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*15 Jan 90*

PROJECT SUN STREAK

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PROJECT NUMBER:	0084(Tng)	SESSION NUMBER:	1
DATE OF SESSION:	19 JAN 90	DATE OF REPORT:	22 JAN 90
START:	1427	END:	1433
METHODOLOGY:	CRV	VIEWER IDENTIFIER:	052

1. (S/NF/SK) MISSION: To describe the target site (St. George Island in the Pribilofs) in Stage I terminology.

2. (S/NF/SK) VIEWER TASKING: Encrypted Coordinates only.

3. (S/NF/SK) COMMENTS: *Incliment* 052's first two ideograms were the ones pertinent to the site in order: (land / water). The transcript, feelings, and perceptions gained in the session were analyzed after the session to use 052's own work to illustrate and discuss problems and successes.

4. (S/NF/SK) EVALUATION: *3*

5. (S/NF/SK) SEARCH EVALUATION: N/A

MONITOR: 01B

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DECLASSIFY: OADR

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PI: none  
AV: none

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19 Jan 90  
1427  
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563000  
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MISS BK

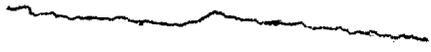
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A. Sloping up  
peak  
down

B. Mountain

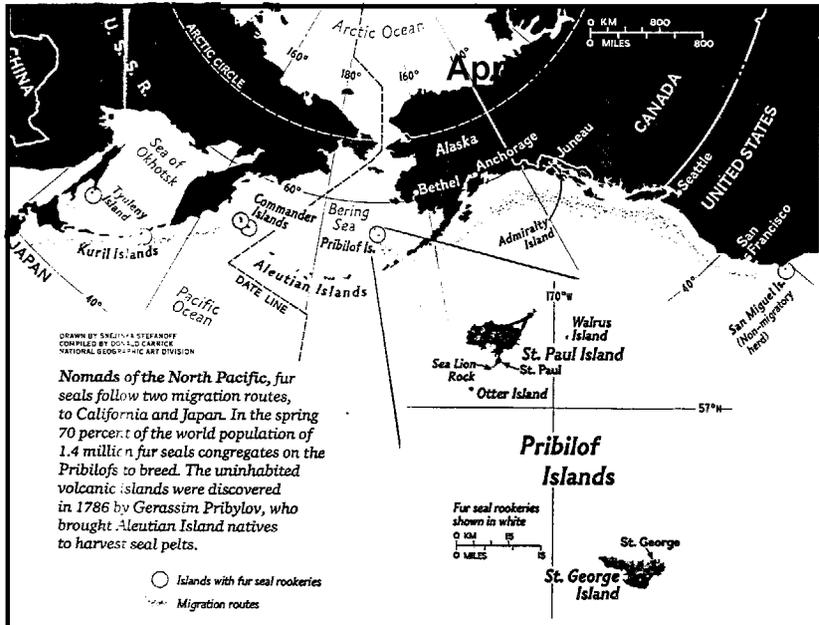
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A. Wavy  
fluid  
B. Water

ADL BK  
Mountain with a Lake

Site  
1433



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

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