

COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING (CRVT)

CRVT Report: 941

DATE/TIME CONDUCTED: 221350 Oct82

SOURCE #: 63

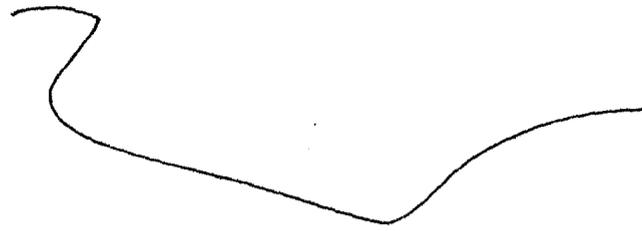
FILE #: 14

SITE: Hoodoo Mountain, California
(fire 17 Jul 67)

EVALUATION: S1's good
S2's good
Could not decode fire S2

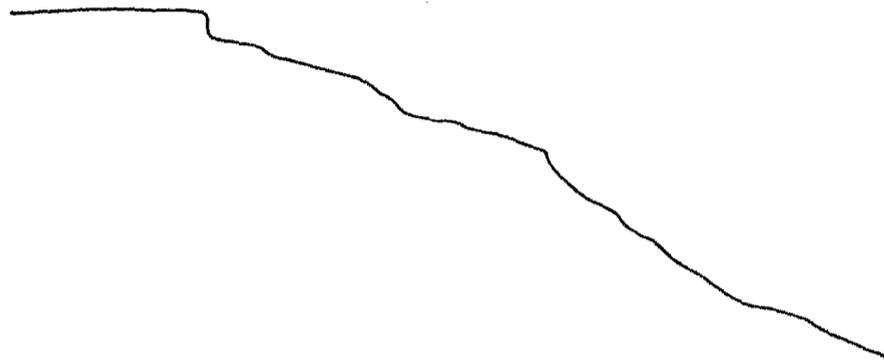
22098Z
1350

43° 44' N
1202° 38' W



A-Cunning
Pising
B-land C

43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A-flet
B-land

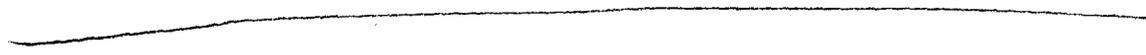
S-2

light
Brown c

broken rocks
Coast off

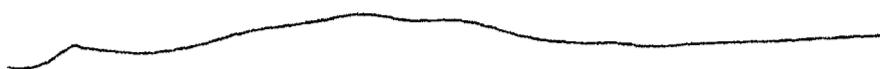
Aol Beak
Sea shore

43° 44' N
122° 38' W



M Break

43° 44' N
122° 39' W



M Break

Break.

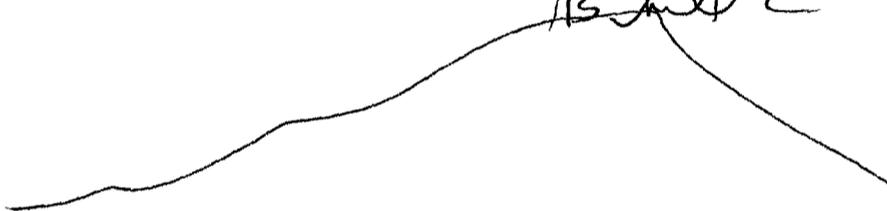
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A Rising c/d down

B Hill c

43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A solid

B Hill

S-2 green gray c
stone c/d
smooth FB
large c

~~Call~~ CFB

Forest area

Rectangular hill
CFB

Pine smells

noise in distance
CFB

43° 44' N
122° 38' W
Jul 17 1967

M Break



A Solid

B mtn

S-2 gray

dusty PL

Break

AT break

Wow

Aol Beck

MT St Helens.
Volcano.

43° 44' N
122° 38' W
JUL 17 1967



A. M. is Beck

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A zig zag

B land

S-2 green c

Aol Beak

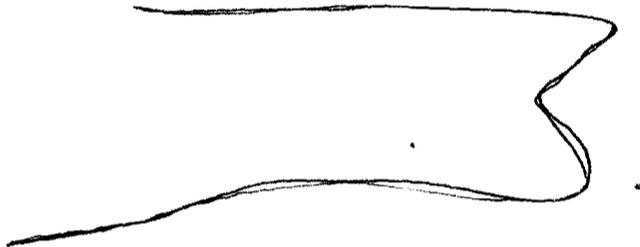
Island w/ trees

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A M Beak

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



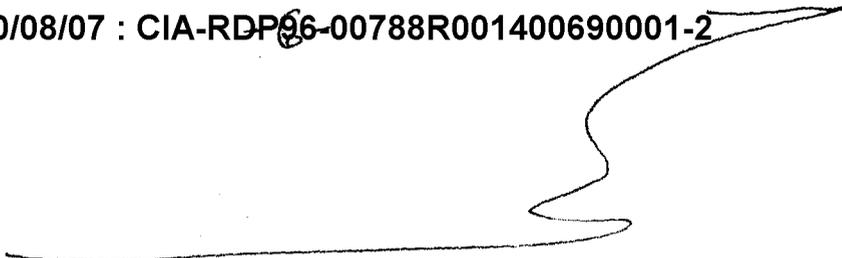
A curving
B-land

S-2 open
hill
Wooded
large area
overcast

Aol Beak

Canada or Ak feeling.

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W

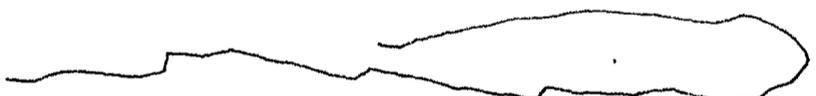


A - curving
B -

S-2
light colored
shrub c
wet face FB
- wooded c
cool PC
Freeze PC
Clean smelling

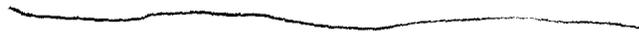
Confreak

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A Miss break

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A Sol
B lead

S-2 gray
streaked c
ridges
Block c

con break
Change or interface c

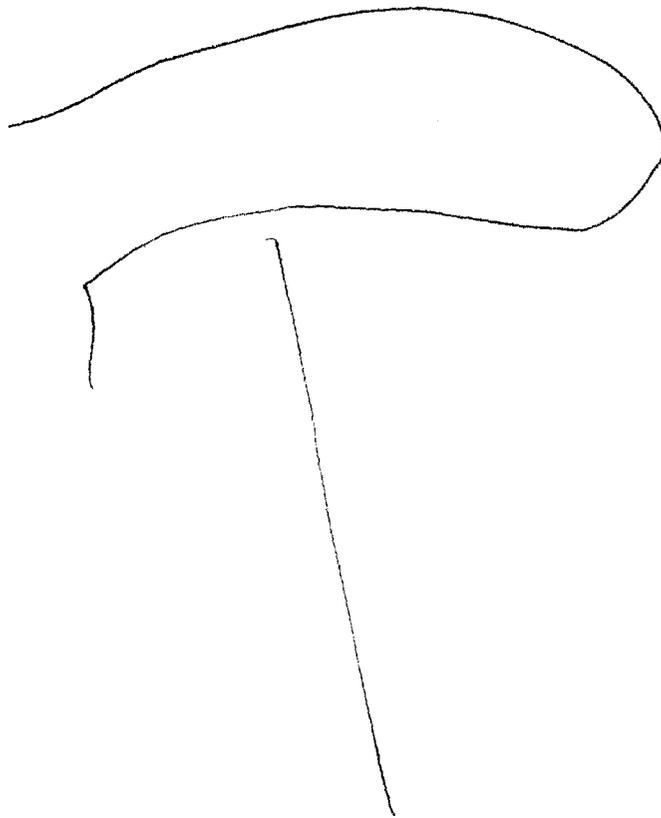
17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A.

S-2
large c
open c
desolate c
Cold feeling
At Break
exposed naked, vulnerable

17 JUL 67
43 44' N
172 38' W



A m Break

17 JUL 67
43° 44' N
122° 38' W



A dored c
B Hill c

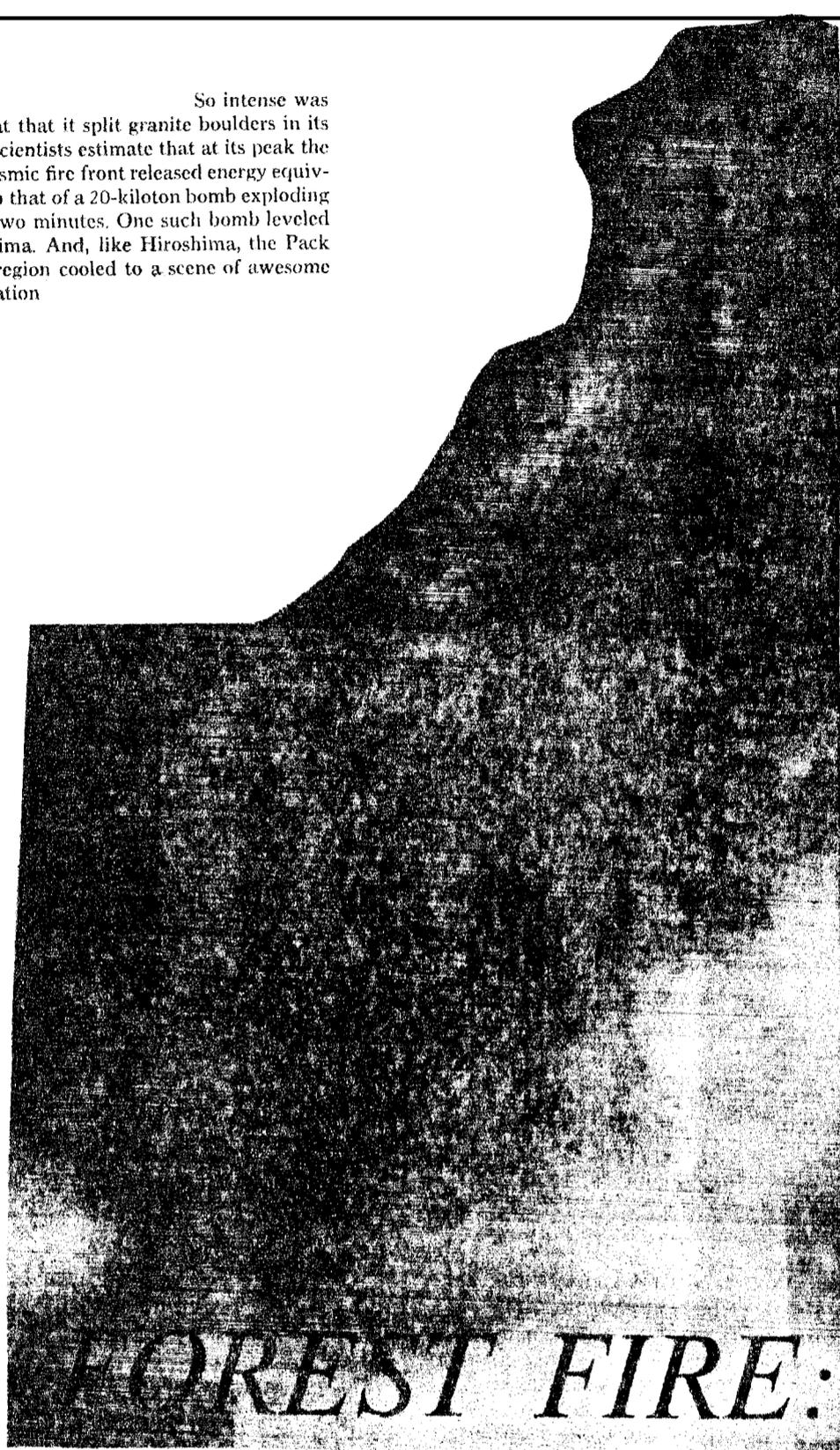
S-Z
Open c

sulfur smelt c
movement c

Al Beak
Volcano End.

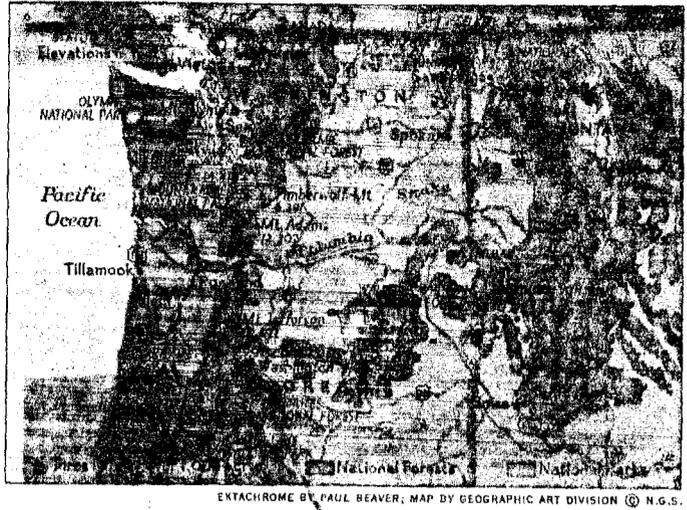
CPYRGHT

So intense was the heat that it split granite boulders in its path. Scientists estimate that at its peak the cataclysmic fire front released energy equivalent to that of a 20-kiloton bomb exploding every two minutes. One such bomb leveled Hiroshima. And, like Hiroshima, the Pack River region cooled to a scene of awesome devastation



FOREST FIRE:

CPYRGHT



CPYRGHT

Doom appears imminent for frame buildings at the Hoodoo Ski Bowl near Santiam Pass in Oregon. Leaping from tree to tree, flames race along the lower slopes of Hoodoo Butte. Chain-saw crews and bulldozer operators frantically fell pines ringing the main lodge and these smaller structures. Their herculean work saved the resort for the hordes of skiers who flock here each winter. Oregon's fiercest fire in the summer of 1967, the Big Lake Airstrip blaze, as it was called, destroyed 7,700 acres of magnificent timber—ponderosa pine, alpine fir, Engelmann's spruce, western red cedar, and western white pine.

Occasionally the intense heat caused a pine to explode with a report like the crack of a rifle. Needles and bark flew through the air like flaming darts. Ted Mahieu frantically

brushed a smoldering ember from his hair.

The holocaust we were watching was threatening 1,665,979-acre Willamette National Forest, more than twice as big as Rhode Island and producer of more timber than any other national forest (pages 100-101). The Hoodoo Ski Bowl chair lift was designed for skiers and sightseers—giving them splendid views of Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, and other peaks. But right now the chairs were carrying fire fighters—and us—to the burning summit of Hoodoo, a 5,702-foot mountain near Santiam Pass.

It was our baptism in fire fighting, and the midpoint of a long, dry season that saw a fierce epidemic of fires. In the Northwest alone more than 150,000 acres of federal timber land, plus another 91,000 in state and private hands, would be destroyed.



CPYRGHT

CPYRGHT

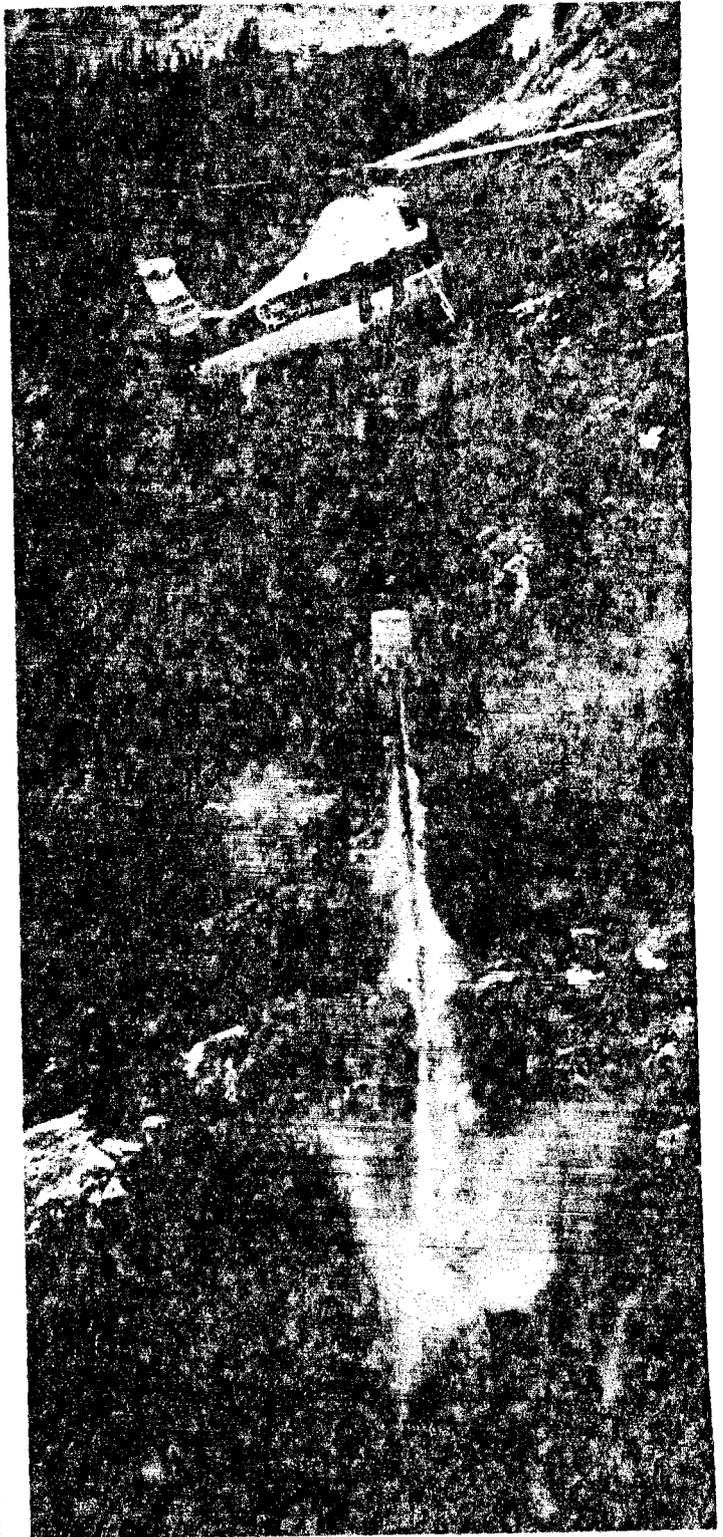
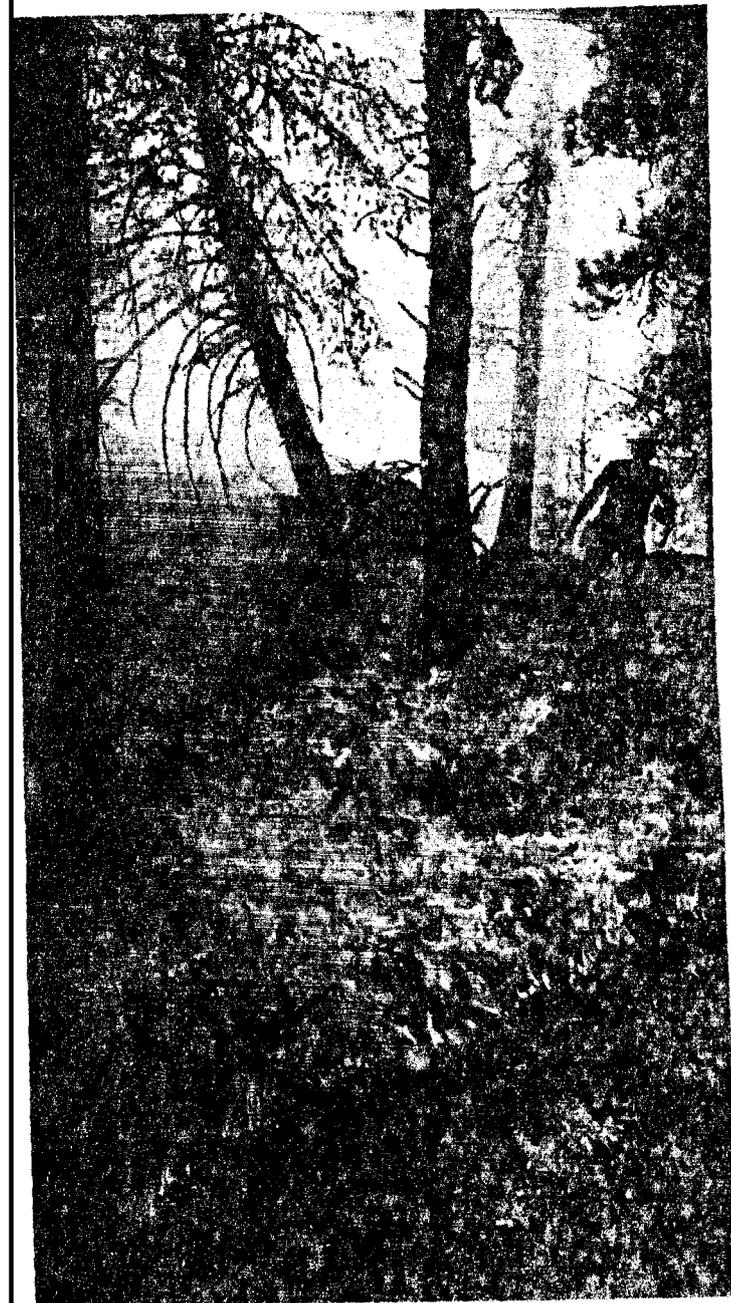


TRICOLOR (ABOVE) BY JAMES W.

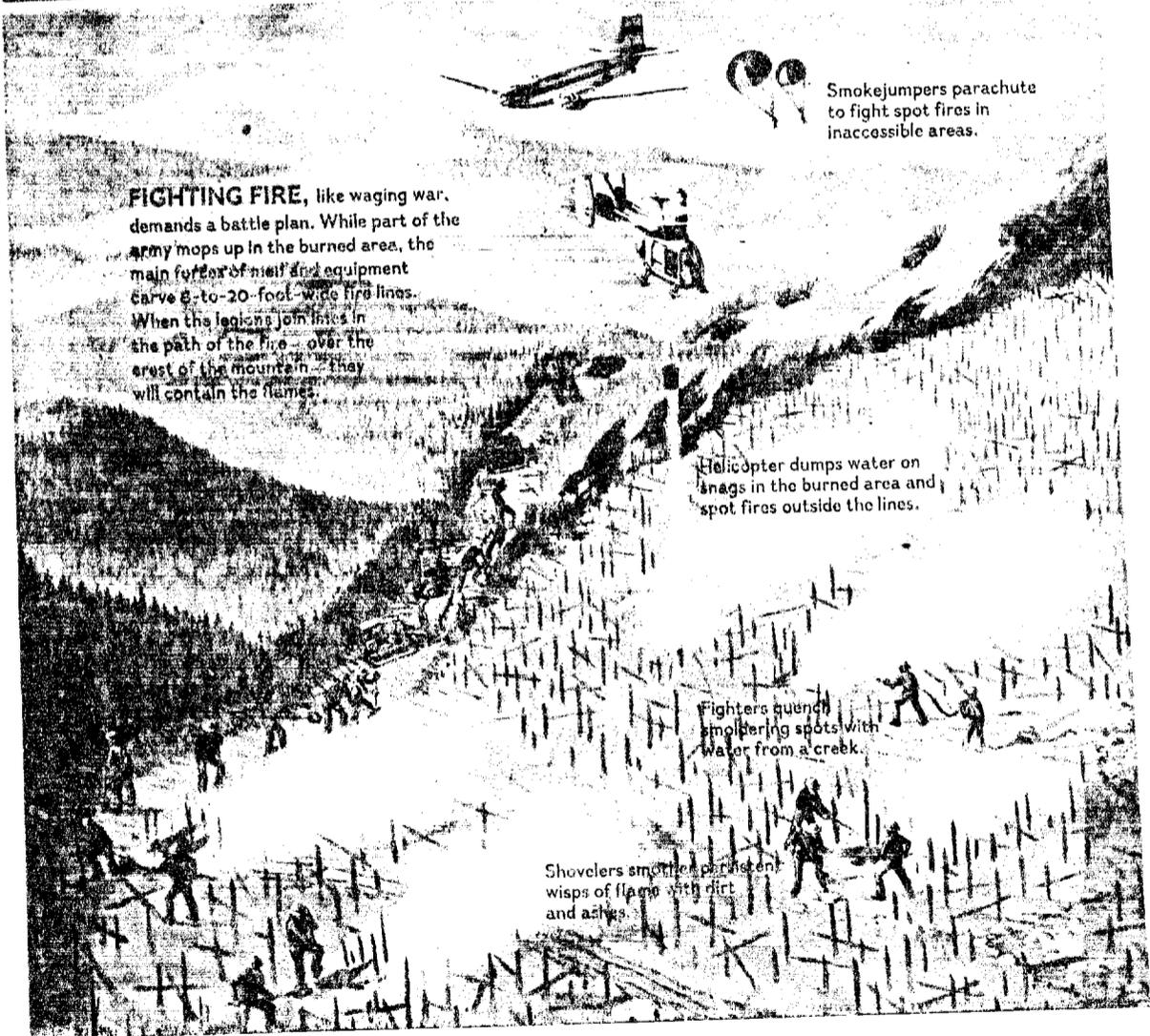
Veteran of wartime bombing raids, a Douglas Invader spews chemical retardant on a small fire in Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. Dyed red for visibility, the slurry quenches flames and soaks trees and undergrowth in the path of the fire. The 25-year-old plane



EXTACHROME (BELOW) BY BATES LITTLEHALES; KODACHROME BY DAVID L. ARNOLD © N.G.S



CPYRGHT



FIGHTING FIRE, like waging war, demands a battle plan. While part of the army mops up in the burned area, the main force of men and equipment carve 8- to 20-foot-wide fire lines. When the lines join lines in the path of the fire—over the crest of the mountain—they will contain the flames.

Smokejumpers parachute to fight spot fires in inaccessible areas.

Helicopter dumps water on snags in the burned area and spot fires outside the lines.

Fighters quench smoldering spots with water from a creek.

Shovelers smother persistent wisps of flame with dirt and ashes.

CPYRGHT

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
SCALE 1:1,218,000 1 inch = 37 Statute Miles

Statute Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40 50



43° 44' NORTH
122° 38' WEST
CENTER OF FIRE
STORM AREA

CPYRGT