

Editorial

Why join IASSA? Mancur Olson, in his classic study of group theory, *The Logic of Collective Action*, noted that people join groups because they receive some benefit that non-members do not receive. What are the benefits of joining IASSA? IASSA does provide some tangible benefits, such as this and future newsletters, occasional publications such as *Social Sciences in the North*, and the right to participate in IASSA congresses and other meetings. But the intangible benefits of membership are at least as important. IASSA is the largest membership network of social scientists conducting research in and about the North.

You are probably aware of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), an international organization designed to coordinate and promote science in arctic regions. This organization is dominated by natural scientists, and social science and humanities representation is limited. IASC has a great deal of influence over arctic science policies and research funding in the northern countries. IASSA intends to balance this situation, insuring that social science interests are represented and taken into account in all policy and funding issues. To do this we really do need to represent the arctic social science community, which means that membership in IASSA is important politically. We will use our representation both within IASC and externally to insure that issues of importance to social sciences and humanities in the North are not overlooked.

IASSA also provides a network or community for social scientists (broadly defined) working or living in the North. One of our main goals is to insure that research is carried out in accordance with ethical principles approved by those people affected by the research—often this means local communities. We are also interested in educational programs that will provide both northern residents and non-residents with information necessary to improve social, economic, and political conditions in the North. In addition to information exchange, IASSA hopes to help bring students and non-researchers into the arctic social science community, often by supporting their participation in IASSA congresses.

Very little of IASSA's revenue (derived mainly from membership) is used for administrative expenses. We have tried to keep costs as low as possible in the production of the newsletter, for example. With any surplus funds we hope to subsidize costs of the ICASS II conference, and to support student,

indigenous, and other groups that may wish to attend. In the next newsletter we will give a complete presentation of IASSA's accounts.

IASSA's governing council normally meets once per year. Our last meeting was in Rovaniemi in May 1993. The meeting that was planned for December 1993 was postponed due to the cancellation of the conference at which it was supposed to be held. The next council meeting is planned for April or May 1994 in Århus, Denmark. Members who have information or proposals to be brought before the council should send them well in advance to the secretariat, or to any council member with a copy to the secretariat. IASSA is also developing a new procedure for electing council members, and we would appreciate members' input on this. We encourage all members to take part in the governing of IASSA through communication with council members and the secretariat.

IASSA's next world congress will be held in Rovaniemi, Finland, and in Kautokeino, Norway, in May-June 1995. Further information is contained in this newsletter as well as in the enclosed first announcement. We are looking forward to seeing all members in Lapland in 1995.

Michael Pretes
Secretary

Ludger Müller-Wille
Chair

Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS II)

The Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS II) will be held in Rovaniemi, Finland, and Kautokeino, Norway, from 28 May to 4 June 1995. The theme of the congress is "Unity and Diversity in Arctic Societies." The main session will be held in Rovaniemi from 28-31 May, with a special session on "Ethics in Eco- and Ethno-Tourism" held in Kautokeino from 2-4 June. Only paid-up members of IASSA are eligible to participate in the congress. More information is contained in the enclosed first announcement, or may be obtained from the IASSA Secretariat.

A Report on the International Whaling Commission

By Milton M.R. Freeman, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H4

Milton Freeman attended the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in May 1993 as an observer representing IASSA. This is his report of the meeting and about the activities of the IWC in general.

The IWC meets annually to discuss issues related to whale management, and for an international resource management body it is a curious blend of ancient and modern. It is modern in its embrace of current urban-based anti-harvest sentiment and in the consequent large number of animal welfare and environmental non-government organizations (NGOs) attending the meetings. Yet it is anachronistic in its reverence for top-down management based on outmoded "tragedy of the commons" thinking and its consequent disdain toward resource users.

The IWC is relevant to northern researchers' interests because whales remain an important resource for many northern societies. Decisions at the IWC are expected to be science-based, but the IWC has recently stated that the Scientific Committee recommendations are increasingly politically unacceptable: when stock surveys and catch quota calculations indicate that certain non-endangered whales can be sustainably harvested, the advice runs counter to government (and public) sentiment that holds that all whales are endangered and whaling is unnecessary and will lead to species extinction.

The main topics that have occupied the IWC in recent and current times relate to the social, economic, cultural, and dietary significance of community-based whaling and the socio-economic impacts of the whaling moratorium. Societies discussed include bowhead whalers in Alaska; minke whalers in northern Norway, Iceland (until leaving the IWC in 1992) and Japan; and minke and fin whalers in Greenland. There are also reports on the gray whale hunt in eastern Siberia and humpback hunts in Bequia, and though several other whales are important to northern whaling (e.g. pilot whales, beaked whales, beluga and narwhal) these species are outside of IWC management competence so no substantive discussions are held on these hunts.

Unfortunately for the IWC decision-making process there is no Social Scientific Committee counterpart to the Scientific Committee (composed of biostatisticians and biologists) to assess the tabled reports, and the material on whaling societies that is tabled is not subject to competent peer review and debate.

As the IWC moves to discuss various non-consumptive uses of whales (e.g. whale watching) and moves away from "science" to increasingly favoring "ethnically-based" arguments to reduce or eliminate taking of whales, so new issues emerge that should interest social scientists, philosophers and legal scholars. Examples might include: the rights of coastal states (in UNCLOS), international trade law (U.S. violations of GATT rulings), human rights legislation (breaches of UN covenants on economic, social and cultural rights, and emerging law concerning indigenous rights); animal rights (especially concerning the charismatic megafauna so beloved by environmental groups); and environmental and comparative ethics. Another question reflected in IWC discussion relates to the apparently evaporating resolve of signatories of Agenda 21 and the World Conservation Strategy (2nd edition) toward sustainable and equitable resource use, maintenance of biodiversity, and empowering community-based resource stewards.

The future of the IWC is uncertain, as nations with interests in sustainable resource use of marine resources realize the limited relevance of the IWC to their own national interests. The growth of more functional regional marine mammal commissions, capable of dealing with all interdependent marine species (including humans) rather than the few covered by the IWC, offers interesting comparative perspectives for social scientists interested in progressive resource and environmental management regimes. A useful set of papers dealing with these issues was published in the special issue of *Arctic* (June 1993) on Community-based Whaling in the North; see also an article on the IWC and its problems with respect to subsistence whaling in *Human Organization* (Fall 1993).

The Nordic Sámi Institute (NSI)

We hope that each issue of the IASSA Newsletter will contain a brief profile of a northern native organization or research centre. If you have information about such an organization, please send a short article to the IASSA Secretariat.

The Nordic Sámi Institute (Sámi Instituhtta) was established in 1973 and is located in Kautokeino (Guovdageaidnu), Norway, in the heart of the Sámi homeland (Sápmi). The NSI is intended to serve the Sámi population with a view towards improving the social, cultural, judicial, and economic position of the Sámi by:

- creating an understanding of, strengthening and cultivating the Sámi language and culture, based on Sámi traditions and values,
- working on occupational, economic, legal, and environmental matters,
- working on educational matters, instruction, and information.

The NSI is administered by an executive committee and a director. The executive committee consists of 12 members appointed by the Nordic Council of Ministers, five of which are nominated by the five Nordic countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland) and seven of which are nominated by the Nordic Sámi Conference. The executive committee is responsible for policy matters, while the director is responsible for the daily administration of the institute. The director is Pekka Aikio, an IASSA council member.

NSI uses several languages on a daily basis, including Sámi, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, and English. The institute has established collaborative activities with a number of universities and research centres in Scandinavia, including universities in Umeå, Uppsala, Oulu, and Tromsø. The institute also cooperates with UNESCO and other branches of the United Nations.

The institute's activities are divided into three main sectors:

- Language and culture, including linguistic research, local history, and "Sámi Duodji," or handicrafts. This sector also coordinates language days, lectures, films, and television and radio programs.
- Education and information, including curricula and teaching materials such as textbooks in the Sámi language.
- Economic, environment, and legal rights, including occupational research, reindeer herding, mapping and land use planning, and judicial research.

The Nordic Sámi Institute has approximately 30 employees, about half of which work in the Kautokeino office.

Further information about NSI can be obtained from the Nordic Sámi Institute, P.O. Box 220, N-9520 Kautokeino, Norway. The Nordic Sámi Institute is also a co-sponsor of IASSA's Second Congress, to be held in both Rovaniemi and Kautokeino.



Book Review

Politics and Sustainable Growth in the Arctic. Edited by Jyrki Kähkönen. Aldershot, England: Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1993. 112 pp., 7 figs., index. Hardbound. £35.00. (Available from the Tampere Peace Research Institute, P.O. Box 447, FIN-33101 Tampere, Finland; or from the publisher, Dartmouth Publishing Company, Ashgate Publishing Limited, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, England.)

Reviewed by Matthew D. Berman, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508, USA.

Arctic peoples will achieve sustainable development when southern power centers change their minds. That is the rather bleak conclusion that emerges from this recently published collection of essays on economic development, the environment, and security in the circumpolar north. All eight contributors to this slim volume take long-term perspectives toward public policy in the Arctic. Most contrast their views with the historical strategies that seem to have been dominated by crisis-management or opportunistic motives.

A high point of the book is the editor's well-written introduction. Jyrki Kähkönen puts the essays in perspective and draws some conclusions from them about prospects for sustainable development. The book could have been improved by adding a concluding chapter at the end of the book that expanded on some of these insights.

Two essays providing theoretical background follow the introduction. Walter Goldfrank's exposition of modern world systems theory suggests the futility of northern-based (peripheral) solutions to northern problems in a world dominated by southern economic and political power centers. Jyrki Kähkönen's chapter exposes the contradiction between the ideologies of growth-based development and sustainable development.

The remaining six essays treat various issues of Arctic development and environmental policy, falling neatly into two camps. Dalee Sambo and Elina Helander offer Inuit and Sámi perspectives to the sustainable development issue. They believe that the path to sustainability lies with entrenchment of indigenous rights and enhanced political autonomy for Arctic indigenous people.

Authors of the other four essays, on the other hand, suggest that non-indigenous scientists and planners can learn to avoid repeating the kind of mistakes made in the past. Enlightened development policies encouraged by and involving southern-based

institutions, they maintain, can permit Arctic societies to achieve sustainable development.

Marvin Soroos outlines how Arctic air pollution might theoretically be incorporated into an international environmental accord. J.D. House and Alexei Roginko argue that reformed development planning that takes the Arctic environment and people into account can correct social and environmental problems in Labrador and the Russian Arctic, respectively. Michael Pretes outlines how trust funds created from saving non-renewable resource rents may theoretically be used by Arctic communities to finance a transition to a more sustainable, locally controlled economy.

Although I found the essays tightly edited for form and content, the volume suffers from inadequate editing for language and style. For example, the jacket cover proclaims, "... Modernization ... destructs the nature and traditional cultures of the Arctic. The book seeks alternatives for destructing development, such as traditional values and cultures, which have their own potential to develop." As a result, the English language at times suffers greater casualties than does the ideology of development.

As a whole, the writers are able to provide few, if any, insights about how practically to move the policy agenda from the growth-based strategies of the past toward sustainable strategies. The essays shift back and forth between advocating increased local economic and political autonomy and promoting a new round of intervention as solutions to problems of sustainability.

With all the attention paid to encouraging traditional values, the book skates around the thorny issue of how to enhance traditional indigenous rights while maintaining and strengthening democratic principles in regions throughout the north where indigenous people are a minority. In summary, the book makes interesting and thought-provoking reading—interesting for encouraging readers to think about what it lacks, as much as for what it includes.



Alaska Federation of Natives Board Adopts Policy Guidelines for Research

By Richard Caulfield, Department of Rural Development, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775, USA.

At its quarterly meeting in May, the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Board of Directors adopted a policy recommendation that includes a set of research principles to be conveyed to scientists who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives. The principles will be sent to all Native organizations and villages in the hope that compliance by researchers will deter abuses such as those committed in the past which lately have come to light.

Alaska Natives share with the scientific community an interest in learning more about the history and culture of our societies. The best scientific and ethical standards are obtained when Alaska Natives are directly involved in research conducted in our communities and in studies where the findings have a direct impact on Native populations.

AFN recommends to public and private institutions that conduct or support research among Alaska Natives that they include a standard category of funding in their projects to ensure Native participation. AFN conveys to all scientists and researchers who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives that they must comply with the following research principles:

- Advise Native people who are to be affected by the study of the purpose, goals, and time frame of the research, the data-gathering techniques, the positive and negative implications and impacts of the research.
- Obtain the informed consent of the appropriate governing body.
- Fund the support of a Native Research Committee appointed by the local community to assess and monitor the research project and ensure compliance with the expressed wishes of Native people.
- Hire and train Native people to assist in the study.
- Use Native languages whenever English is the second language.
- Guarantee confidentiality of surveys and sensitive material.
- Include Native viewpoints in the final study.
- Acknowledge the contributions of Native resource people.
- Inform the Native Research Committee in a summary and in non-technical language of the major findings of the study.
- Provide copies of studies to the local library.

Members' News

Tatiana Achirgina-Arsiaq (P.O. Box 57, 686710 Anadyr, Russia) has been working with the Society of Chukotka's Eskimos and is now preparing an article on this topic. **Robert E. Ackerman** (Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, USA) is conducting ongoing research on the late Pleistocene/early Holocene hunter-gatherer occupations of southwest Alaska, for which he has received a National Science Foundation grant. He also gave a public lecture, "By sea or by land? The earliest immigrants to North America," at the 1993 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. In addition, he has presented papers at conferences in St. Louis and Honolulu. **Valerie Alia** (Graduate School of Journalism, University of Western Ontario, Middlesex College, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5B7) has been conducting research on journalism ethics and on aboriginal communications in the Canadian North. She was recently awarded the McCracken Prize for Journalism Research as well as a fellowship in journalism ethics from the Poynter Institute for Media Studies. She has published a number of papers on aboriginal communications and also made a national radio broadcast regarding media coverage of the North. **Yelena N. Andreeva** (Institute for Systems Analysis, 9 Prosp. 60-let Oktyabrya, 117312 Moscow, Russia) has co-authored a book, *Regional policy in Russia* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1993), and has received a grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct research on decision-making in arctic resources development. **Wendy Arundale** (Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7000, USA) has recently completed a monograph, *Historic sites of the Innoko River Valley*, for the Doyon Foundation.

Vladimir I. Boiko (Interagency Commission for Arctic and Antarctic Affairs, 1 Okhotny road, 103009 Moscow, Russia) has just published a paper on gas resources of the Russian arctic shelf. The paper compares current use vs. long-term strategic reserves. **Robert M. Bone** (Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7N 0W0) has received an SSHRC grant to study the impact of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and an EMR grant to assess the impact of uranium mines on northern employment in Saskatchewan. He also published *The geography of the Canadian North* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1992) last year.

Nancy Fogel Chance (27 Codfish Falls Road, Storrs, CT 06268, USA) is currently conducting research on the ethnohistory of traders, missionaries and teachers on the North Slope, and has published an article "Living in both worlds: modernity and tradition among North Slope Iñupiaq women in

Anchorage" *Arctic Anthropology* 30(1). **Maurie J. Cohen** (School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, 801 West Michigan Street, BS 4032T, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA) completed his PhD with a dissertation on the economic impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, and has also published several articles on this topic in the journals *Sociological Spectrum* and *Land Economics*. He was also awarded the student paper prize by the Rural Development Specialty Group of the American Association of Geographers in 1993. **Jennifer Cram** (Kativik School Board, 3251 St. Antoine W., Montréal, Québec, Canada H3Z 1W9) has conducted a number of research contracts on the history of Nunavik, governments and northern people, the Naskapi of Schefferville, and the history of whaling in Nunavik.

N.A. Easton (Northern Research Institute, Yukon College, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 5K4) has published an article "Mal de Mer over Terra Incognita or what ails the coastal migration theory?" *Arctic Anthropology* 29(2).

Gail Fondahl (Institute of Arctic Studies, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755-3560, USA) has published "Siberia: native peoples and newcomers in collision," in J. Bremer and R. Taras, eds., *Nations and politics in the Soviet successor states* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993). She has also received several research grants for a project on evolving systems of ethnically-based land and resource tenure in the Russian North. **Samuel E. Fry** (2215 Blossomwood Ct. N.W., Olympia, WA 98502, USA) has published articles on the Arctic and American foreign policy in *Arctic Research of the United States* (4: 1990) and on "Smallpox on the Porcupine," *Alaska History*. He is also teaching a course on the history of American arctic policy in the Northern Studies Graduate Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Brian Goehring (Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z2) recently published *Indigenous peoples of the world: an introduction to their past, present and future* (Saskatoon: Purich Publishing, 1993). **Nelson H.H. Graburn** (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA) taught a course on the Native arts of Canada, which resulted in a major exhibition of Canadian Inuit Art at the Hearst Museum in Berkeley, as well as in a television video.

Betty Harnum (Languages Commission of the Northwest Territories, Box 1320, Cunningham 4, Yellowknife, NWT, Canada X1A 2L9) is now the Languages Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Her office produced an annual report that is now available. **Betty Kobayashi Issenman** (3220 Ridgewood Avenue P-1, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3V 1B9) is writing a book on Inuit clothing and has also published an article, "Inuit power and museums," *Information North* 17(3). **H.G. Jones** (North

Carolina Collection, C.B. 3930, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930, USA) has written a paper on "Prelude to Roanoke: the Frobisher voyages," which was presented at symposia in North Carolina and Washington State.

Vladislav A. Karpov (50 Dmitrovskoye shosse #152, 127238 Moscow, Russia) has been teaching courses on the ecology of mining, and has published a paper on modelling environmental and economic indicators. **Nobuhiro Kishigami** (Hokkaido University of Education, Hakodate Campus, 1-2 Hachiman-cho, Hakodate City, Hokkaido, Japan 040) has written a paper on dogs in the spirit world of traditional Inuit society in Canada, with special reference to dogs in the traditional Netsilik Inuit society. The paper will appear in the Proceedings of the 7th International Abashiri Symposium. **Gary P. Kofinas** (Department of Resource Management, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z3) is currently doing dissertation research on community involvement in Porcupine caribou co-management, funded by the U.S. Man and the Biosphere Program and National Science Foundation. **Yoshinobu Kotani** (Graduate School of Human Informatics, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan 464-01) is conducting research on the Ainu and has edited an ethnological study of Ainu materials in North American museums.

Edna Ahgeak Maclean (1470 Sand Hill Road #104, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA) has prepared a North Slope Iñupiaq Grammar and a North Slope Iñupiaq Dictionary. **Anatoly I. Martynov** (Sovetsky Av. 41-19, 650099 Kemerovo, Russia) has published a number of books and articles on archaeology and the ancient art of northern Asia. **Yoshiyuki Matsubayashi** (Laboratory of Ecology, Department of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, North 10, West 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Japan 060) participated in a 1993 American-Japanese anthropological seminar which focused on maritime adaptation in the Pacific Ocean. **Natalia S. Mirovitskaya** (154 Leninskyi Prospekt, Apt. 82, 117571 Moscow, Russia) is conducting research on the gender dimensions of environmental policy, for which she received a AAUW research grant. She is also researching the effectiveness of environmental regimes, and women and the environment, and co-authored an article, "Commercial fishery conflicts in the Bering Sea and adjacent North Pacific Ocean," *Marine Policy* (1992). **Ludger Müller-Wille** (Department of Geography, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 2K6) taught a special course on "External interpretations of Sámi anthropology and human geography" in the Department of Sámi Language at the University of Oulu in Finland.

Jill Oakes (Department of Human Ecology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2M8) has received a SSHRC grant to conduct re-

search on the decision-making process used by Inuit women on Baffin Island. She is now looking for interested graduate students to assist with the project. The project includes an analysis of historical, environmental, cultural and aesthetic factors influencing decision-making. **Hiroaki Okada** (Department of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, North 10, West 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Japan 060) is teaching cultural anthropology at Hokkaido University. He helped to establish the Museum of Northern Peoples in Hokkaido, and recently organized the American-Japanese seminar on prehistoric maritime adaptation.

Alexander I. Pika (Laboratory for Ethnic Demography, Veyernaya St. 36-2-93, 119501 Moscow, Russia) has received a research grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct research on social transition in Alaska and the Russian Far East. **Michael Pretes** (Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, P.O. Box 122, 96101 Rovaniemi, Finland) presented a paper on environmental-economic linkages in Finnish Lapland at the International Geographical Union seminar on peripheral regions in Taipei, Taiwan.

Tuija Rankama (149 Doyle Avenue, Providence, RI 02906, USA) will publish her ICASS I paper, "Managing the landscape: a study of Sámi place names in Utsjoki, Finnish Lapland," in *Études/Inuit/Studies* 17(1). **Joëlle Robert-Lamblin** (Centre de Recherches Anthropologiques, Musée de l'Homme, 17 Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris, France) has been appointed a member of the Scientific Committee of the Institut Français pour la Recherche et la Technologie Polaires.

Debra L. Schindler (7801 Bluff Road, Waterloo, IL 63398, USA) has published a paper, "Russian hegemony and indigenous rights in Chukotka," *Études/Inuit/Studies* 16(1), and will continue her field work in Chukotka in 1994. **Carola Schmidt** (Kraemerstr. 6, D-17033 Neubrandenburg, Germany) has published several papers, "Ausgewogene Entwicklung und ihre Perspektiven im Kanadischen Norden: eine Problemstudie," (Greifswald University, 1993), and "Die Erschließung neuer Gebiete in der Gegenwart: dargestellt am Beispiel des Kanadischen Nordens," *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie* 35(2/3). **Joseph Sonnenfeld** (302 W. 11th Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362, USA) is conducting field research on "travel behavior in an extreme environment: changing technologies, skills, and risks among the Iñupiat of northern Alaska," supported by the National Science Foundation. **Susan Soule** (Division of Mental Health, State of Alaska, Box 110620, Juneau, AK 99811, USA) has co-authored the "Proceedings of the Alaska-Russia Native Peoples Health and Social Issues Conference," *Arctic Medical Research* 52(2). **Victoria Jeanette Spain** (Hofstra University, Axinn Library, Reference Department,

1000 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, NY 11550, USA) is a librarian with a special interest in Russian libraries and library materials. She is preparing a study guide to Russian libraries for use by librarians, and also organizing cross-cultural study groups to enable greater contact and cooperation between American and Russian libraries. **Julie Sprott** (P.O. Box 113069, Anchorage, AK 99511-3069) is conducting NSF-sponsored research on Inupiaq childrearing.

Monica Tennberg (Department of International Relations, University of Lapland, P.O. Box 122, 96101 Rovaniemi, Finland) co-organized an international seminar on "The changing context and prospects of Arctic cooperation" on 22-23 November. Participants came from Russia, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom. The seminar established an open international group of researchers called "Cooperative Research on Arctic International Developments."

Verena Traeger (Untere Viaduktgasse 25/8, A-1030 Vienna, Austria) has organized an exhibition, "Eskimo: Am Nordrand der Welt - Schwerpunkt Grönland," at the Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna. She has also authored several catalogues related to this exhibition. In addition, she has published an article, "Poq og Qiperoq: To Eskimoportræter," in *Handels- og Søfartsmuseets Årbog*, Helsingør, Denmark.

Job Announcements

University of Alaska Museum, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Assistant Professor/Curator. Academic year, joint appointment in University of Alaska Museum and Department of Anthropology. PhD in Anthropology or related field required. Candidate must have a commitment to collections-based archaeological research and experience working collaboratively with Native people. Other criteria for selection include: demonstrated dedication to teaching; an area speciality in northern archaeology, ideally of the Arctic or Subarctic; experience in database management. Salary commensurate with experience. Screening of applicants will begin 15 January 1994. Please send letter, curriculum vitae, and the names of three references, to Dr Richard Scott, Search Committee Chair, University of Alaska Museum, P.O. Box 756960, Fairbanks, AK 99775-6960, USA (telephone 1-907-474-7505, fax 1-907-474-5469). Persons hired by the University of Alaska must comply with provisions of the Federal Immigration Reporting and Control Act of 1986 and are expected to possess a valid social security number. The University of Alaska is an EO/AA Employer and Educational Institution.

UNIVERSITY OF LAPLAND



ARCTIC CENTRE

The Arctic Centre is a separate institute affiliated with the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi, Finland. The research department of the Arctic Centre strives to assess the effects rather than causes of global changes and anthropogenic influences on Arctic nature and Arctic societies.

The Arctic Centre invites applications for the post of

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

to act as Head of the Centre's research department. The applicant should be an acknowledged natural or social scientist with substantial post-doctoral experience in Arctic research.

Key responsibilities of the Director of Research include shaping the research profile of the Centre, coordination of research projects, soliciting research funds, developing exchange and cooperation with partner institutions, and the overall administration of the research department.

The position is open for an initial period of three years. The salary ranges from FIM 11,634 to FIM 18,566, depending on qualifications. Applications in English, including a CV, a description of previous work, an outline of prospective activities at the Centre, and three references, should be sent to the University of Lapland, P.O. Box 122, FIN-96101 ROVANIEMI, FINLAND, by December 30, 1993. Inquiries: Arctic Centre, tel. +358 60 324773. fax. +358 60 324760.

Other Items

Baiki is a quarterly newsletter published by and for Sámi-Americans. The publication of *Baiki* is premised on the fact that many North Americans of Sámi origin hid their Sámi identity and posed as Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns. *Baiki* is part of a new awareness of ethnic identity. The newsletter contains news and articles of interest not only to Sámi-Americans and their heritage, but also others interested in immigration history and ethnic communities in North America. Further information is available from the editor: Faith Fjeld, 3548 - 14th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55407, USA.

The Graduate Program in Northern Studies at the University of Alaska Fairbanks is organizing the International Conference on Women's Issues in the

North, to be held in Fairbanks, Alaska, in summer 1994. The theme of the conference is "Northern Women, Northern Lives." The conference will explore various aspects of northern women's lives, including sessions on women in leadership roles, health issues, personal and family lives of northern women, environmental concerns, work issues, and the social welfare network for women in northern countries. Further information can be obtained from the conference coordinator: Beverly McClintock, Northern Studies Program, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 601A Gruening Building, Fairbanks, AK 99775, USA. (Thanks to Jean Anderson Graves, Alaska Yukon Library, 327 East 13th Avenue #1, Anchorage, AK 99501, USA, for providing this and the above announcement.)

The Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, a non-governmental organization interested in the sustainable management of Canada's northern environment, has published a number of papers and monographs of interest to IASSA members. Their latest publications include "The arctic environment and Canada's international relations," "Canadian-US relations in the arctic borderlands," "Gossip: a spoken history of women in the North," and "Community economic development in Canada's North." Further details and a complete list of publications is available from: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1 Nicholas Street, Suite 412, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 7B7.

IASSA: Goals and Membership

The Arctic is defined as all arctic and sub-arctic regions of the world. The social sciences encompass disciplines relating to behavioral, psychological, cultural, anthropological, archaeological, linguistic, historical, social, legal, economic, environmental, and political subjects as well as health, education, the arts and humanities, and related subjects. The basic goals are to promote and stimulate international cooperation, to promote the collection, exchange, dissemination and archiving of arctic social science information, to increase public awareness of circumpolar issues and research, to promote mutual respect and collaboration between social scientists and northern residents, to develop educational partnerships with northern residents, and to adopt a statement of ethical principles for northern research (full details of objectives in the Spring/Summer 1993 newsletter).

Membership in IASSA is open to anyone interested in arctic social sciences. Membership fees for one year are USD 20 or FIM 100, for two years USD 35 or FIM 175, and for three years USD 50 or FIM 250.

Membership is by calendar year, and payments received in 1993 will count as payment towards that year, unless otherwise indicated. We appreciate payments by bank transfer or cash, as they reduce our handling costs. Membership in IASSA is required to participate in all meetings, and further mailings will only be sent to paid members. Special rates are available for members residing in countries without convertible currencies. Inquiries and payment should be directed to the IASSA Secretariat.

IASSA

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