

— World "Power" Attack —

Citizens nearest mountain evacuate quickly, calmly

Story on Page One also

By ALAN K. OTA
of The Oregonian staff

3/28/80

For some it started with the rattle of window glass. Others heard the loud, explosive "sonic boom." But most didn't know what had happened until hearing about it on television or radio.

The reaction of residents close to the erupting Mount St. Helens volcano was calm, as the Cowlitz and Skamania County, Wash., sheriffs' offices set up roadblocks on two main roads in the sparsely populated area 10 to 15 miles northwest and southwest of the snow-covered peak.

The greatest concern of emergency services officials in Washington and Oregon centered not on what happened initially Thursday afternoon, but on whether the eruption would worsen and raise the specter of damaging runoff, mud slides and emissions of ash or other volcanic material into the air.

Thursday evening, deputies moved the roadblock on Washington 504 on the northwest side of the mountain, the road closest to where the eruption occurred, from about 15 miles to 8 miles away from the mountain, citing an apparently lesser danger.

Jim Thomas, head of programs and plans for the Washington Department of Emergency Services, said decisions on roadblocks and resident notification were being left in the hands of sheriffs.

Gov. Dixy Lee Ray toured the mountain in a Washington State Patrol plane Thursday afternoon but made no decisions about dealing with the eruption, Thomas said.

The man living closest to the action, Harry Truman, 84, owner of the Mount St. Helens Lodge several miles from the northwest foot of the volcano, kept a pledge not to budge despite warnings from sheriff's deputies in the area.

Others weren't so reluctant. Phil Dodd, timber management specialist with the U.S. Forest Service station about 12 miles southeast of the volcano, said he led out a car caravan of 35 workers and their families and about six residents of the North Woods summer cabin development near the station. Their departure was made by planned evacuation route over 26 miles of winding forest road to Carson, Wash., after the initial eruption.

Dodd, like many others near the mountain, heard a loud boom "like a muffled explosion on a rockpile" shortly after 12:30 p.m.

Thursday afternoon, the Federal Aviation Administration banned aircraft flight below 20,000 feet altitude in a radius of 10 miles from St. Helens, doubling a ban with a five-mile radius that was issued Wednesday as a precaution.

In Oregon, Harvey Latham, administrator of the state Emergency Services Division, said emergency plans were on a "standby" basis.

"It's very small," Latham said. "But

I'm sure it's working up to something good." A student of the volcano's history, Latham contended that the last eruption in the mid-19th century scattered debris as far as Montana.

At the earth-filled Swift Creek hydroelectric dam operated by Pacific Power & Light Co. about five miles from the southern flank of the volcano, some workmen opted to leave as a precaution, according to public information officer Glenn Gillespie. It was not a general evacuation, however, he said.

The closest of three dams on the Lewis River south of St. Helens, Swift Creek Dam was built in the 1950s to withstand the equivalent of the worst recorded event on the mountain — a mudslide that occurred about 6,000 years ago, according to PP&L officials. In the event of a major eruption, the dam's reservoir would be partially drained, Gillespie said.

Even a major eruption likely would not be a major threat to the Portland area, according to Latham. One possible problem would be large emissions of ash that could raise the acidity of city water reservoirs, making water distasteful but probably still drinkable, and cause breathing problems for per-

Note: Within range of this dangerous, exploding volcano, are five hydroelectric power dams plus Hanford Nuclear Power Plant!!



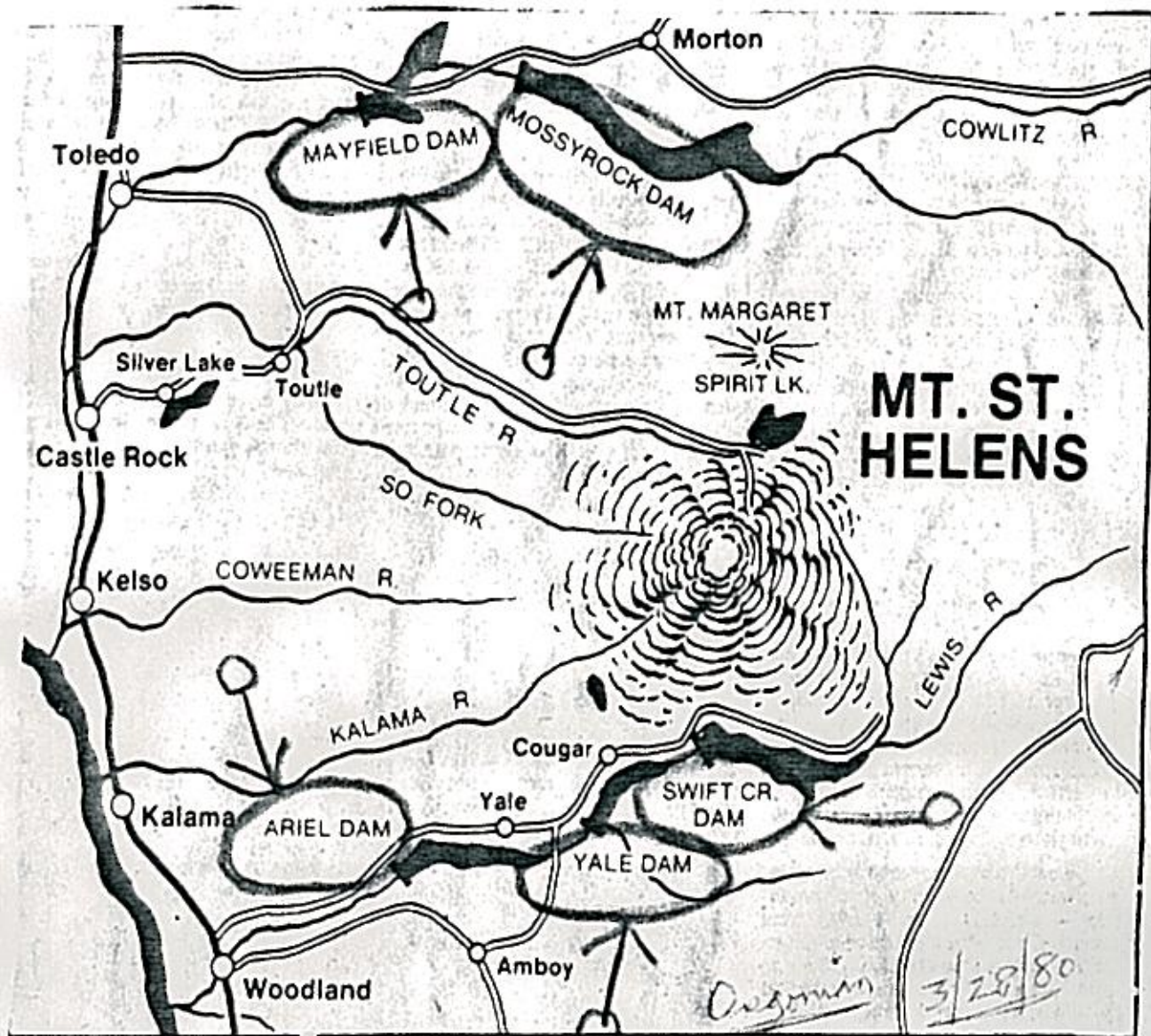
sons with respiratory ailments. Portland city officials said the threat of ash to the city's Bull Run Watershed, about 50 miles from St. Helens, was slight.

"The wind currents aren't likely to pull ash this way, according to our information," said the administrator of the Bureau of Water Works, Carl Gobel.

The sheriff's roadblock on Washington 503 was located just east of Cougar, Wash., about 10 miles from St. Helens on Thursday night.

Margaret Olson, who operates the chateau-style Beaver Bay Cafeteria 1.5 miles east of Cougar, said she wasn't planning to leave yet but wouldn't hesitate when the time came.

"All I'm going to worry about is just getting myself and my dogs out," she said. "That's all I care about. The material things don't matter. They can be replaced."



ERUPTION SITE — Steam and ash erupted from the north side of Mount St. Helens in Southwest Washington Thursday, opening a slash at 7,000-foot level on the

snow-covered mountain. The eruption was the culmination of a series of earthquakes which began March 20. It was the first eruption of the volcano since 1857.

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Note: Hazel Dell is where I live; the point from which I am attacking "power." Owens

Blackout darkens homes in Hazel Dell, Ridgefield

VANCOUVER, Wash. — The lights went out Thursday morning in about 6,400 Hazel Dell and Ridgefield homes after three Clark County Public Utility District substations lost their power, said PUD spokesman Mick Shutt.

The outage was from 30 minutes to an hour, depending on the substation involved, he said. Tripped breakers somewhere in the Bonneville Power

Administration supply system that feeds the substations caused the 6:50 a.m. outages, Shutt said.

All power loss was west of Interstate 5, he said.

Bonneville representative Gene Tolleson said from Portland that an unidentified problem in the PUD lines caused the breakers to trip.

Oregonian

— World "Power" Attack —

Note: There's an odd synchronicity here. I work with UFOs, probably called "gods" by the Indians. They refer to "The Great Spirit" which equates with the Rogo/Mischlove "The Phenomenon" (which I prefer to call "The Force." And The Base for my UFOs and I is for the purpose of bringing peace to the human race!

Indian legend reveals St. Helens' lonely spirit

By JEANIE SENIOR
Correspondent, The Oregonian

TROUT LAKE, Wash. — In Klickitat Indian legend, Mount St. Helens is called Loo-Wit, the guardian of the Bridge of the Gods.

Loo-wit tried to keep peace between "the great snow mountains," the brothers Wy'east (Mount Hood) and Klickitat (Mount Adams) when they fought over beautiful Squaw Mountain, today called Sleeping Beauty, in the Trout Lake Valley.

In his book "Legends of the Klickitat," published in 1933, Clarence O. Bunnell relates the story of the fall of the Bridge of the Gods as told to him by members of several mid-Columbia Indian tribes.

During their battle over beautiful Squaw Mountain, the legend

says, the two mountains "stomped upon the ground and shook the earth in their wrath; again they darkened the heavens with their smoke and ashes and, casting aside their beautiful white robes, poured forth great streams of liquid fire that painted their sides in blazing colors of war."

The two mountains blew so many white-hot stones at each other that the Bridge of the Gods collapsed under the weight of the rocks.

Loo-Wit, an old, toothless woman in the form of a mountain, was posted by the Great Spirit to guard the bridge and to remind the brothers of their folly in fighting over Squaw Mountain, and to show them that beauty in women is never permanent.

Loo-Wit tried valiantly

to stop the fight.

"Failing in her efforts, she stood by her post and did her best to save the bridge from destruction," Bunnell wrote.

Because she was caught between the warring mountains, Loo-Wit was "badly burned and battered by the great hot rocks which they threw at each other."

When the bridge collapsed, Loo-Wit fell into the Columbia River with it.

THE FORCE *
The Great Spirit heard her moaning and saved Loo-Wit from the river, telling her she would be rewarded for her bravery and integrity.

Loo-Wit asked to be made young and beautiful once more. The Great Spirit changed her physical appearance, but did not make her young in spirit.

Loo-Wit took her place among the great snow mountains, but remained solitary because her family and friends had all passed on.

So, the legend concludes, she withdrew from the main mountain range and settled herself far to the west, "aloof, unconcerned, ... the youngest and most beautiful, yet the oldest of all the snow mountains."

"Loo-Wit" was the sole guardian of "The Bridge of the Gods." "PK Man," you could say, is the sole guardian of "The Bridge of the UFO Gods."

Quene

* The Force (mystern) = "The Phenomenon" in Rogo/Mischlove book.

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Oregon Journal 3-27-80

Sea floor 'collision' bends NW, spawns its volcanoes

By PHIL ADAMSAK
Journal Staff Writer

The Pacific Northwest's volcanoes and California's earthquakes have the same cause, according to a leading Oregon geologist.

And the San Andreas fault is involved in both.

Professor Brian Baker of the University of Oregon geology department says the Northwest slowly is being bent out of shape by a "collision" with the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

He says the bending causes "stretch marks" — deep cracks in the crust — that fill with molten rock and occasionally erupt as volcanoes.

Baker is a scholar of "spreading," which is the way molten rock flows to the surface of the Earth through cracks, and pushes the sides of the cracks apart.

He lived for 17 years in the Great Rift Valley of Africa, one of the few places where spreading happens on dry land and can be watched.

Mostly it happens on ocean floors. About 200 miles off the Oregon Coast a rift called the Juan de Fuca Ridge shoves the Pacific floor toward land.

It doesn't move fast — only about 2 meters a century. But in geological terms, in a million years it amounts to 20,000 meters or about 11 miles of movement by a sheet of rock 4 miles thick.

Pressing northeast, the oceanic plate slips beneath the continental plate, slanting toward the planet's molten depths.

The friction is immense, and the strain is felt through most of the Western states, all the way to the east slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Coastal California releases the pressure in earthquakes along the San Andreas fault. Up here, it's different.

A pattern of stretch marks begins in Western Arizona, runs through Nevada and Northern California, arcs through Central Oregon, along the Cascades and northward into Puget Sound.

A pattern of volcanoes follows the cracks.

Some of these hardly fit popular notions of volcanoes. They form low, gently sloping shield-shaped mounds slowly piled up by oozing magma.

Others, like the pinnacles of the high Cascades, become so-called composite volcanoes. A series of eruptions builds like a layer cake. Mount St. Helens is one, and so is Mount Hood.

Occasionally one explodes.

That's what happened at Crater Lake 7,600 years ago.

Ralph Mason, retired state geologist, says red-hot ash, pebbles, and even boulders roared out of Mount Mazama in a glowing red cloud on 100-mph wind, scorching the countryside for 35 miles.

In a few hours the firestorm halted, but a plume of steam and pumice shot 14,000 feet into the sky and drifted on a south wind for days.

Traces of it can be found in Washington, more than 200 miles from the volcano.



CRACKED UNDER STRAIN — Tugged crosswise by the Pacific Ocean floor, the Pacific Northwest is wrinkled and cracked, and molten rock breaks through to make volcanoes.

Eventually the top of the mountain collapsed into a huge bowl scoured out by the eruption and was filled by rain and snow to form Crater Lake.

I.E. Mt. St. Helens activation presumably could ignite the San Andreas Fault (affect it) causing massive Calif. earthquakes.

Rainier UFO sightings climb
3-24-80
SEATTLE (UPI) — Fighting in Afghanistan and unrest in Iran has prompted a number of sightings of unidentified flying objects around the Mount Rainier area, according to Wayne S. Abo.

"When there is unrest in the world, the U.F.O.s start coming," says Abo, whose New Age Foundation has been studying U.F.O.s for 25 years. "There is almost a mathematical curve for these things."

Abo says a number of sightings of "bright, moving lights" have been reported near Elbe and Ashford, Pierce County, just outside Mount Rainier National Park. Abo's group believes the mountain is one of the major landing zones for U.F.O.s, dating from the first recorded U.F.O. in 1917 by a Boise, Idaho, lumberman.

Note: It is most interesting that both of my "signs" or "signatures" have now revealed themselves at Mt. Rainier & close to Mt. St. Helens.

By JOHN SNELL
and JOHN PAINTER JR. 3/31/80
of The Oregonian staff

Blocks of ice 5 feet across were thrown from the peak of Mount St. Helens on Sunday afternoon, and ash from the smoldering volcano began falling in parts of northwest Oregon, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist reported.

The ice-carrying eruptions began at 1:08 p.m., said Don Mullineaux, a U.S. Geological Survey geologist who specializes in volcano hazards.

A second ice-carrying eruption occurred at about 2:30 p.m. and was followed 15 minutes later by a "sharp" earthquake, which apparently helped trigger an avalanche on the north side of the volcano at the 6,000-foot level, officials said.

Mullineaux said the ice blocks ranged between 3 and 5 feet in length and were "the biggest chunk of anything that has come out of the volcano thus far."

Scientists said they believe that the two craters that formed on the peak of the 9,677-foot mountain would soon merge into one, giant crater. The first crater formed early during the volcanic eruptions. The second crater was discovered Saturday night.

The mountain erupted earlier Sunday morning for nearly 20 minutes, and an eerie blue lightning was seen arcing between the two craters on the summit.

Forest Service information specialist Sylvia Brucchi said geologists believe

Coverage of the eruption of Mount St. Helens has been aided by reporters Steven K. Wagner, Stan Federman, Beth Fagan, Leverett Richards, Steve Erickson and Don Bundy. More pictures, stories about the mountain on Pages B1, 3.

the lightning was caused by static electricity discharges, much like those caused when shoes shuffle across a carpet.

The early-morning eruption threw a cloud of smoke and ash as high as 16,000 feet above sea level — more than a mile above the peak. Geologists said it was the highest plume measured thus far.

During the eruption, a black cloud of ash with a frosting of white steam rose, drifting south and a little east on the wings of a northwest wind. For 20 minutes, the restless mountain spewed tons of grayish ash that boiled and tumbled east. At 7:51, the ash cloud was lit by the brilliant flash of lightning.

At 7:57 a.m., the performance ended as abruptly as it began, leaving a drifting cloud of black ash at least 10 miles long.

ANGRY MOUNTAIN — Mount St. Helens belches ash and steam early Sunday in a continuation of its daily spectacle. Volcano threw gritty pumice 3/31/80
Observers noticed lightning flashing between two craters on peak.
Start photo by RUDY WOOD.

Note: My "ign."



By JOHN SNELL 3/29/80
of The Oregonian staff

Mount St. Helens stepped up its geologic performance Friday with a series of eruptions that sent smoke more than a mile above the mountain and shot hundreds of boulders nearly 1,000 feet into the air.

The volcano, dormant for nearly 123 years before Thursday, also spewed a cloud of ash, some of which settled in communities more than 50 miles away.

The eruptions on the 9,677-foot peak continued with clocklike regularity Friday, with explosive eruptions occurring every 30 minutes, a federal geologist reported. Light ash had begun to cover the flanks of the mountain by early Friday afternoon, and mud flows were reported to have nearly reached timberline at the 4,400-foot level.

Geologist Dan Miller of the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver said the mountain "spent the afternoon pulsing away" in what he called "vigorous eruptions."

Miller said he was on the mountain shortly after 5:30 p.m. Friday and saw "black blobs" of rocks thrown above a cloud cover at 10,000 feet altitude. Miller said hundreds of small boulders shot about 500 feet above the clouds — nearly 1,000 feet above the mountaintop.

He said the rocks ranged from the size of tennis balls to others more than 3 feet across.

The mountain was obscured by clouds throughout most of the day, and scientists were unable to determine whether additional fissures or craters had developed as a result of the eruption.

No molten rock had been observed as of Friday, and there were no reports of injuries or missing persons.

Ash from the mountain had dusted the Washington communities of Trout Lake and Glenwood, some 50 miles from the summit, and apparently caused a light haze in Goldendale, 70 miles away along the Washington bank of the Columbia River.

The mountain, rocked by increasingly frequent earthquakes since March

20, erupted with an explosion of smoke, steam and ashes at 1:48 a.m. Friday.

"It was really something to see with a man's eyes," said Walt Sutton Jr., 24, a self-employed carpenter from Amboy, Wash., who was on Cooney Point, west of Mount Mitchell, when the volcano exploded.

Sutton said that from his vantage point 11 miles south of the mountain, the eruption could not be felt, "but there was a kind of whistling sound, like elk bugling, or at least that's what it sounded like to me."

"I've hunted and been here all my life, and I know every mountain from here to Mount Adams," he said. "But this was a once-in-a-lifetime thing to see. We were looking right straight at it and it started going off with the moon out lighting it up. It was real beautiful."

Sutton, who escorted an Oregonian reporter and photographer to the vantage point, said the initial eruption was timed at 17 minutes and appeared to have triggered at least one avalanche. A second eruption started at about 2:45 a.m. and was of shorter duration.

"There was more smoke, but it wasn't as pretty, either," he said.

The Forest Service verified a third eruption at about 3 a.m., said public information officer Dave Seesholtz. Steam and ash were seen as high as 16,000 feet above sea level, or more than a mile above the summit, he said. The eruption lasted 57 minutes.

More than a dozen ash eruptions lasting anywhere from two to 45 minutes were observed Friday morning, and by midafternoon the mountain was experiencing "major explosive episodes" occurring every half-hour, Seesholtz said.

James Moore and Don Swanson of the Geological Survey office in Menlo Park, Calif., were taken by helicopter to the 5,500-foot level of the mountain to collect ash samples.

The samples were to be flown to Denver for laboratory examination, said Jim Unterwegner of the Forest Service, but examination using hand-held magnifiers appeared to show that no molten lava had been emitted so far.

Moore said the east side of the mountain was covered with ash. Unterwegner said later that an "ash avalanche" had occurred on the southeast flank of the mountain.

The series of eruptions did not pose any immediate threat to human life, but law enforcement authorities said they would be strictly enforcing the closure of roads to the mountain. Skamania County sheriff's deputies announced shortly after 7 p.m. that no one — including police — would be allowed past established roadblocks without written authorization from the Forest Service. Scientists, property owners and reporters had been allowed past the barricades earlier.

An immediate concern of geologists and Forest Service personnel was the formation Friday of a potentially suffocating mass of dust and gases on Shoestring Glacier, moving down the mountain's southeast slope. Such flows can produce a "superheated avalanche" that can move at speeds up to 110 mph, but scientists could not say how fast it was moving on St. Helens because of cloud cover.

Paul Hammond, a Portland State University volcanologist, said the "pyroclastic flow" contains a variety of gases, including carbon dioxide, ammonia and hydrogen sulfide.

"It tends to be quite suffocating,"

Hammond said. "If people are caught in its path, they can be severely burned. It tends to burn the bark off trees."

If the flow continues down the slope, it could reach Pine Creek and eventually Swift Creek. Geologists said the flow could contaminate the area's water, forcing closure of campgrounds for an unknown length of time.

A Geological Survey bulletin written before the eruption, titled "Potential Hazards from Future Eruptions of Mount St. Helens Volcano, Washington" said that a mud flow from the volcano could cause a massive flood in Swift Creek that could lead to the failure of Swift Dam, a hydroelectric project operated by Pacific Power & Light Co.

"A mud flow of very large volume, for example, could raise the level of the reservoir faster than water could be discharged safely," wrote study authors Don R. Mullineaux and Dwight R. Crandell. "If a volcanic event led directly or indirectly to the failure or overtopping of Swift Dam, a catastrophe would result."

PP&L engineers lowered the Swift Dam reservoir Friday morning by running water through the turbine. Company spokesman Glenn Gillespie said the reservoir would be brought 100,000 acre-feet below its maximum capacity to protect against flooding.

The Geological Survey study urged a drawdown of at least 100,000 acre-feet and said "additional storage capacity would be desirable as a safety margin, the volume of which could change from season to season according to the likelihood of very heavy precipitation and runoff that could result from a major storm."

The study also said that gases emitted from the volcano could injure both

Paul "Pac" Attard

The Times' opinion and comment:

A volcano erupts: The view from down here

"We are dancing on a volcano."
— M. De Salvandy to the Duke of Orleans, 1830

THE word volcano derives from Vulcano, an island north of Sicily that the Romans thought to be the entrance to the netherworld—the domain of Vulcan, god of fire.

In his subterranean furnace, Vulcan made thunderbolts for his father, Jupiter, and arms and armor for other gods and heroes. Each year, the Romans celebrated "Volcanalia," a festival with special rites aimed at protecting mere mortals from Vulcan's destructive fire.

Today we can laugh at such ancient, pagan rites. Or can we?

The eruption of Mount St. Helens has touched a deep chord in most of us. There is something elemental, almost mythical, about the mountain's violent stirrings. It rivets our fascination.

We go about our normal business, calm on the surface, making little jokes—but there is something vaguely unsettling underneath. One of our most basic reference points is transforming itself before our eyes.

All of our modern achievements in science, technology and engineering are humbled by the awesome spectacle of an active volcano. We can dam or bridge the widest rivers, harness or unleash the atom, even send men to the moon and back. But all our efforts seem

to pale next to the prodigious powers of the planet itself.

Earthquakes, tidal waves, hurricanes, cyclones and other natural phenomena humble us, too, but volcanic eruptions are especially mind-boggling, perhaps because the biggest of them have been so staggering in scope:

— When Oregon's Mount Mazama blew its top centuries ago, almost 10 cubic miles of mountain filled the air, falling as ash as far away as Montana.

— When the island of Krakatoa was obliterated in 1883, the explosion was heard 3,000 miles away; ash encircled the world and turned sunsets red for more than a year.

— When Mount Pelee exploded on Martinique in 1902, 30,000 people were killed by a glowing cloud of incandescent gas more than a mile thick.

— The spectacular steamblast eruption of Hawaii's Kilauea in 1924 tossed eight-ton boulders a mile from the volcano's vent.

As a figure of speech, we sometimes use the word volcano to describe wars, revolution or other political or religious upheavals. Such analogies are not apt. We flatter ourselves and slight nature.

There are no human power or forces that can rival those of nature. As the old saying goes, one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

We stand in awe of this rumbling, smoking, steaming mountain. As we watch, wait and listen, we are all kin.

Note the tie-up to the Indian
Loo-Wit, the spirit who
guarded the entrance or bridge
to "the Gods."!! See xerox
attached.

Synchronicity

Lightning is my sign.
(And we just had blue
lightning (serie, they called it
at Mt. St. Helens.



Owens

Owens