island has normal dial service and is connected to the Alaska mainland by direct distance dialing for official calls. Personal long distance service is available at moderate rates. For example: a station-to-station call to California costs \$7.50 for the first 3 minutes. Your dependents may call you by asking the operator for Shemya, Alaska, giving your name, rank, organization, and telephone number (if you have one).

Postal Service: Mail arrives and departs Shemya 2 days per week via Reeve Aleutian Airways. All normal mail services are available. Most persons are assigned personal post office boxes and use of this box number after arrival will speed mail service. Initially, your address will be: grade, full name, service number, organization, APO 736, Seattle, Washington.

## TRANSPORTATION

Air Travel: At the present time, there are two types of air travel to and from Shemya. Reeve Aleutian Airways visits twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The island is also serviced by MATS on contract aircraft twice during the week. These flights are scheduled for Tuesdays and Fridays.

## RECREATION

Officers' Lounge: The Officers' Lounge is located on the third floor of the composite building. The NCO Open Mess operates this facility as an annex and provides bar and limited dining service. Shuffleboard, pool, ping pong, and other activities are available.



Dining-In: The fourth Friday of each month, the officers and senior management civilians hold a "dining-in." Although these are somewhat modified from the traditional the occasion is a major social event each month. Preliminaries are held in the Officers' Lounge followed by dinner in the dining hall.

NCO Open Mess: The NCO Open Mess moved to a separate, spacious building in July 1962. Open Mess activities include an attractive bar and lounge, large dining room, and complete package store service. Special events include shuffleboard and card tournaments, game nights, and music by local talent. Dancing partners, however, are extremely limited. Membership is open to all NCO's. Associate membership is offered to officers, civilians, and lower grade airmen over 21 years of age.



Bowling Alley: Shemya Air Force Station has the distinction of being the only Alaskan remote site to have bowling lanes. There are four lanes equipped with Brunswick automatic pin setters. The lanes are located in a wing of the gymnasium and are open 7 days a week with league activity 5 nights each week. A limited number of bowling balls and shoes are available at the lanes.



Theater: Movies are shown in the modern Semichi Theater at 0115 and 1930 every day except Monday and Thursday. Matinees are shown on Saturday and Sunday. The auditorium seats 450 people. Modern dressing rooms are available for the USO Shows which now visit the island each month.



**Gymnasium:** Athletics play an important part in the activities on Shemya. Basketball is the main sport on the island. Scheduled leagues run year-round. Other sports such as volleyball, badminton, weight-lifting, and indoor shuffleboard are included in the sports program. Trampoline, parallel bar, horizontal bar, wrestling mats, and boxing equipment are also available. Three electric steam booths are available.



**Driftwood Club:** The Driftwood Service Club provides various recreational activities for all military personnel on Shemya Air Force Station. The facilities include a spacious lounge room, pool and ping pong tables, and shuffleboard. A music room has been recently completed. Records and tapes are available for people who like to tape and listen to music.



Photo Hobby Shop: The Photo Hobby Shop is the busiest shop in the Special Services Branch. There are four dark rooms with all equipment available for developing and processing film. Cameras are available for checkout. Photo fans will find many interesting scenes for photography on Shemya.

Electronic Hobby Shop: Electronic hobbyists can build their own radios, stereos, and other electronic equipment with the complete assortment of tools and equipment that is available in this shop. A mail-order catalog is kept for personnel who desire to order kits to build in their leisure time. A stock of tubes and other electrical supplies are available at a nominal fee.

Fishing: Fishing gear is available at the Station Exchange and by checking through Special Services. Large flounder, Japanese perch, and other varieties of fish are caught in the sea around the island. Some trout are caught in the fresh water lakes on the island.

Rifle and Pistol: A .22 caliber indoor range is available for the enjoyment of all personnel. .22 caliber pistols are available for checkout and the Base Exchange normally stocks both rifles and pistols. Pistol teams are being organized to stimulate competition between organizations on the station. Use of weapons are of necessity strictly controlled to insure safety.

#### PERSONAL RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

In addition to the station recreational facilities, you may desire to bring some personal equipment with you such as:

Fishing equipment.

Cameras and projector.

Bowling ball and shoes.

Hobby equipment, except ceramic, leather, and photo

Small phonograph or tape recorder

Radio, AM and/or short wave

Records

Be sure to check your weight limit!

