

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
*
*****

```

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: <http://www.theblackvault.com>

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  
PIER ANCH.

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: \_\_\_\_\_ CFO

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  
SMOOTH  
DOWN  
HAND  
SMOOTH

B: \_\_\_\_\_

56° 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: ACROSS  
SMOOTH  
FLAT

B: CANAL

A: FLAT  
LAND  
BUSY  
MANMADE

B: ADJ. RKE  
LIMESTONE WALLS

S2: DARK LADY PL  
HAND CFB  
PIECES

STALO SMALL CFB  
MOSSY SMALL PL

ADJ. RKE  
SWAMP.

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: FLAT  
FIELD  
LIVID  
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

52: WIND  
SHOOTS C  
LIGHT COLOR  
HAND FROZING  
RASP FROZING CFD  
AND

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

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

- A: FLAT HARBOR
- 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

**F**AR OUT IN THE BERING SEA on St. Paul, a rugged volcanic island, Larry Merritt sorts his Datsun pickup, a good friend to his wife and daughters, and does a little work on the boat. He is an overworked, over-earning, over-making, 52-year-old college graduate whose soft voice and easy-going manner belie the anxiety he is feeling these days.

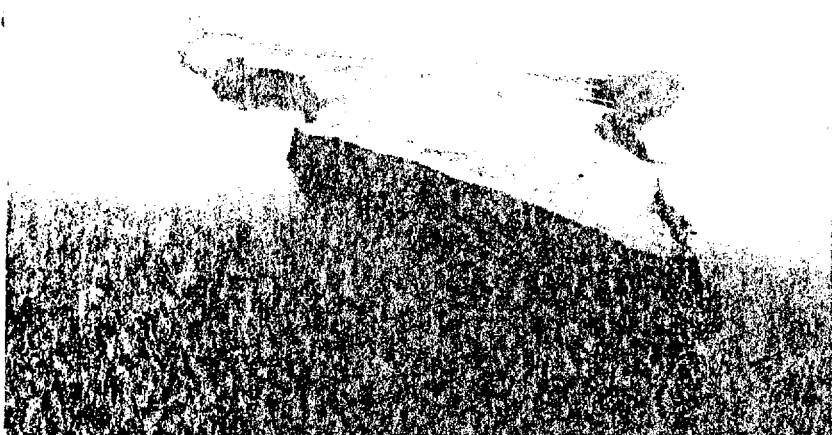
A president of Tanadine's Our Lands, which is St. Paul's native-owned profit-making corporation, Larry handles the business aspect of St. Paul, and he is the best hope for people here averting financial, social, and cultural disaster. Today not only St. Paul's sealing industry is under fire as a cruel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

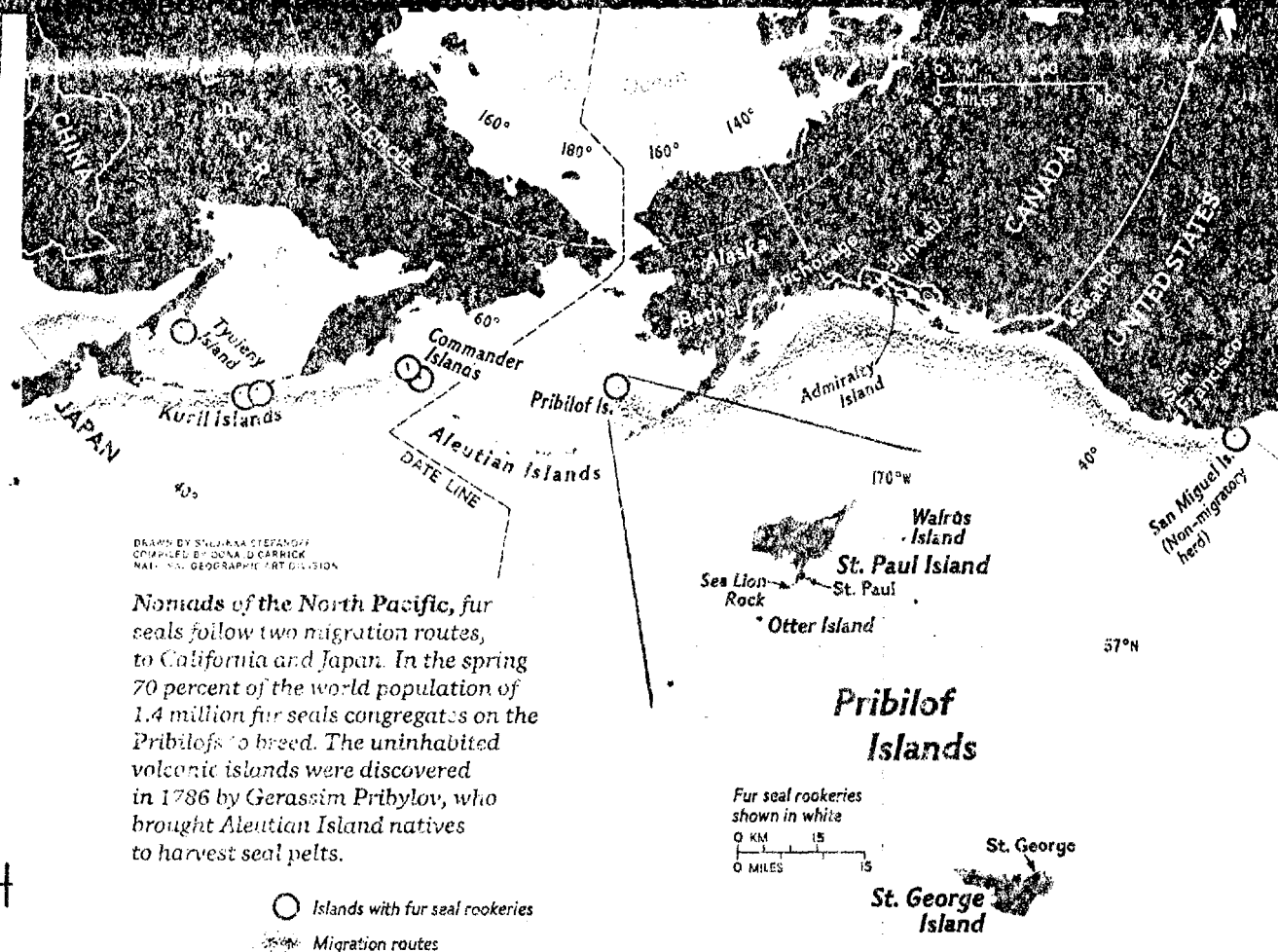
"The fur seal harvest has protected our culture and the island habitat. It is our economic life line," Larry said.

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 were bustling about on rubber-strippes. It could be the United States or a yard-metropolis. A small boat in the harbor is a plume into the dark sea. So much could be done, and so much



*Steep-cliffed St. George, one of five Pribilof islands, rises from the Bering Sea (above). Isolated islanders receive 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)?*



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.

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

