

COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING (CRVT)

CRVT Report: 941

DATE/TIME CONDUCTED: 221350 Oct82

SOURCE #: 63

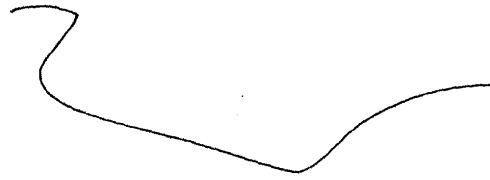
FILE #: 14

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

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

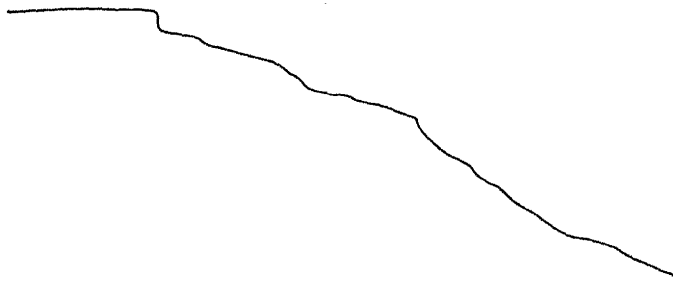
22098Z  
1350

43° 44' N  
1202° 38' W



A-cunning  
Pisning  
B-land C

43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A flot  
B land

S-2  
light  
Banc  
broken rocks  
Coast off

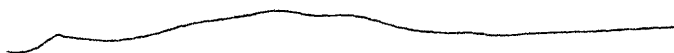
Aol Beak  
Sea shore

43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



M Break

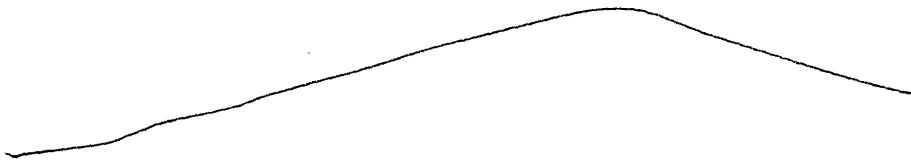
43° 44' N  
122° 39' W



M Break

Break.

43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A Rising / down

B Hill c

43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A solid

B Hill

S-2 green gray c  
stone c/o  
smooth c/b  
large c

Coast CFB

Forest area

Rectangular hill  
CFB

Pine smells

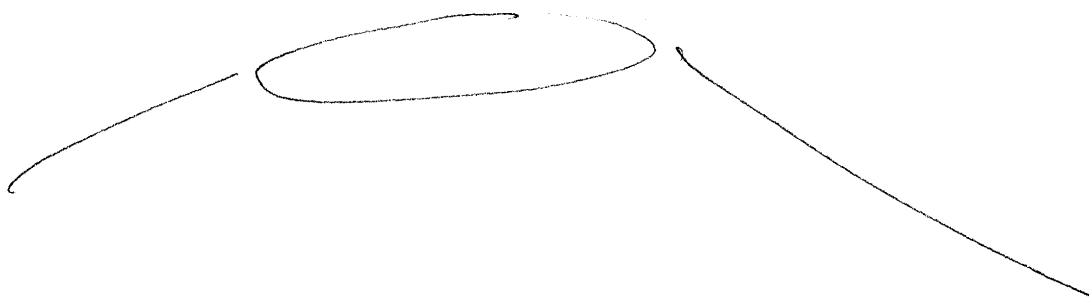
noise in distance  
CFB

43° 44' N

122° 38' W

Jul 17 1967

M Break



A Solid

B mtn

S-2 gray

dusty PL

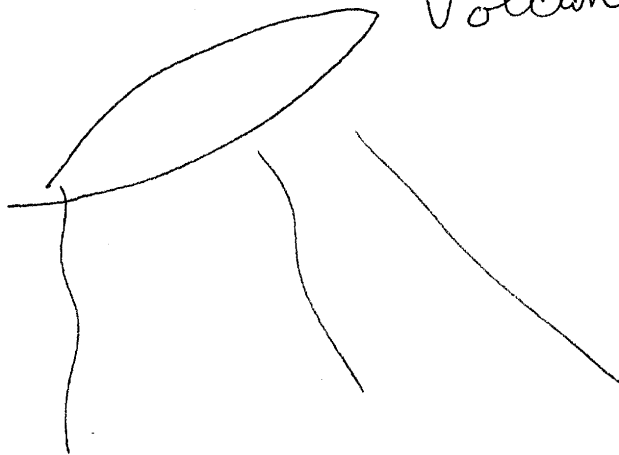
Break

AT break  
Wow

- 4 -

Aol Breck  
MT St Helens.  
Volcano.

43° 44' N  
122° 38' W  
JWC 17 1967



A.M. in Breck

17 JUL 67  
43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A zig zag  
B land  
S-2 green c

Aol Beak

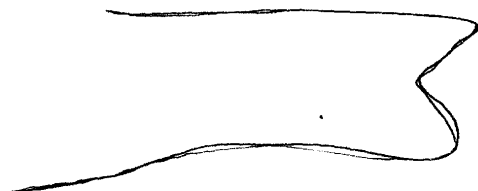
Island w/ trees

17 JUL 67  
43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A M Break

17 JUL 67  
43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A cuning

B-land

S-2 open

hill

Wooded

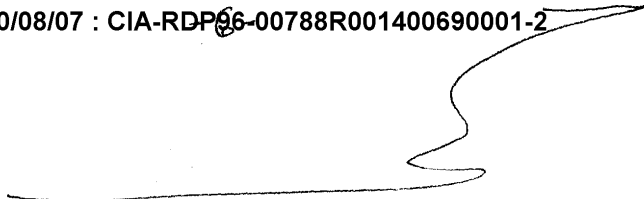
large area

overcast

Aol Beak

Canada or Alaska feeling.

17 JUL 67  
43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A - curving  
B -

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

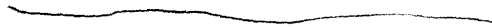
Confreak

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 gay

streaked c

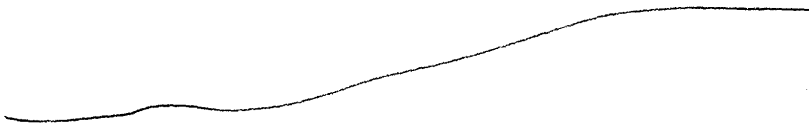
Ridges

Black c

Con break

Change in interface c

17 JUL 67  
43° 44' N  
122° 38' W



A.

S-2

large c

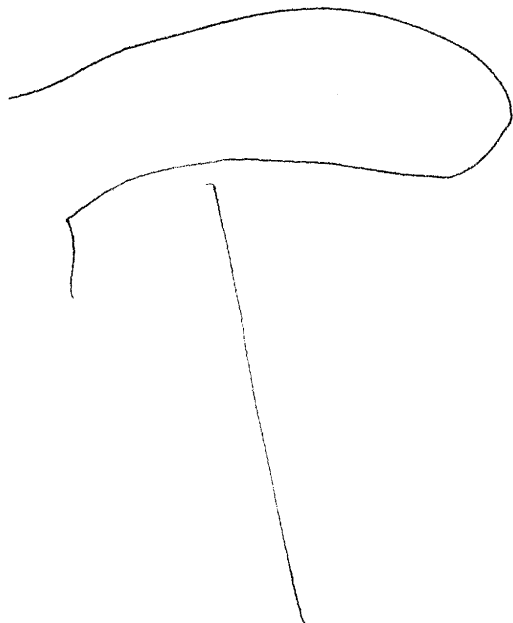
open c

desolate c

At Break  
exposed naked  
Cold feeling



17 JUL 67  
43 44' N  
172 38' W



A ms Break

17 JUL 67  
43° 49' N  
172° 38' W



A dored c  
B Hill c

S-Z  
Open c

sulfur smelt c  
movement c

Al Beak  
Volcano End.

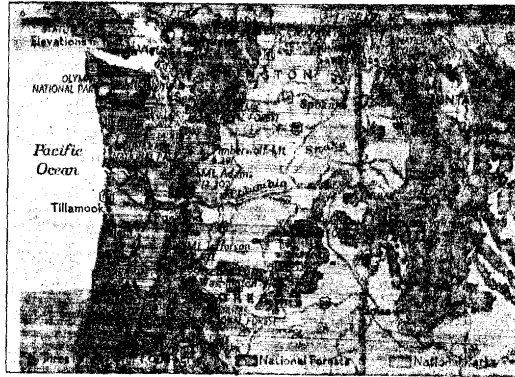
CPYRGHT

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



EXTACHROME BY PAUL BEAVER, MAP BY GEOGRAPHIC ART DIVISION © N.G.S.

CPYRGHT

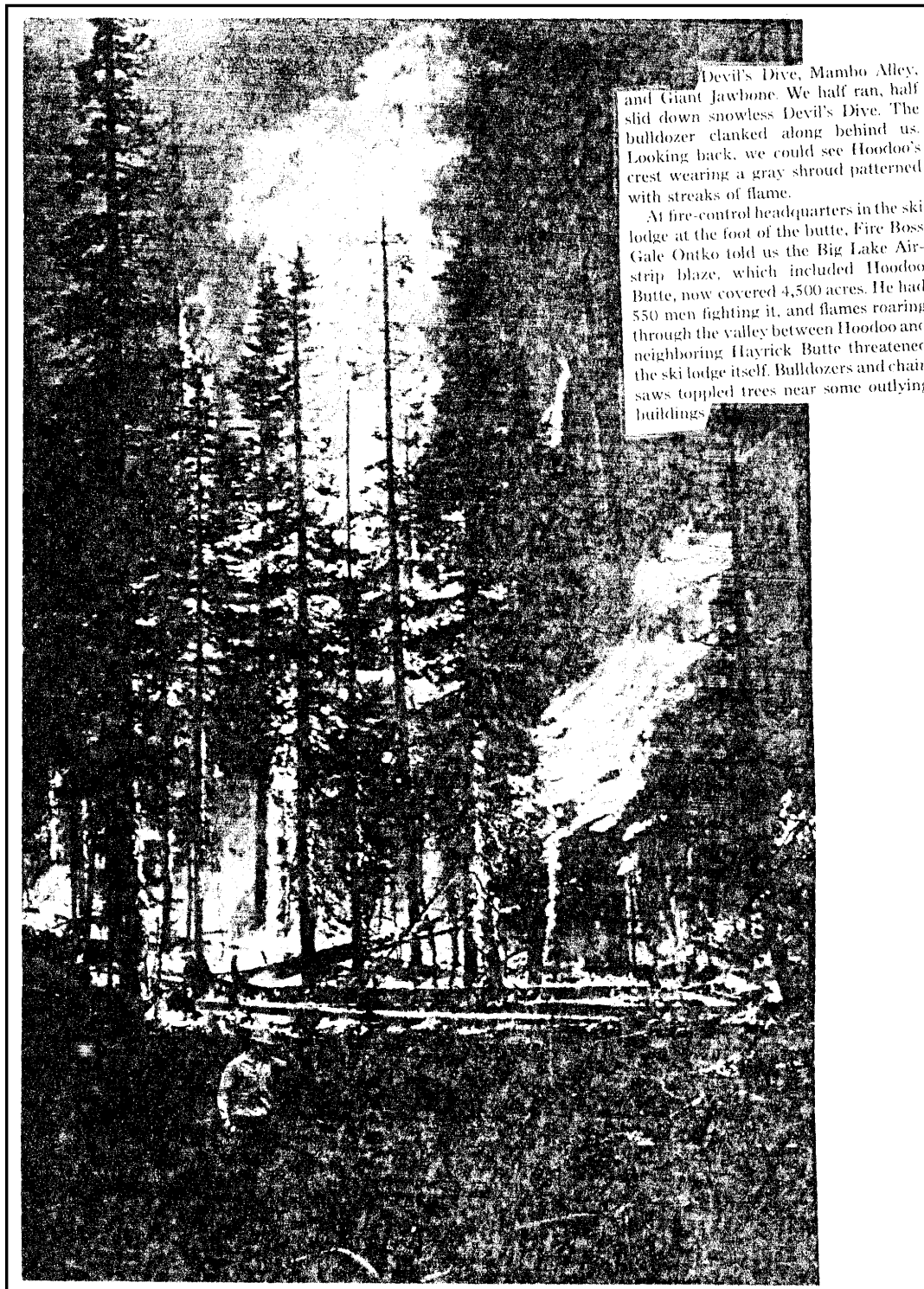
**Doom appears imminent** for frame buildings at the Hoodoo Ski Bowl near Santiam Pass in Oregon. Leaping from tree to tree, flames race along the lower slopes of Hoodoo Butte. Chain-saw crews and bulldozer operators frantically fell pines ringing the main lodge and these smaller structures. Their herculean 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.



Devil's Dive, Mambo Alley, and Giant Jawbone. We half ran, half slid down snowless Devil's Dive. The bulldozer clanked along behind us. Looking back, we could see Hoodoo's crest wearing a gray shroud patterned with streaks of flame.

At fire-control headquarters in the ski lodge at the foot of the butte, Fire Boss Gale Ontko told us the Big Lake Air-strip blaze, which included Hoodoo Butte, now covered 4,500 acres. He had 550 men fighting it, and flames roaring through the valley between Hoodoo and neighboring Hayrick Butte threatened the ski lodge itself. Bulldozers and chain saws toppled trees near some outlying buildings.

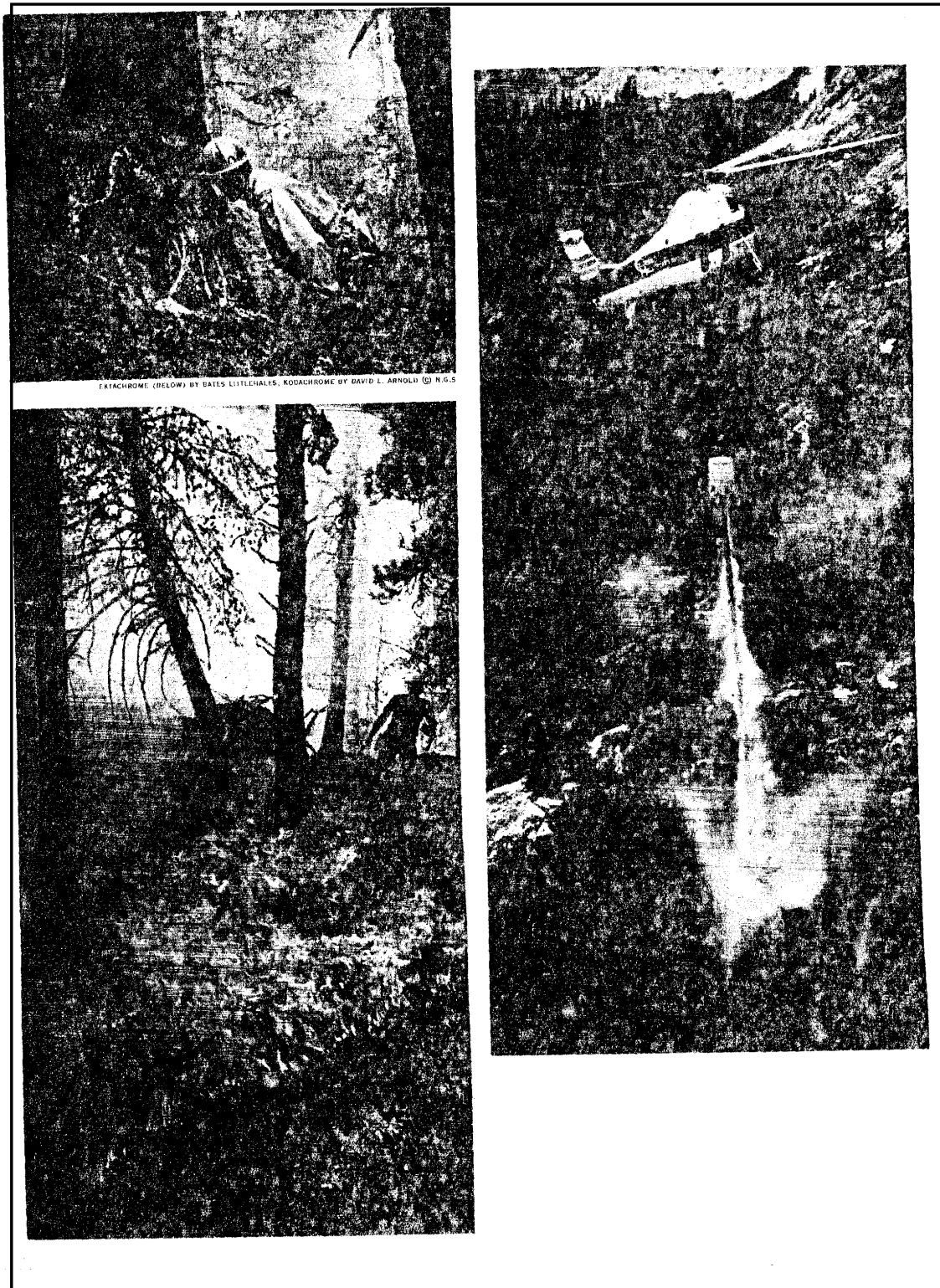
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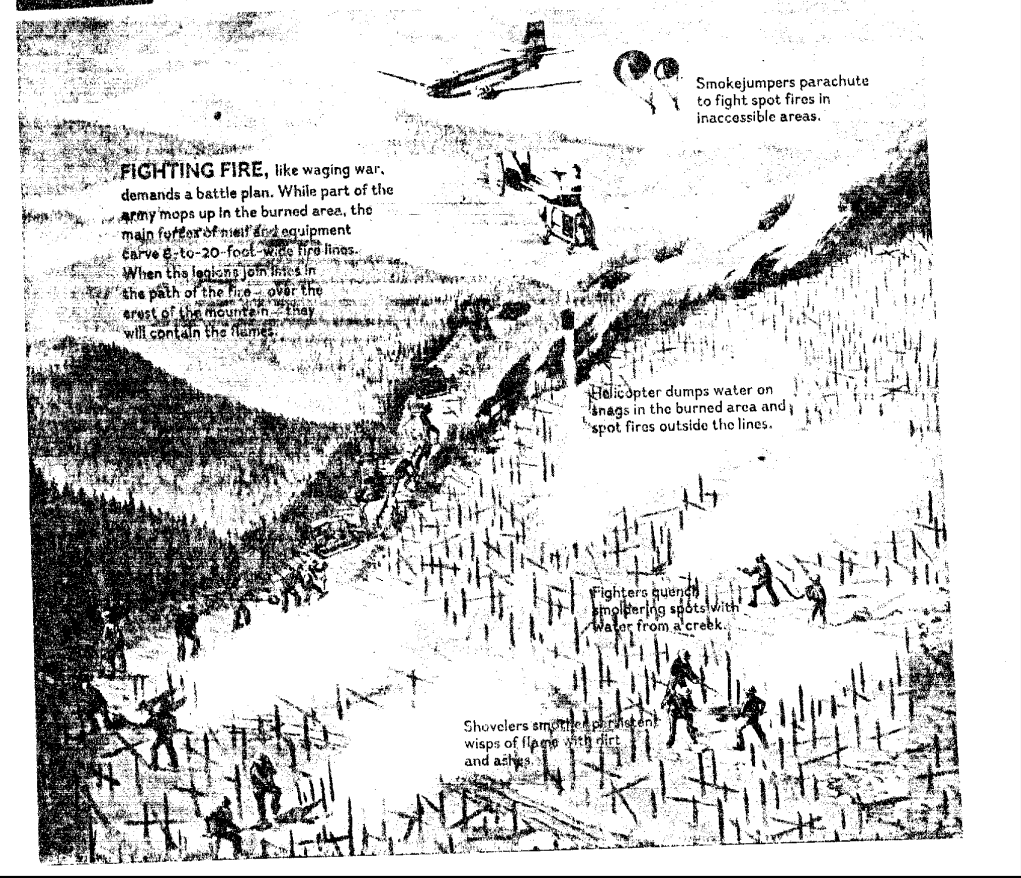
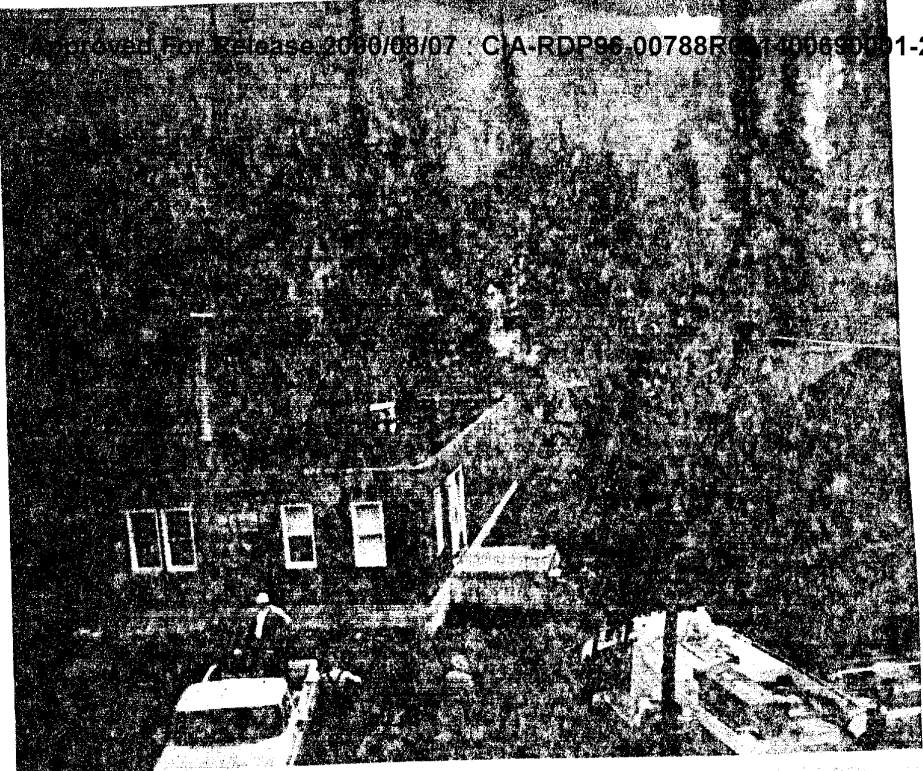
TRICOLOR (ABOVE) BY JAMES W.

**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



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**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 leading job lies 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.

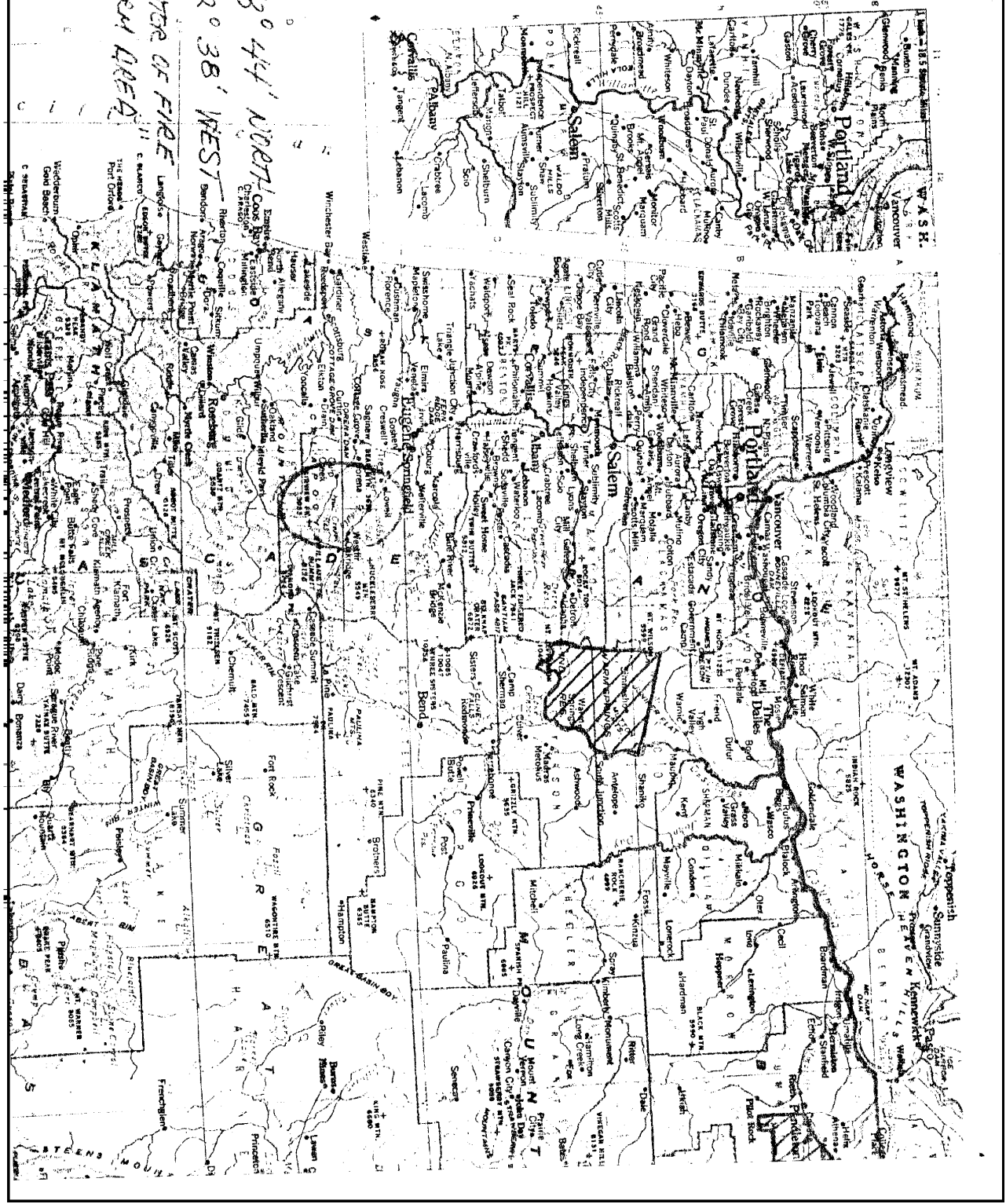
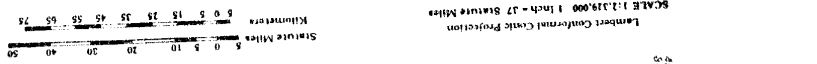
Helicopter dumps water on snags in the burned area and spot fires outside the lines.

Fighters quench smoldering spots with water from a creek.

Shovelers smother the persistent wisps of flame with dirt and ash.

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43° 44' NORTH COAST  
182° 38' WEST  
CENTER OF FIRE  
STORM AREA



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