

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 BRNAC

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING
HARD
ANGLE
DOWN
WINDY

B: ~~ACROSS~~
LAND C

A: SMOOTH
EVEN
CRISPY

B: WATER C

L/W INTER. C

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: STRAIGHT
HOLLOW
MAXIMUM

B: WOOD CFB

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: STRAIGHT
ANGLE
STRAIGHT

B:

ADL BRNAC
PIOR ANOT.

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: MOUNT
UNKNOWN
HAND
UP,
SLOPING

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

B: LAND PL
A: ACROSS
VERY SMOOTH
MOUNTAINS

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

B: _____ CFD

A: FLAT
ACROSS
HAND
B: LAND C

A: DOWN
MOUNT
ACROSS

B: _____

A: CURVED
SMOOTH
DOWN
ACROSS

B: _____

A: POINTED
MESS DOWN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: UP
MOUNT
DOWN
HAND
SMOOTH

B: _____

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

MISS MOUNTAIN
HOT MOUNTAIN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: ACROSS
FURTHER
SOUTH
B: LAND C

A: ACROSS
NORTH
SOUTH

B: WATER

A: VERTICAL

MISS MOUNTAIN
HOT MOUNTAIN
LIGHT HOUSE

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING
UP
CLOUDS
SOLID
HARD

B: LAND C

52: WIND
BLOWING C
LIGHT COLOR
HARD FREEZING
RASP FREEZING CFD
LOW

ADL BR
RIL SUN

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

- A: ROCKY HARBOR
- B: LAND
- B: ROCKY SHORES COAST
- D: WATER

S2: RSD

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

56° 30' N
169° 30' 15" W

- A: FLAT HARBOR ROUGH
- B: LAND



- S2: ROCKS
- rising
- very tall
- wood
- cool
- BIRD SOUNDS
- MISTY
- High
- STEEP

- High
- coming 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° 31' 15" W

A: CONVINCE
AND NO
PROOF
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 McArthur smokes his Datsun pickup, a gas-guzzler, with his wife and daughters, and drives slowly with his 10-year-old son. He is an overworked

fisherman making 100,000 a year. A 52-year-old college graduate whose soft voice and easy-going manner belie the anxiety he is feeling these days.

A president of Tanadine's Our Lands, which is St. Paul's native-owned fish-making corporation, Larry handles the business aspect of the island, and he is the best hope for people here of averting financial, social, and cultural disaster. Today, not only St. Paul's sealing industry is under fire as a cruel and unwholesome practice, but also the federal government, which operates the

industry, is proposing to reduce its seal budget problems by reducing financial support to the island.

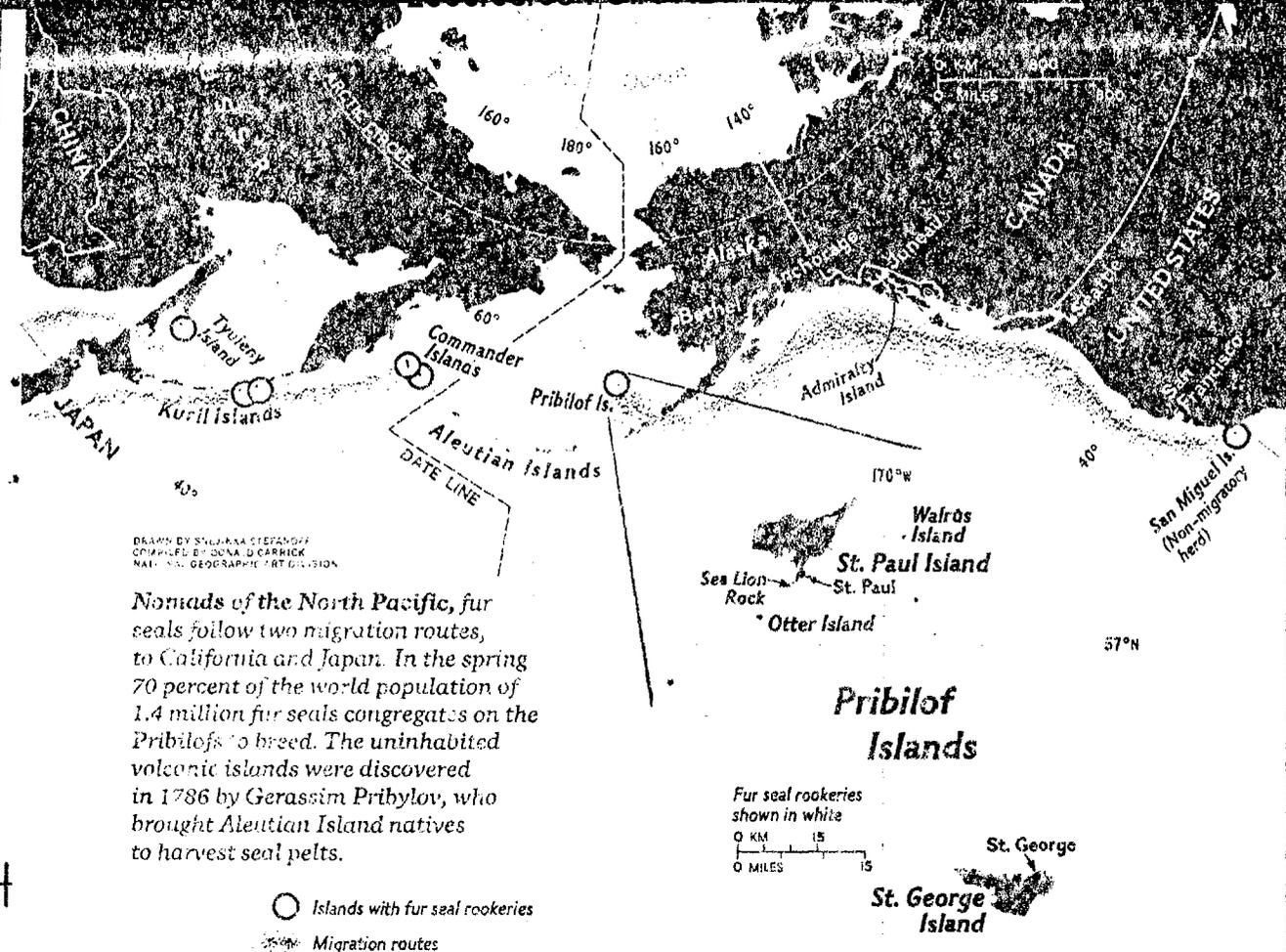
"The fur seal harvest has protected our culture and the island habitat. It is our economic life line," Larry said.

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, 500 miles from mainland Alaska, 500 miles from Siberia, only one other in the group—St. George, 40 miles to the southeast—is inhabited. (page 539)

When I first jet-moved to St. Paul, it was late summer. The rocky beaches and 100-foot-tall mountains of lava, jutting about on rubbery supports. It could be the desert. Like a faraway metropolitan area, all the houses, no plan, a into the dark sea. So much could be done, 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. Mersalick, Piama, his wife, and their children (facing page)?



DRAWN BY SVEJANA STEFANOFF
 ORIGINATED BY DONALD CARRICK
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Nomads of the North Pacific, fur seals follow two migration routes, to California and Japan. In the spring 70 percent of the world population of 1.4 million fur seals congregates on the Pribilofs to breed. The uninhabited volcanic islands were discovered in 1786 by Gerassim Pribylov, who brought Aleutian Island natives to harvest seal pelts.

- Islands with fur seal rookeries
- Migration routes

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

