

REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING SESSION

*
*
* Remote Viewer : LB
*
* Interviewer : FA
*
* Observer(s) : _____
* _____
* _____
*
* Date : 02/12/85
*
* Starting Time : 1325 hours, local
*
* Site # : 0084
*
* Site Acquisit.: CRV (CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____)
*
* Working Mode : GT (GT HE Other _____)
*
* Feedback class: C (A B C Other _____)
*

*
* Ending time : 1356 hours, local
*
* Notes : 56 30'N 169 38' 15"W
*
* Highest stage : 02
*
* Evaluation : -
*

* DESCRIPTION OF SITE
* Actual : Pribilof Islands, St. George, Alaska
*
* RV summ.: Land/water interface, land is flat.Rocks, rising-very tall,
* green, cold, wind sounds, misty-AOL feels like a cliff
*
*

SG11



✓ 12 FEB 85
121325 FEB 85
FT. MOORE
(FABO)

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: ACROSS
ANGLE
DOWN

B: BLDG CFB

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: MISS BRIDGE

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING
HARD
ANGLE
DOWN
WINDY

B: ~~WOODLAND~~
LAND C

A: SMOOTH
EVEN
CRISPY

B: WATER C

L/W INTPL. C

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: STRAIGHT
HOLLOW
MAYMAYO

B: WOOD CFB

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: STRAIGHT
ANGLE
STRAIGHT

B:
ADL ANGLE
PIER ANGLE.

58° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: MOUTH
UNION
HAND
UP,
SLOPING

B: LAND PL

A: ACROSS
VERY SMOOTH
MOUNTAINS

B: _____ CFD

A: FLAT
ACROSS
HAND

B: LAND C

A: DOWN
MOUNTY
CORNER

B: _____

A: CURVE
SMOOTH
DOWN
ACROSS

B: _____

A: POINTED
MESS BOUND

A: UP
BANK
DOWN
HAND
SMOOTH

B: _____

58° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

58° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

58° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

58° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

(13)

SUMMARY/ SOFAR : SITE IS LAND/WATER
INTFC. LAND IS FLAT.

56° 30' N
169° 31' 15" W

A: RENS
SMOOTH
FLAT

B: LAND

A: FLAT
LAND
BUSY
MANMADE

B

ROCK ARE
LIMESTONE WALLS

S2: DARK GRAY PL
HARD CFB
PIECES
STALO SMALL CFB
MOSSY SMALL PL

ROCK BRK
SWAMP.

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: FLAT
FINA
LIQUID
ACROSS

B: LAND

A: WAINY CFB
ROCK

B: LAND

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

MISS MOUNTAIN
HOT MOUNTAIN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: ACROSS
FOOT
SHOOTA

B: LAND C

A: ACROSS
NORTH
SHOOTER

B: WATER

A: VERTICAL

MISS MOUNTAIN
HOT MOUNTAIN
LIGHT HOUSE

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING
UP
CLOUDS
SOLID
HAND

B: LAND C

S2: WIND
SHOOTS C
LIGHT COLOR
HAND FROZING
RASP FROZING CFD
LSD

ADL BR
RIL SUN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

- A: ROCKY HAND
- B: LAND
- B: ROCKY SANDS COAST
- D: WATER

S2: RED

- ~~A:~~ FLAT MOUNTAIN
- B: CITY/TOWN AND

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

- A: FLAT HAND ROCKY
- B: LAND

- S2: ROCKS
- RISE
- VERY TALL
- WOOD
- COOL
- BIRD SOUNDS
- MISTY
- HIGH
- STEEP

- HIGH
- CONVULS DOWN
- FLAT

(6)

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: CONVINCE
OF
HAND

B: LAND /

ALL
FOOLS LIKE A
CLIFF

S2: STEEP
HAND
ROUGH
FRN / LAND

56° 30' N
169° 34' 15" W

A: CONVINCE
AND NO
*NOVEMBER
D: LAND / W INTO

ALL
LAKES
CALLED ON

SITE END
1356

New Day for Alaska's Pribilof Islanders

CPYRGHT

By SUSAN HACKLEY JOHNSON

Photographs by TIM THOMPSON

FAR OUT IN THE BERING SEA on St. Paul, a rugged volcanic island, Larry McCallie sorts his Datsun pickup, a gas-guzzler, for his wife and daughters, and drives to his mail, which includes an overworked

letter-making. — 52-year-old college graduate, whose soft voice and easygoing manner belie the anxiety he is feeling these days.

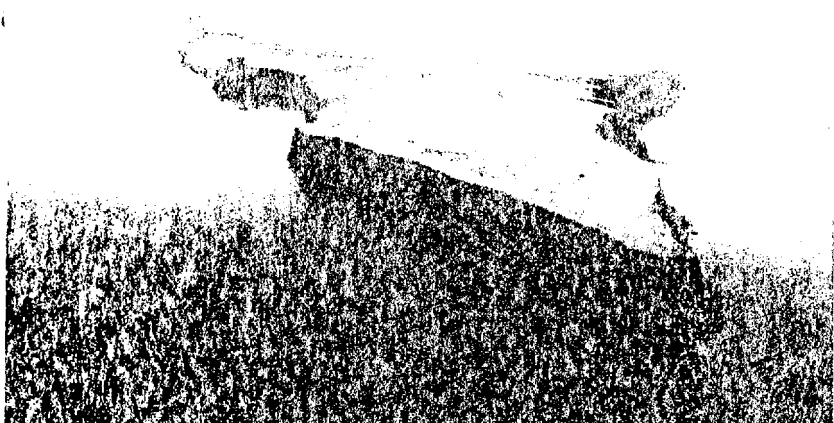
A president of Tenuk-moo, Our Lands, which is St. Paul's native-owned peat-making corporation, Larry handles the business interests of St. Paul, and he is the best hope his people have of averting financial, social, and cultural disaster. Today, not only St. Paul's peat-making industry is under fire as a cruel and outdated practice, but also the federal government, which operates the

industry, is proposing to relieve its own budget problems by reducing financial support to the island.

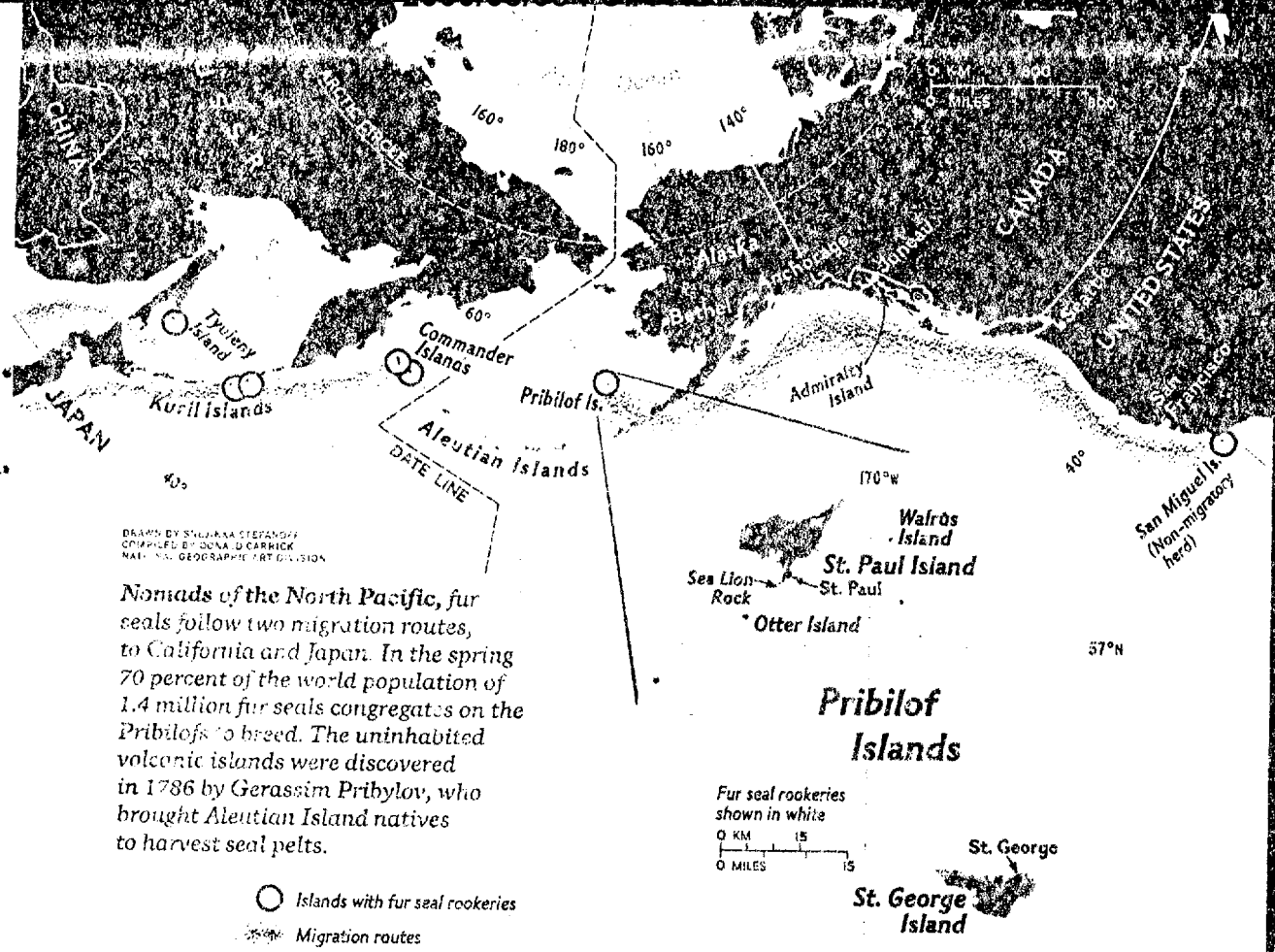
"The federal government has protected our culture and the island habitat. It is our own responsibility," Larry said.

Larry is one of 100 Aleuts who live on St. Paul, which with 40 square miles is the largest of Alaska's five tiny Pribilof Islands. The Pribilofs are ringed in isolation 200 miles north of the Aleutian chain, 300 miles from mainland Alaska, 500 miles from Siberia, only one other native group — St. George, 10 miles to the southeast — is inhabited. (pp. 53-54)

When I first jet-moved to St. Paul, it was late summer. The rocky beaches were lined with fire crantles, seal, chuffling about on rubber-strippes. It could be a pleasant Alaska yard metropolitan, a small town in the remote, no-plum, into the dark sea. Soaring would be more, the south



Steep-cliffed St. George, one of five Pribilof islands, rises from the Bering Sea (above). Isolated islanders face cuts in federal support and opposition to their seal-skin industry — issues that raise a question: Is there a future here for Aleut natives such as St. Paul mayor John R. McCallie, Plama, his wife, and their children (facing page)?



visit St. Paul each summer. There's a limit to how many the island can handle."

The "humaniacs," as some Aleuts call the preservationists, concede that seals die most quickly and with the least trauma when killed by stunning and sticking. But they object to the harvest on grounds of unnecessary killing and the high cost to the government of the Pribilof program. The federal government spends 5.3 million dollars a year—75 percent of Pribilof income.

Walter Kirkness, director of the Pribilof Islands Program for the National Marine Fisheries Service, offers a rebuttal. "If we halt sealing, it would lead to abrogation of the treaty. As a result, we could easily see the return of free-for-all slaughter of seals at sea without any international controls at all. That would be devastating to the seals."

Mike Zacharof had an even more basic objection: "Instead of worrying about seals, which are in no danger of extinction, why not worry about an honest-to-goodness endangered species—the Aleut people?"

Since the Russians first gained sway over

Alaska, Aleuts have decreased from an estimated 20,000 to a mere 3,200. White man's diseases wiped out many. So did a Russian disregard for native lives.

Under U. S. administration, a repressive bureaucracy brought little progress until, in 1971, the federal government settled aboriginal claims for land and compensation and gave Alaska's Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians a means to control their lot. The settlement established profit-making corporations for each native village and region, with every villager a shareholder. For St. Paul's Tanadgusix, the chief profit makers are hotels and a restaurant.

Islanders won a reprieve for sealing when Congress extended the fur seal treaty through 1984. They were helped by the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society, which supported the treaty and looked upon it as a hallmark of wildlife conservation and management.

But a new threat to the islanders' economic well-being has suddenly loomed. "It's called Reaganomics," said Agafon

