



## EDITORIAL

On the evening of May 28, 1995 at the occasion of the opening of the Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences I was able to address the congress participants on behalf of IASSA in the corridor of the Arktikum House as follows.

"... it is a great pleasure to welcome you all here at the Arktikum, a fitting emporium for this symposium just below the Arctic Circle, facing north, the area whose human conditions are at the core of the essence of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association - IASSA. As its chair since its beginning in 1990 I have been impressed by the dedication its international and multicultural members have shown towards the goals of IASSA to represent social sciences with, by and for the peoples of the north.

IASSA is a scientific and professional organization with a commitment to enhance and support research and studies without restrictions and borders. Its major assets are its members and their achievements expressed, in large part, through its triennial congress, the first was held at Université Laval in October 1992 and now the second at both the University of Lapland and the Nordic Sámi Institute.

IASSA is grateful to Monica Ternberg, the convener, and the various organizing committees as well as the University for having accepted to host and organize ICASS II, as we call it. Through a generous move, the University of Lapland seized this occasion to grant, for first time, the newly established Sirma Award to bestow recognition on achievements related to the development of culture and science by and among northern aboriginal peoples - an appreciated and appropriate step.

The association is pleased about your attendance, however, we are saddened that many contributors, quite a few of them from Russia, who had intended to come, could not join us for a number of varied reasons. It has been IASSA's goal to provide support to interested researchers to participate enhancing communication and cooperation in the research

community of arctic social sciences. The Congress is one of our fora for scientific exchange of ideas and the development of cooperation. It is also the time when the Association's members can attend to its business, you all will have an opportunity to do this during this week in order to strengthen IASSA's work and position in arctic sciences.

At the first congress, the Arctic Centre through its former director, Manfred Lange, invited IASSA to hold the next congress in Rovaniemi. It is one of these strange circumstances in life that I, the convener of ICASS I, stand here now as the director of the institution hosting ICASS II. I hope that you can bear with this.

The Arctic Centre, the Finnish National Institute for Arctic Affairs and Research, sees ICASS II as part of its international responsibility to serve the northern research community. Founded in 1989 as a special institute at the University of Lapland whose commitment is to serve society as the Northern Expert in Finland. The Arctic Centre has three major functions in northern affairs: 1) studies and research; 2) data and information dissemination; and 3) exhibits and displays, the Arctic Science Centre which you can view here in the Arktikum. The Arktikum, the National Treasure given to the People of Finland by the Republic of Finland at the occasion of its 75th anniversary, opened its doors in December 1992. The Arktikum was established by the City of Rovaniemi with its Provincial Museum of Lapland to the east of corridor and by the University of Lapland with the Arctic Centre to the west. Al-

### New address of IASSA Secretariat

Please send all your correspondence to:

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though one might perceive of the corridor as a divider we rather think of it as a connector, bringing people together to cooperate. This is due to the City of Rovaniemi and its Mayor Matti Peltari who kindly contributed to the ambience of the congress opening.

ICASS II has become proof of respectful cooperation between the Arctic Centre and the Nordic Sámi Institute which took responsibility for the organization of the Special Session in and the field excursion to Guovdageaidnu, Sápmi, an appropriate framework for IASSA's activities. In saying this I wish you a pleasant stay here at the Arctic Centre and at the University of Lapland."

The week-long deliberations and activities during ICASS II (see Monica Tennberg's resume below), that followed the opening were a sign of IASSA's growth as a scientific association. As its first chair since its establishment, it has been my task to hold also the required council meeting and general assembly which occurred in Rovaniemi on May 28 and 31 respectively. Here are some highlights in summary.

IASSA liaison with the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC): As reported earlier IASSA is now a Standing Advisory Body to IASC. As such IASSA, to quote IASC's wording, "... should receive an invitation to the IASC Annual Meeting and reports from the meeting. [IASSA is] encouraged to advise IASC both when asked and when [it sees] a need for action." Currently, Noel Broadbent (Susanne Dybbroe, alternate) serves as the IASSA liaison.

Bylaw Change: Paragraph 4.1, second sentence to read: "The list of candidates for council may represent the following categories: (1) countries or regions; (2) aboriginal nations, (3) members-at-large." (adopted)

Membership fees as of 1996 in USD \$: Regular fees: 2 years = 35, 3 years = 50, 5 years = 75, and for students, retired people and colleagues from the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries reduced fees: 2 years = 15, 3 years = 25 and 5 years = 40. (adopted)

The General Assembly adopted resolutions regarding rights of northern communities and arctic pollution (see below) and accepted the request by the Mayor of Arkhangelsk, Vladimir Gerasimov, and the Rector of the Arkhangelsk State Medical Academy, Pavel Sidorov, that IASSA support the establishment of the Barents Region Council on Social Policy.

Secretariat and ICASS III: IASSA's secretariat will be moved from the Arctic Centre to the Department of Eskimology, University of Copenhagen (Denmark) by October 1, 1995 when Frank Seijersen will take responsibilities as secretary and treasurer. On behalf of his Danish colleagues Jens Dahl issued an invitation to IASSA to hold ICASS III in Denmark in the spring of 1998. Schedules and events will be coordinated with the organizers of the 10th Inuit Studies Conference in Nuuk. (adopted)

Elections of councillors and chair (1995-98): On May 29, members had the opportunity to meet proposed candidates for council. In all 21 members stood for election during the assembly; 99 ballots were cast. The following members were elected to Council for 1995-98 (adopted): Maria Sofia Aikio (61 votes), Gary Baikie (50), Noel Broadbent (56), Rick Caulfield (49), Julie Cruikshank (47), Jens Dahl (73), Susanne Dybbroe (67), Robert Petersen (59), Monica Tennberg (75), Nikolai Vakhtin (70), Rosita Worl (59). Frank Seijersen (secretary and treasurer) and Ludger Müller-Wille (past-chair) are ex officio members. The new council met briefly on June 1 and nominated unanimously Jens Dahl as chair and Robert Petersen as vice-chair. Councillors' addresses are printed on the last page.

In 1995, IASSA increased its membership considerably. Currently membership stands at 272 from 20 countries and is distributed geographically throughout all circumpolar countries as well as Europe, Australia, Japan. IASSA's mailings reach now close to 1000 addresses including 110 institutions.

As the outgoing chair I would like to express my gratitude to all members who have been supportive of IASSA's goals. Within five years we have come a long way. Particular thanks go to the University of Lapland, its Arctic Centre, and to Monica Tennberg, Leena Tornberg, Marja Collins, Tuija Katermaa and Linna Weber Müller-Wille who, over the last years, have dedicated so much of their time to IASSA and ICASS. I like to offer my respect to my colleagues who served on the council since 1990; although we did not meet too often, the exchange of ideas, discussions and actions have made IASSA into an open forum for scientific discourse. I wish the new council and the Chair, Jens Dahl, all the best for a successful tenure till ICASS III - we are looking forward to meet again in Denmark in 1998.

*Rovaniemi, August 1995  
Ludger Müller-Wille  
IASSA Chair, 1990-95*

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ICASS II

The theme of the congress *Unity and Diversity in the Arctic Societies* attracted a large number of researchers and students to Rovaniemi, Finland, at the end of May. Some three hundred participants represented a very diverse group of people: they arrived from fourteen different countries. The congress offered an opportunity for participants from different fields of subjects and regions in the Arctic to meet and exchange ideas. In the local media, the congress was well covered with numerous radio programs and press interviews during the week.

The Arktikum House offered an impressive setting for the opening ceremony on Sunday evening, May 28. The program included the presentation of the Olaus Sirma Award, a prize established in 1995 by the Governing Board of the University of Lapland to give recognition to and further the activities of northern aboriginal peoples for their scientific and cultural endeavours. The award was given to Johtti Sápmeleaccat, an association based in Enontekiö, in northern Finland. The Award Committee considered the important role of the association in the political and cultural awakening of the Sámi as the basis for the award. Since 1960 the association, with its diverse activities, had shown that Sámi culture has an active place in today's society.

The opening plenary on Monday, May 29, included presentations by Ludger Müller-Wille, Asta Balto, Caleb Pungowiyi, Vasil Robbek and John E. Lewis. Ludger Müller-Wille concentrated on the status of arctic social sciences in the 1990s. Asta Balto described the traditional Sámi child-rearing, which has an important role in the transmission of values and ways of thinking between generations. She examined the challenges of transferring those cultural aspects to the educational system and the need to have Sámi in control of that process. Vasil Robbek discussed the importance of the Northern Forum and its Academy for the advancement of research and studies among aboriginal peoples in the circumpolar North. John E. Lewis reflected on the urgency to bring the two cultures of natural and social scientists together to focus on environmental problems and their social causes. Caleb Pungowiyi discussed concerns by the Inuit into future research activities.

Some 170 papers were accepted for presentation in the program. The parallel sessions were divided according to three larger themes: language, culture and ethnicity in the northern regions; economic de-

velopment in the Circumpolar North; and environmental problems and management in the Arctic. In addition to papers, the program included several film and slide presentations as well as a student session. One of the most interesting sessions was the one organized by Richard A. Caulfield and Gordon Pullar on Alaskan experiences of arctic social sciences. Presentations by Rosita Worl, Oscar Kawagley and Caleb Pungowiyi covered many aspects ranging from science policy to indigenous world view.

The evening programs included cultural activities. On Monday evening, a documentary film *Ataatatsiaralu, anaaatsiaralu - The Link* by Marion Cifrice received a good reception by the audience. The film describes a summer camp organized by Natturaalik Youth Committee of Inukjuak (Québec) in 1990, in which approximately 80 Inuit youth participated. The young people were taught how to make a kayak and to fish and hunt traditionally. The teachers were three Inuit families from Inukjuak. On Tuesday evening, at the reception hosted by the University of Lapland, participants enjoyed a Greenlandic mask dance presented by Elisabeth Heilmann. The dancer explained the meaning of and the structure of the dance while preparing herself a mask, transforming herself in front of the audience before starting the presentation itself. The audience was very much impressed by her performance.

### Excursion to Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino, Norway

The special session on *Ethics of Eco- and Ethno-Tourism* started early on Friday morning, June 2. The day was spent visiting different tourist sites in Finnish Lapland. The first stop was the Santa Claus Village near Rovaniemi: the participants visited the shopping centre around Santa Claus's post office. The next stop was in Sodankylä to visit the historic wooden parish church, which made the participants interested in the expansion of Christianity to northern Lapland. An interesting stop was at painter Reidar Särestöniemi's home and art gallery. Santtu Särestöniemi, brother of the deceased artist, showed us around. At Levi, one of the largest ski resorts in Lapland, our own experts explained the environmental impact of the activities there. Afternoon coffee was enjoyed in a Sámi lavvu in Palojärvi near the Finnish-Norwegian border where Karen Anna Proksi explained Sámi costumes and traditions and served traditional refreshments. The border was crossed and the program continued with a dinner hosted by

the Nordic Sámi Institute and the County of Kautokeino. In his keynote address, Pekka Aikio, director of the institute, spoke about the relationship between the tourism industry and Sámi culture. According to Aikio, Sámi often find themselves restricted, actually or psychologically, from enhancing their own culture because of the way the tourism industry uses Sámi culture.

Saturday, June 3, was reserved for the presentations of the participants covering a large range of issues related to the theme of ethics of eco- and ethno-tourism. Nelson H. H. Graburn described the network of museums in the Canadian North and their role in the native-tourist interaction. Deborah Robinson with Arnold Olsen told the participants about a project of Afognak Native Corporation, Alaska. In this project, tourists participate in the excavation of archaeological sites on Kodiak Island. Vitaliya Yakunina informed us about the activities of the Econord Centre, Apatity, in the Kola region where ecological training - ecological tours - for youth, scientific engineers and teachers are organized. Jari Järviuoma presented an interesting discussion on the concept of ecotourism which was followed by a presentation on the concept of sustainable development and tourism by Jarkko Saarinen and Seppo Lohiniva. Peter Mason focused in his paper on the development of codes of conduct for tourism in the Arctic regions. The day ended with a reindeer soup in a lavvu along the Kautokeino river. On the way back to Rovaniemi, the real highlight of the congress, the sun and the feeling of summer arrived to the North.



## DISCUSSION ON ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND CONDUCT OF RESEARCH

Prompted by the statements and discourse during the final Plenary Session on Ethical Principles and the Conduct of Research at ICASS II on June 1, 1995, a number of the participants felt inspired to put forward a formulation of guiding principles which seemed representative of the points raised during the plenary. In addition, IASSA Council asked some of its members to formulate a draft of principles. Both statements are reproduced here to allow members to comment on them. Please send your suggestions to the IASSA Chair, Jens Dahl, or any council member.

### *Guiding Principles of Ethics for the Conduct of Research (Draft proposed)*

#### A Philosophy of Dedicated Actions

Researchers both professional and non-professional are called upon to establish and maintain harmony among researchers, researched people and nature in all activities involving and surrounding research. Four basic principles shall be the beginning point for guiding behaviour and conduct

- Respect for people, individual and collective;
- Respect for data, oral and written or otherwise recorded;
- Equality of power;
- Practice of freedom with responsibility.

Adherence to these principles provides the foundation and threshold from which the inherent sense of beauty, grace and harmony wholeness of the land, animals and people may emerge.

(Linna Weber Müller-Wille, Monica Tennberg, Jane George, Beatrice Collignon, Philip Burgess, Kathleen Osgood Dana and others who were inspired by the ongoing discussions and the presentation by Angayuqaq Oscar Kawagley)

#### Principles

**Preface:** This statement of principles has been formulated in accordance with the Bylaws of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) adopted by the IASSA General Assembly on 29 October 1992. These Principles have been formu-



lated to provide guidelines for all researchers working in the North in the social, natural and health sciences and in the humanities. These principles are intended to promote mutual respect, communication and partnerships between researchers and northern residents. This statement is not intended to replace other national, professional or local guidelines. It is understood that there must be continuing assessment of the principles.

**Principles:** All scientific investigations in the North should be assessed in terms of their potential human impact and interest. Social science research, particularly studies of human subjects, requires special consideration, as do studies of land and resources that have economic, cultural, social and spiritual value to Native people. In all instances, it is the responsibility of the principal investigator on each project to implement the following:

1. The researcher should consult with the appropriate regional and/or local authorities regarding planned research within their territories. Informed consent should be obtained from appropriate authorities and from any individuals involved in the research. In seeking informed consent, the researchers should identify all sponsors and sources of support; the person in charge and all investigators involved in the research; the purposes, goals, and time frame of the research; data gathering techniques (including audio and video recording, photographs, etc.) and uses to which they will be put and foreseeable potential benefits and risks. The responsibility of researchers to inform continues after approval has been obtained.
2. The researcher should consult with and, where applicable, include local people in project planning and implementation. Realistic opportunities should be provided for them to express their interests and to participate in the research.
3. Research results should be presented to local communities in non-technical terms and where possible translated into local languages. Copies of research reports and other relevant materials should be made available to local communities.
4. Subject to the requirements for anonymity, publications should always refer to the informed consent of participants and give credit to those contributing to the research project.
5. The researcher must respect local cultural traditions, languages, and values. Efforts should be made to incorporate local and traditional knowledge and experience and to acknowledge the principle of cultural property.
6. Efforts should be made to provide meaningful experience, training and economic opportunities for local people.
7. In cases where individuals or groups provide information of a confidential nature, their anonymity must be guaranteed in both the original use of data and in its deposition for future use.
8. Research on humans should only be undertaken in a manner that respects their privacy and dignity. Subjects must remain anonymous unless they have agreed to be identified. If anonymity cannot be guaranteed, the subjects must be informed of the possible consequences of becoming involved in the research.
9. All research involving children must be fully justified and never undertaken without the consent of the children and their parents or legal guardians.
10. Sacred sites, cultural materials and human remains cannot be disturbed or removed without appropriate local consent and in accordance with international, national and local laws and regulations.

(Formulated for discussion by Noel Broadbent, Julie Cruikshank, Rosita Worl).

## RESOLUTION ON ARCTIC POLLUTION

Participants of the Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS II) in Rovaniemi, Finland this first day of June, 1995, resolve as follows:

### WHEREAS

- Pollution in the Arctic threatens the lives, health and livelihoods of indigenous populations and Northern residents throughout the circumpolar region, and
- The cumulative and ecosystem-wide effects of Arctic pollution represent grave risks which are of global significance, and

- These environmental and health-based threats are a major contributor to the stresses on the cultures and social fabric of Arctic native peoples, and
- Much of the pollution found in the Arctic is generated outside the Arctic, in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, and
- Growing pressure to increase mining, resource extraction and industrial activities in the Arctic is adding to these environmental problems, and
- All indications are that Arctic pollution continues to increase, notwithstanding the commitments of the eight Arctic nations to address this grave problem as expressed in the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (1991) and the Nuuk Declaration on Environment and Development in the Arctic (1993), and
- These existing agreements on Arctic pollution are not binding or enforceable,

#### WE THEREFORE

- Urge the governments of the Arctic nations to continue their efforts to monitor, control and reduce pollution in the Arctic
- Call on these governments, the United Nations Environment Program, and other international bodies to pursue the negotiation of a comprehensive, enforceable and binding international agreement with the aim of reducing and remediating Arctic pollution by, *inter alia*:

Requiring and assisting regions which are the source of pollution in the Arctic to reduce pollution at source,

Assisting Arctic nations to monitor and remediate the effects of pollution throughout the circumpolar region,

Conducting research on sources, transmission pathways, and social and cultural impacts of Arctic pollution,

Assisting Arctic nations to ensure that new mining and industrial development activities undertaken in the Arctic are conducted in an environmentally and culturally sensitive way,

Developing a procedure for the conduct of socio-environmental impact assessments in the Arctic which includes analysis of the cumulative psychological and cultural impacts

of Arctic contamination, mining, resource extraction and industrial development activities, and

Building on initiatives expressed in the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy to meaningfully involve indigenous populations and Northern residents in decision-making and policy-making processes concerning Arctic pollution.

This resolution is to be sent to the eight Arctic nations, the ICC, the Sámi Council, the Association of Russian Peoples of the North, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), and other relevant bodies and agencies.

#### RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF NORTHERN COMMUNITIES' RIGHTS TO UTILIZE LOCAL RESOURCES ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS

In view of the continuing critical importance of hunting, trapping and trade in natural resources for the social, culture and economic health of many northern communities,

We, the participants in the 2nd International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, call on those governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations opposing such necessary productive activities, to become better informed about the damaging impacts their actions have upon individuals, families and whole communities in many remote areas.

We also respectfully urge governments to seek scientific advice when considering the impacts their actions cause, and to exercise caution in accepting information from groups whose activities include emotional campaigns opposing the consumptive use of natural resources.

We would remind all those whose actions deprive hunters and trappers of their livelihood, that such activities violate the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which many na-

tions have pledged to uphold, as well as contradicting the principle of sustainable and equitable use of natural resources set down in the World Conservation Strategy and subsequently endorsed by 170 nations at the 1992 UN Earth Summit at Rio.

Finally, we urge the International Whaling Commission to respect the social, cultural and economic rights of community-based whalers to utilize non-endangered whale stocks on a sustainable basis, in accord with the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and advice received from the IWC Scientific Committee.

Proposed: Nelson H. H. Grabum

Seconded: Robert Petersen

Adopted May 31, 1995 at the 3rd General Assembly of IASSA

(International Arctic Social Sciences Association)  
Rovaniemi, Finland

## HELSINKI DECLARATION

*The following declaration was received by IASSA Council and endorsed at its meeting on May 28, 1995.*

The Finno-Ugric Department of Helsinki University organized an international seminar on the Identity, Environment and Rights of Indigenous Peoples March 27-29, 1995. The seminar attracted participants and experts from Australia, Argentina, Russia, Arctic and Nordic regions. They included indigenous and other experts in the field of knowledge of the seminar, including government officials, cultural groups, university officials and students.

The lectures of the seminar brought a lot of new and important information to the discussions of the future of Indigenous Peoples. Special attention was paid to the situation of Kola region and to the future of Kola Sámi people and their environment. The participants of the seminar wanted to make the Helsinki declaration in order to express their concern about Kola region and their wish to develop the possibilities of Indigenous Peoples throughout the world.

## PREAMBLE

In the spirit of international cooperation with the United Nations' Decade for Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peoples from the Kola Peninsula, Komi, Siberia, Argentina, Australia and Nordic Countries came together to participate in the Seminar on Rights, Environment and Identity of Indigenous Peoples at the University of Helsinki, Finland, on March 27-29, 1995 to

## DECLARE

**Congratulations** to the Finno-Ugric Department's establishment of the interdisciplinary Saami Studies Programme and further support the need for ongoing financial assistance, facilities and provision of human resources.

**Support** to the Kola Saami people's right to the ownership and use of the natural resources within their lands and territories and further demand the Russian State to revoke the tourist leases of the rivers Ponoi, Varzino and Sidorovka to foreign interests such as American tourist firms until full negotiations are made with the Saami people of the area in question.

**Support** to the Kola Saami people's demands on the Russian State to open an independent Saami Radio studio in Lovozero and that financial assistance, facilities and human resources be provided to ensure its continuity.

**Support** to the proposed amendment of the Finnish Constitution recognizing the right to Cultural Autonomy of the Sámi in Finland. Further encouragement of other States to develop and implement similar constructive arrangements between States and Indigenous Peoples throughout the world.

*Helsinki, 19 May 1995*

*Irja Seurujärvi-Kari  
Lecturer in Sámi Studies  
Finno-Ugric Department  
Helsinki University*

*Anni Linkola  
Seminar Secretary*

## MEMBERS' NEWS

**Adler, Amanda Ingham** (530 W. Olympic Pl #301, Seattle, WA 98119, USA) with Boyko E., Schraer C. and Murphy N. has published two articles, "The Consumption of Seal Oil and Salmon Lowers the Risk of Glucose Intolerance in Alaska Natives", *Diabetes Care*, Dec. 1994, and "Dogsledding and Diabetes: Traditional Physical Activity Lowers the Risk of Glucose Intolerance in Alaska Natives" in *Ethnicity of Medicine*.

**Alenikov, Pyotr A.** (Russian Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, ue. Kosmonavtor 2, 129366 Moscow, RUSSIA) has published a Dictionary of Traditional Subsistence Words (Yupik Eskimo, Russian, English and Latin).

**Allen, Shanley** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Postbus 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS) has recently completed a doctoral thesis entitled "Acquisition of some mechanisms of transitivity alternation in arctic Quebec Inuktitut" at McGill University, concerning language development of Inuit children 2 to 3 years of age.

**Altern, Inger** (Department of Planning and Community Studies, Institute of Social Science, University of Tromsø, N-9037 Tromsø, NORWAY) is conducting research on Sámi traditional medicine. She starts the fieldwork in autumn 1995.

**Balaganskaya, Ekaterina** (Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, POB 122, FIN-96101, FINLAND) has presented a paper with H. Lysnes on "Heavy Metal and Sulphur Pollution of Northern Taiga" at the Acid Deposition Conference in Göteborg, Sweden in June 1995.

**Bardin, Gennady** (Research Institute of Ob-Ugric Peoples, Ivoun, Koneva 8, Hanty-Mansiisk, RUSSIA) gave a series of lectures on the history of conquest of northern areas.

**Barz, Sandra B.** (Publ., Arts and Culture of the North, 19 E. 88th St, New York, NY 10128-0558, USA) is the author of "Inuit Artists Print Workbook" Vol. I & II with supplements 1981, 1990 ff.; she has a contract with Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs Canada to research "experimental print collections from 1957 on".

**Basham, Charlotte** (Cross-Cultural Communications, 507 Gruening, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks AK 99775-6310, USA) received a grant with Pat Kwachka to investigate patterns of communication between health providers and Alaska Na-

tives with diabetes. Current research is on language revitalization, focusing on aspects of second language acquisition.

**Bjerkli, Bjørn** (Institutt for Samfunnsvitenskap, Universitetet i Tromsø, N-9037 Tromsø, NORWAY) is working on a research project: Sámi identity management and resource utilization.

**Brunner, Jan** (Sandbakken, N-9322 Karlstad, NORWAY) has published an article in the *Journal of the Norwegian Psychological Association*.

**Bychkov, Oleg V.** (Ethnographic Bureau, POB 5163, 664009 Irkutsk, RUSSIA) has published "Belskii Ostrog: Russian Post on the Chinese Border during the late 17th to the 18th Century" in the collection: *Monuments of Russian Penetration in the Far East during the 17th and 18th century, Vladivostok, 1994*. In addition he has published the following articles: "Russian Hunters in Eastern Siberia in the Seventeenth Century: Lifestyle and Economy", *Arctic Anthropology*, 1994. "The Origin of Colonial Glass Production in Irkutsk: Research Perspectives", a paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, Vancouver, Canada, 1994. Forthcoming publication: *Russian Hunters in the Siberian Taiga (Ethno-historic Sketches)*, Fall 1995.

**Cirefice, Marion** (17, Grande rue, Cinquetral, F-39200 Saint-Claude, FRANCE) continues her research on museums used for economic and cultural development by the local population.

**Dana, Kathleen Osgood** (Norwich University, Ravenfield, Mill Hill Loop, RR#1, Box 2220, Northfield, VT 05663-2220, USA) received a grant from University of Lapland and Arctic Centre (May 1995) to study Sámi literature.

**Davydov, Alexandre N.** (Institute for Northern Ecological Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences Ural Division, ul. Vyutchejskogo 57, 163046 Archangel, RUSSIA) is working on a project: "Old Solombola" - Protection of cultural heritage of harbor district ("Sailortown").

**Dubner, Barry Hart** (Thomas M. Cooley Law School, 217 South Capitol Ave., POB 13038, Lansing, MI 48901, USA) has published an article "Problem of the United States Continental Self-Measuring the Environmental 'Effectiveness' of the Outer Continental Shelf Act (OCSA)", *Natural Resources Journal* (Summer 1994), University of New Mexico School of Law. Work in progress: Preparing a chapter entitled "Early History of Legal Education in the United States" for a treatise on the history and administration of United States law schools; preparing a paper on environmental criminal law and its effectiveness;



an update on piracy problems and on mid-ocean archipelagoes.

**Eikjok, Jorunn** (Hamnaveien 50 A, N-9017 Tromsø, NORWAY) is conducting research on "Rural development in indigenous communities - network between indigenous women" 1995-1998. Her previous research was on "Cultural continuity and changes in the reindeer community", Nordic Sámi Institute 1989-92.

**Firstov, Pavel Pavlovich** (Institute Volcan. Geol. & Geochimistr. RAN, Ul. Abelya 25 kv. 56, 683 006 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Kamchatskaya Region, RUSSIA) has received grants from ISF in 1993 and Fond RFFI in 1995.

**Fogel-Chance, Nancy** (27 Codfish Falls Road, Storrs, CT 06268, USA) has published an article "Frameworks for Difference: North Slope Inupiaq Women in Anchorage" in *Arctic*, Vol. 47, No 4, 1994.

**Fry, Samuel E.** (2215 Blossomwood Court NW, Olympia, WA 98502-3102, USA) has recently published an article "The Arctic and United States Foreign Policy, 1730-1990." Work in progress: Setting the 141st Meridian Boundary - AK/Yukon Territory 1907-1914.

**Gendron, Daniel** (Avataq Cultural Institute, 650, 32nd Ave. #304, Lachine, Qc, H8T 3K5, CANADA) is working with archeological database (Analysis of Saputik Collection - Late Dorset - Thule, Analysis of Nunaingok Site - Pre-Dorset to Historic - and Analysis of the IgEj-3 site - Groswater).

**George, Jane** (Canadian Press, POB 354, Cookshire, Quebec, J0B 1M0 CANADA) has recently completed a documentary looking at the freedom of the press in the Eastern Arctic.

**Golovko, Evgeniy V.** (Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tuchkov per., 9, 199053 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA) has two research projects in progress: Travelling between continents (with Dr. Schweitzer, Fairbanks); Mednij Aleut: A mixed Russian-Aleut language (with Dr. Vakhtin, St. Petersburg). He has recently published an Aleut-Russian and Russian-Aleut Dictionary, St. Petersburg, 1994.

**Gruzdeva, Ekaterina** (Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research, Tuchkov per. 9, St. Petersburg, RUSSIA) worked on "Tactic relations in the Nivkh temporal polypredicative constructions". Doctoral dissertation. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research, St. Petersburg, 1994. She is currently working on "A concise grammar of Nivkh".

**Gullestrup, Hans** (Institute of Development and

Planning, Aalborg University, Fibigerstraede 11, DK-9220 Aalborg East, DENMARK) has published "Culture, Cultural Analysis and Cultural Ethics", Academic Press, Copenhagen 1995 (in Danish) and "Evaluating Social Change in the Arctic".

**Gutsol, Natalya** (Institute of Economic Problems, Kola Science Centre, Russian Academy of Science, Fersman Str. 14, 184200 Apatity, Murmansk Region, RUSSIA) works on a joint Russian - Finnish anthropological project: "The cultural changes of the indigenous peoples of the Kola Peninsula in the XX century". (Finnish side - Oulu University, Turku University; Russian side - Moscow Institute of Ethnology and Institute of Economic Problems KSC Russian Academy of Science).

**Helander, Elina** (POB 31, FIN-99980 Utsjoki, FINLAND) is working on a research project "Modernization of the Sámi Society". She is also editing two books: *The Situation of the Sámi Culture and Sámi Traditional Knowledge*.

**Hynynen, Tapani** (Lapin opisto, Venäjän linjat, Kansanopistontie 5, FIN-99600 Sodankylä, FINLAND) is organizing a network in tourist training between Scandinavian and Russian folk high schools.

**Jacobs, Mina A.** (Anchorage Museum of History & Art, 121 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501, USA) has published an exhibition catalog, *Heaven on Earth: Orthodox Treasury of Siberia and North America*.

**Jones, H. G.** (North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, UNC, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890, USA) has published *North Carolina History: A Bibliography, 1524-1992* (Greenwood Press, 1995).

**Jónsson, Ívar** (Íllisimatusarfið, University of Greenland, Box 1061, DK-3900 Nuuk, GREENLAND) has published "Regimes of Accumulation and Microeconomies" in *Capital & Class* No 50, 1993; present research concerns Economics, Social and Economic Development in the West-Nordic Countries as well as the Development of the Statistical Regime in Greenland since Home Rule in 1979.

**Karpov, Vladislav A.** (Institute of Volcanology, Piyp Avenue 9, 683006 Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, RUSSIA) has published "Hydrothermal Genesis of Ores and Minerals in Recent Hydrothermal System of Uson Caldera in Kamchatka, Russia" in the Proc. 7th Internat. Symp. on Water-Rock Interaction, WRI-7. Park City (Utah, USA), 13-18 July, 1992.

**Kashulin, Peter A.** (Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden of, Kola Science Centre, 184230 Kirovsk, Murmansk Oblast, RUSSIA) has presented a paper: "Outlook

for the Exit out of Environmental Impasse in Russian Kola North" at the Arctic Opportunities Conference, Rovaniemi, Finland. He is working on the project "Enforcement of the measures against environmental threats in the Kola Peninsula".

**Kasten, Erich** (Free University of Berlin, Dept of Ethnology, Drosselweg 1-3, D-14195, Berlin, GERMANY) is the coordinator of the project "Natural resources on the West Coast of Kamchatka: a resource study on the state of the environment and its potential for local economic development with regard to the traditional territory of the Itelmen people". The project is financed by the INTAS programme of the European Union, Brussels. The research is done by a group of six scientists of the Kamchatka Institute of Ecology and Nature Management, Russian Federation, under the direction of Elena Dulchenko.

**Kawagley, Oscar** (School of Education, Harper Building 124, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775, USA) has published a book: *A Yupiaq worldview a pathway to ecology & spirit*.

**Keränen, Pekka** (Tammukkatie 5, FIN-89605 Siikaranta, FINLAND) is conducting research on reindeer herding system in transition among the Khanty people in Western Siberia.

**Koester, David** (Dept. of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, USA) was a Fulbright researcher at the Norwegian Centre for Child Research, Univ. of Trondheim, in early 1995.

**Koolage, William "Skip"** (Department of Anthropology, 452 University College, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2M8 CANADA) is completing Andrew Taylor's "Index to the Arctic Blue Books" for publication.

**Kruse, Jack** (Institute of Social & Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508, USA) is Chair of MAB High Latitude Directorate, and President of the AAAS, Arctic Division.

**Lacasse, Suzanne** (National Gallery of Canada, Education Division, 380 Sussex Dr., POB 427, Station "A", Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9N4 CANADA) is presently working on the development of didactic tools for an exhibition on early Québec sculpture.

**Lezova, Svetlana V.** (Ethnological Bureau, Distr. 10-10-62, 626100 Tobolsk, RUSSIA) has published articles: "Sacred Places of Western Yamal, Ethnographical" and "Archaeological Problems of Siberia and Far-East." Krasnojarsk, 1991. *Dwelling Northern Selkup, Experimental Archaeology. Part 1. Tobolsk, 1991.*

**Mangataeva, Darima Dorgievna** (Ul. Geologicheskaya 17-10, 670031 Ulan-Ude, RUSSIA) has published a monograph "The North of Buryatia: Problems and their Solutions", 1994, her other recent publications are: "The Problems of Indigenous Population North of Buryatia", Chita 1994, The Problems of Socio-economic Development North of Buryatia", Ulyanovsk, 1994. "Economy, Mode of life and culture of Evenk in Buryatia", 1987.

**Martynov, Anatoly I.** (Kemerovo University, Archaeology Dept., Krasnaya St. 6, 650043 Kemerovo, RUSSIA) has published *The Ancient Art of Northern Asia*, Urbana and Chicago 1991, *Archaeology USSR*, Moscow 1972, 1983, and with A.P. Okladnikov and H.I. Mortinov, *Sziberiai sziklarajzok*, Budapest, 1983.

**Martynova, Galina S.** (Museum Reservation, Tomskaia Pisanitsa, Tomskaia St. SA, 650099 Kemerovo, RUSSIA) wrote *Tashtytskie plemena na kie Kemerovo Krasnojarsk*, 1985.

**Mason, Peter** (Faculty of Arts & Education, University of Plymouth, Doughts Avenue, Exmouth EX8 2AT, GREAT BRITAIN) has published the articles: "A visitor Code for the Arctic" - *Tourism Management Vol 15 No 2*, and "Codes of Conduct in Tourism" *Research Report 7*, Geography Department, University of Plymouth, 1995. He is involved in "The Learn to Travel Project".

**Messtib, Nina A.** (Dept. of Ethnology of Northern People, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Science, Leninskiy Ave 32-a, 117334 Moscow, RUSSIA) has been conducting research on health and health care among indigenous people of Russian Far East.

**Morisset, Jean** (Département de Géographie, Université de Québec à Montréal, C.P. 8888 succ. "Centre-Ville", Montréal, Québec, H3C 3P8 CANADA) has two books forthcoming: *L'homme de glace* and *L'identité usurpée*.

**Morrow, Phyllis** (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks AK 99775, USA) has a forthcoming book (in press): *When Our Words Return; Listening, Writing & Remembering Oral Traditions of Alaska and the Yukon*, Utah State University Press. She is conducting research on culture & communication in the Western Alaskan Courtroom.

**Nemysova, Y.A.** (Research Institute, Revival of Ob-Ugric Peoples, Ivoun, 8 Koneva str., Hanti-Mansiisk, RUSSIA) lectures on Khanti literature and language, and teaches pedagogy.

**Niemi, Einar** (Vardøveien 9, N-9800 Vadsø, NORWAY) has the following publications: *Ostsamene -*

ressoursutnyttelse og rettigheter, 1994 (The East Sámi People - Risowick Adaptation and Rights Issues); Pomor. Nord-Norge og Nord-Russland gjennom tusen år (1992). He is working on the project: "Region and State in the North" (from 1995).

Novikova, Natasha (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academic of Sciences, Leninskij prospect 32-a, 117334 Moscow, RUSSIA) is conducting research on Arctic policy in Russia.

Oakes, Jill (Department of Native Studies, University of Manitoba, 532B Fletcher Argue Bldg., Winnipeg, MB, R3T 5V5 CANADA) Current activities include Informal economy in climate research; a 3 year SSHRC grant to study cultural diversity: Seamstresses on Baffin Island; Our Boots: An Inuit Women's Art, an exhibition with accompanying book (Douglas and MacIntyre Pub.Co.); "Inuit Lifestyles and Ecology", a 3 credit course at Churchill, Manitoba in the 2nd week of February 1996 (Inter-university credit available).

Pedersen, Kirsti (Department of Leisure and Cultural Studies, Finnmark College, Follumsvei, N-9500 Alta, NORWAY) is conducting research on "Gender relations in outdoor recreation in Finnmark, Northern Norway.

Robbek, Vassili (Northern People's Problems Institute, of Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Department, 4, Sosnovaya, 677008 Yakutsk, Sakha Republic, RUSSIA) has the following recent publications: "Conception for National Even Schools" (1995), "Linguistic Politics of Russia" (1995), "The Northern Forum: Circumpolar Cultures of the Arctic and Northern People" (1995).

Scrivener, David C. (Department of International Relations, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG, GREAT BRITAIN) is working on a 2-year project "Emerging frameworks for arctic environmental cooperation" jointly with Professor Clive Archer of Aberdeen University (U.K.), funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK.

Senécal, Pierre (Hydro-Québec, Vice-présidence Environnement, 75 boulevard René-Lévesque ouest, 16e étage, Montréal QC, H2Z 1A4 CANADA) is preparing for courses on human environment methodologies to be given in developing countries by E-7 (Major electricity utilities of developed world).

Sfraga, Mike (POB 80396, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708, USA) has received University of Alaska Graduate Research Travel Grant and Kleinfeld Research Award. He has given various lectures on Alaska Mountaineering History, Polar Exploration, Alaska

History and for the Northern Studies Program in courses and public forums.

Shergalina, Valeria (Goneharova st. 15, kv. 9, 183035 Murmansk, RUSSIA) is currently working on theory and practice of alternative education in the Russian North.

Shubina, Olga Alekseevna (Sakhalin Regional Museum, Kommunisticheskii Prospect 29, 693010 Youzhno-Sakhalinsk, RUSSIA) has published 45 articles between 1976 and 1994 in the journals "Archaeological Discoveries" (78-85), "Regional Bulletin" (90-94). Recent articles include "Modern Condition of Sakhalin Archaeology", "Dwellings of the Aborigines of Northern Sakhalin According to Archaeological and Ethnological Data", "Economy of Neolithic Population of Northern Sakhalin".

Sidorov, Pavel I. (Arkhangelsk State Medical Academy, Troitsky Ave 50, 163061 Arkhangelsk, RUSSIA) is editor of numerous journals on ecology and medicine. He published "Public Health and Social Illness", Moscow, 1992. He also published numerous articles in 1994; in Human Ecology: "Man in extreme life conditions; technology of social protection", "Main directions of the development of ecological narcology"; in Human Physiology: "Analysis of hematologic indices by inhalation alcohol influence", "Functional activity of heart and picture of red blood under alcohol intoxication against the ecological unfavorable background"; in Bekhterev Review of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology: "Mental health of refugees and migrants"; in Matters of Treatment at Health Resorts, Physiotherapy and Medical Physical Culture: "Influence of physical loads on the state of cerebral circulation of blood among chronic alcoholics"; in Sociological Examinations: "Ethnoecological park as a form of social protection of the North native population"; in European Psychiatry: "Medical and social problems of alcohol addiction among the population of the Russian's European North".

Sillanpää, Lennard (Environment and Natural Resources Directorate, Lands & Trust Services, Indian and Northern Affairs, 10 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H4 CANADA) has finished his doctoral dissertation "Political and Administrative Responses to Sámi Self-Determination", 1995.

Sitaram, K. S. (210 South Violet Lane, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, USA) has published Culture and Communication: A world view, McGraw Hill, 1995. He was Fulbright Senior Professor (1981).

Sköld, Peter (Department of Historical Demography, Umeå University, S-901 87 Umeå, SWEDEN) published "Samisk bosättning i Gällivare 1550-1750"



1992 (Sámi settlement in Gällivare 1550-1750) and "Samerna och deras historia" (The Sámi and their history), which is a study book in 17th and 18th century history, 1993.

Ssorin-Chaikov, Nikolai (Anthropology Department, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305, USA) holds Dissertation research grants from the Werner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and from the (American) National Science Foundation (Anthropology and Arctic Social Science Divisions).

Svistunov, Oleg (Zavodskaya St.1-49, 183032 Murmansk, RUSSIA) is conducting research on "UN Convention N 169 concerning indigenous peoples and the environmental situation in the Kola Peninsula".

Tcherkassov, Arkadi I. (Institute of the USA and Canada Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, 2/3 Khlebny per., 121814 Moscow, RUSSIA) taught an 18-hour course of Economic and Social Geography of Canada for 5th year students, Moscow State University, 1994/1995. He received the Presidential, "Outstanding Scholars' Grant" by the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences for 1994-1996. A book, *Russia and Canada Watch Each Other* is to be published in 1995.

Tripolsky, Roman (Kozlova Str. 5 ap 35, 184200 Apatity, Murmansk Region, RUSSIA) has published *Changes in Economy: Experience of Research in Theoretical and World Outlook Cases*, Apatity, 1993. He also has published an article on "Choice of the Market Economy Model for Russia" in *Society and Economics* 1994.

Tykkyläinen, Markku (University of Joensuu, POB 111, FIN-80101 Joensuu, FINLAND) has a book forthcoming (1995): Tykkyläinen, M. (ed.): "Local and Regional Development during the 1990's Transition in Eastern Europe", Aldershot, Avebury ISBN 1-85972-118-4.

Ursia, II, Thomas E. (6 Kilby, Sanford, Maine 04073, USA) is working on the project: *Conflictual Relationships between Itelmen, Koryak, and Russians of Kamchatka Peninsula*. He teaches the following courses at the University of Southern Maine: *International Geography and Physical and Cultural Geography of Russia*.

Veresov, Nickolay (Murmansk Teachers Further Training Institute, Kolsky Pr. 160-97, 183050 Murmansk, RUSSIA) is currently doing research on social and value orientations of youth, models of ecological education in different countries, and psychological aspects of social adaptation of youth and children in market conditions in the Russian North.

Vittersø, Joar (Eastern Norway Research Institute, POB 1066 Skurva, N-2601 Lillehammer, NORWAY) presented a paper "The Role of Laughter in Shaping Inuit Identity" at the 8th Inuit Studies Conference, Iqaluit 12-15 June 1994.

Vjazmin, Alexander M. (Arkhangelsk State Medical Academy, Pr. Troitsky 51, 163061 Arkhangelsk, RUSSIA) has been the responsible secretary for the journal "Human Ecology" since 1993.

Vostryakov, Lev E. (Committee of Culture and Arts, Administration of Archangel Region, Troitsky pr. 49, 163061 Archangel, RUSSIA) has some 20 publications; lectures frequently about Solovetskie Islands (nature, culture, history); his current project is "Old Archangel".

Yakunina, Vitaliya Olegovna (Youth Science Ecological Society, POB 220, 184200 Apatity, Murmansk Region, RUSSIA) is a member of the Youth Scientific Ecological Society "Eco-As" (Centre-"Econord") and has participated in numerous camps, conferences and tours as researcher and instructor. She coauthored with A.A. Baklanov, A.Gr. Mahura and N.V. Shtina "Khibini - The Ecological Tours with Research Aims". She has taken part in preparing a textbook, "Ecological education monitoring", 1995. Also she has taken part in preparing textbooks for young ecologists on the problems of ecological education and the project "Radon" ("ECO-AS" Society, Centre-"Econord").

### IASSA Publications



A limited number of the previous Newsletters, the ICASS II Program and Abstract Volume are still available free of charge from the Arctic Centre, POB 122, FIN-96101 Rovaniemi, Finland.

By late 1995, IASSA will issue the second volume of *Topics in Arctic Social Sciences* (ISSN 1021-5891 (Canada)). Edited by Monica Tennberg it will contain the keynotes and presentations on ethical principles for the conduct of research given at ICASS II.



## CONFERENCES

### THIRD CONFERENCE ON TOURISM IN POLAR AREAS

Nuuk, Greenland  
September 22-27, 1995

More information:  
Cristian Kempf  
3 Cité Phalsbourg  
F-75011 Paris  
France  
Fax: +33-1-44 93 93 45

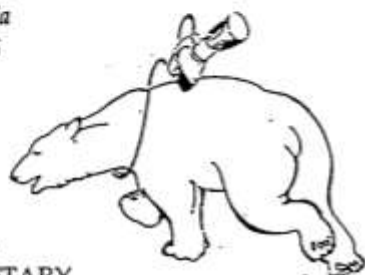
### SHAPING TOMORROW'S NORTH: THE ROLE OF TOURISM AND RECREATION

An International Conference for Industry,  
Government and Researchers  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
October 12-15, 1995

Presented by:  
Centre for Northern Studies  
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1  
Canada  
Phone: +1-807-343-8360  
Fax: +1-807-343-8100  
E-mail: robbie.ferguson@lakeheadu.ca

### THIRD INTERNATIONAL POLAR ECOTOURISM SYMPOSIUM

St Petersburg, Russia  
October 23-26, 1995



More information:  
GENERAL SECRETARY

France and  
international part:

Laurence Girard  
A Pas de Loup  
48, av. Félix Faure  
F-75015 Paris  
France  
Phone/fax: +33 1 45 57 48 99

Russia:

Svetlana Gusarova  
Petercon  
Bogatyrsky 12  
St.Petersburg 197348  
Russia  
Fax: +7 812 3522688

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ARCTIC RESEARCH PLANNING

International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)  
Hanover, New Hampshire, USA  
December 5-9, 1995

More information:  
Loren Setlow, Director  
IASC Conference  
Polar Research Board  
National Academy of Sciences (HA-454)  
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20418  
USA

Phone: +1-202-334-3479  
Fax: +1-202-334-1477  
E-mail: lsetlow@nas.edu

### TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

The 10th Inuit Studies Conference  
St John's, Newfoundland, Canada  
August 15-18, 1996

For further information please contact:  
Irene Mazurkewich  
Department of Linguistics  
Memorial University  
St John's, NF A1B 3X9  
Canada  
Phone: +1-709-737-8299  
Fax: +1-709-737-2548  
E-mail: imazurk@kean.ucs.mun.ca

### XIV WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

International Sociological Association  
Montréal, Canada  
July 26 - August 1, 1998

More information:  
Izabela Barlinska, Executive Secretary  
ISA Secretariat  
Facultad CC. Políticas Y Sociología  
Universidad Complutense  
E-28223 Madrid  
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E-mail: isa@sis.ucm.es

## BOOK REVIEW

Finn Lynge, *Arctic Wars, Animal Rights, Endangered Peoples*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of England, 1992. 118 p.p.

*Reviewed by Hiroaki Okada, Faculty of Humanities, Hokkai Gakuen University*

Various controversies have occurred in the Arctic in the last few decades, starting with the seal war in Newfoundland in the 1960's, leading to the whale war and battle for traps by the end of the 1980's. The first Arctic war can be traced back to 1964 when a Canadian film team took scenes that depicted a man torturing a seal and skinning it alive. A storm of outrage and protest against this barbarian practice arose, although the film was later proved to be a fake. The story was brought to light again in 1977, when Brigitte Bardot, with a Greenpeace group, observed the yearly mass hunt of seal pups in Newfoundland. Thus, the Bardot image with a baby seal in her arms went around the world.

On the basis of his active participation in the European Parliament, Inuit Circumpolar Conference and other related international fora, Finn Lynge came to detect the "immense gulf of cultural alienation, misinformation and plain ignorance" behind movements against sealing and whaling. Among other things, he contends that the harp seal is not an endangered species and never has been; it breeds by the millions in three well demarcated areas in Arctic waters. Since the middle of the 1960s new regulations have brought the population under stable growth. The question remains, why the public has been given the impression that the seal population was being decimated and the harp seal was in danger.

According to Lynge, it is unfortunate that seal hunters in the North have become victims of the anti-sealing movement. The old Greenlandic hunting tradition, illustrated and explained by the author, is suggestive of the Inuit's respect for animals and animal spirits. We should look closely into the "unintentional damage" that the anti-sealing campaign caused to the Inuit. In an indigenous culture like the Inuit, material, social, religious and intellectual spheres of life cannot be separated from each other. If any of these interrelated spheres is deeply undermined, the entire cultural system is in danger. For example, as the anti-sealing campaign moved forward, the price of seal skin fell sharply to the point that it became impossible to sell. This perspective is

all the more important in realizing the nature of the other two wars that followed.

The whale has now become the strongest of all symbols in the world of nature. The people who support anti-whaling campaigns consider whales unique in comparison to humans and to all other animals. Any group of people may be entitled to strong emotions about these wonders of nature. This means that the battle concerns not only blue whale but all the other whales that will be wiped out of the oceans. This line of thinking leads to serious problems. First, any "scientific" report on whales and whaling is supposed to maintain a cool and objective distance from the often heated debates concerning whaling; this is not true in most of the cases. It is possible to find examples of scientific advice that come close to the official policies of the scientists' home countries in some reports. Second, there has been a strong feeling against commercial whaling or the pursuit of maximum profit based on the utilization of a wonder of nature. Summarizing the history of whaling among Greenland Inuit, Lynge indicates that the distribution of whale meat is "performed along guidelines based partly on the old rules about hunt shares and partly on the fact that many people who are not covered by these traditional regulations do want to have some of the meat and do have the money". In other words, the exchange of meat for money is not profit-maximizing in whaling societies.

"Cultural alienation, misinformation and plain ignorance" is remarkably explicit in the battle of traps, the third war depicted by Lynge. The movement is called animal rights, and its goal is the liberation of animals. In Great Britain, the Animal Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for over forty terror acts by 1989. Behind these acts, Lynge sees a profound misconception concerning animal rights. The problem is the "species-based narrow-mindedness and chauvinism". The right answer lies in "translating the whole matter into an obligation for humans to treat animals correctly", according to Lynge. This does not, however, mean that the replacement of animal furs with textile and artificial materials solves the problem. Many such products are as "anti-nature" as furs from an environmental point of view because they cannot be recycled.

Lynge attracts our attention to what is happening in the Arctic. At the current stage of environmental pollution taking place in the region we should not concern ourselves with the "biased and misinformed witch-hunt against the use of animals". If we continue to be engaged in misguided wars in the Arctic

hereafter, even Inuit hunters will not be able to stay alive in coexistence with animals, birds and fish in the North. A real war has had to be waged by the indigenous people to "stay in the game" but never to "win the game". The same rule applies to us as members of industrialized societies. Those who erroneously think they won are doomed to lose the game.

## BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Polar Tourism

#### **Tourism in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions**

*Edited by C. Michael Hall, University of Canberra, Australia and Margaret Johnston, Lakehead University, Canada*

The world's polar regions have witnessed rapid tourism growth in the past decade, and although this has been a welcome economic boom to some, substantial questions are being asked about the effects of tourism on the environment and the social impacts of tourism on indigenous peoples. This is the first comprehensive overview of tourism in the polar regions and addresses not only the impacts of tourism but also the mechanisms by which tourism in environmentally sensitive and culturally unique areas can become sustainable.

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### **Circumpolar Religion and Ecology An Anthropology of the North**

*Edited by Takashi Irimoto, Hokkaido University  
Takako Yamada, Hokkaido University*

The northernmost populated regions of the earth, whether in North America or Eurasia, have historical, ecological, and cultural similarities that often supersede geographical boundaries. The "northern

culture" has its roots in the early settling of these regions and in the interaction of human and natural forces there.

The religions of the indigenous peoples of the northern regions reflect their views of life and death, nature and society, and evolved in close connection with their struggles to survive in a challenging natural environment. The study of the interconnections between religion and ecology is an exciting new area of cultural anthropology.

In this book a multinational group of scholars define and explore the emerging field of Northern Studies. Their subjects range geographically from the Indians of the Northern Canada and Alaska to the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the Ainu of northern Japan, and thematically from shamanism and cosmology to linguistics and indigenous uses of technology. The relationship of humans and nature is explored in chapters on hunting and gathering and on the seasonal rhythms of life. In many northern cultures, shamans serve as mediators between the human and natural worlds, and their functions are the subject of a number of studies reported here.

Compiled to commemorate the founding of the International Northern Studies Association, this volume establishes the benchmark for a new field of research.

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WAVELAND PRESS, INC. announces the following books:

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*Ørnulf Vorren*

Now available for the first time in English, this book tells the remarkable story of the emigration of two groups of reindeer-breeding Saami of Norway to the Alaskan frontier at the time of gold rush when the Eskimo were on the brink of cultural extinction. Based on careful ethnohistorical research and first-hand accounts, Vorren re-creates for today's North American readers the significant places, people and events in this little-known chapter of Alaskan and Saami history that spans a period of four decades. Set against the backdrop of some of the northernmost and most inhospitable regions of the earth, readers step into rich descriptions of daring transarctic expeditions and learn of the unique contribution of the Saami to American, as well as Eskimo, history as they sought to teach the caribou-hunting Eskimo a new livelihood of domestic reindeer husbandry. Vorren offers readers an illuminating view of this unexplored event that includes tales of the gold rush, the neglect of governments, the aftermath of colonization, early American entrepreneurship, and the tenacity of a passionate minister and pioneer named Sheldon Jackson.

172 pages, price to students: \$9.50,  
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### **The Netsilik Eskimo**

*Asen Balikci*

This is a historically important ethnography of the Netsilingmiut, an isolated tribe of Arctic hunters living close to the Arctic Circle. Balikci has preserved their traditional way of life in this ethnographic reconstruction based on historical sources and his own field work. As one studies these people and looks at their technology, their social organization, and their religion, one consideration stands out as consistently most important: survival. Essential aspects of Netsilik life and culture address the problem of the survival of the individual and the group in an extremely hostile environment. The addition of the eleven page "Epilogue, 1989: The Netsilingmiut Today" lends contemporary relevance and provides a link to the PSB films on these acculturating people.

276 pages, \$10.50, ISBN 0-88133-435-9

### **The Snowmobile Revolution**

#### **Technology and Social Change in the Arctic**

*Pertti J. Peltö*

A single technological device - the snowmobile - has brought about a social and economic transformation of major proportions among the reindeer herding people of northeastern Finnish Lapland. This study examines the related technological, economic, and environmental elements that have brought these people to the present stage of unremitting sociocultural change. The Waveland printing includes "Preface, 1987" and a sixteen page postscript, "Reindeer Herding in the 1980s."

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### **NEW HOST OF IASSA SECRETARIAT**

*Department of Eskimology,  
University of Copenhagen*



The new host of the IASSA secretariat, the Department of Eskimology was established in 1967 as an independent department at the University of Copenhagen. Prior to this, the university had a Chair of "Greenlandic language and culture" at university-level with classes held at The National Museum, as early as in 1920. A position as lecturer, and later professor was created for William Thalbitzer, the great pioneer of language and culture studies in Greenland. In 1951 Thalbitzer was succeeded by professor Erik Holtved who in turn was succeeded by Robert Petersen, the first Greenlandic professor, in 1975. Robert Petersen was affiliated with University of Copenhagen until 1983 where he moved to Greenland to head the establishment of



Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland, as vice-chancellor.

In the department's curriculum eskimology is composed of language and social studies of all Inuit/Eskimo groups. Eskimologists acquire a knowledge of cultural and social conditions in Greenland, Canada, Alaska, and Eastern Siberia, as well as a general knowledge of minority and "fringe"-problems. Today, the department has two tenured positions, and two non-tenured, as well as a number of visiting researchers and students. The work at the Department includes preparing of a comparative Eskimo dictionary for all Eskimo languages, studies in the self-government-trends in the Arctic area, case-study of a Greenlandic settlement, registration and recording of all Greenlandic myths and legends, studies of the connection between the Greenlandic population and the Inuit population in Canada, Alaska and Siberia, as well as the Greenlandic connection with Denmark.

Eskimology is an independent field of study at the University of Copenhagen's faculty of humanities. The interest for Greenland, as well as the internationalization of the research, presumably represent some of the factors that attract students to study eskimology. The total number of students is at present approx. 25 including a small but stable number of students from abroad. The Department of Eskimology offers both graduate and post-graduate studies. The Bachelor degree consists of two parts: language proficiency in West Greenlandic and studies of Inuit's cultural and social circumstances. To this is added a specialized subject or region as well as classes in either linguistics or anthropology. The Master's degree consists of a number of obligatory and mandatory subjects where the student may choose to place emphasis on either linguistics or the culturally/socially related issues.

Throughout the years the Department of Eskimology has established an extensive library with books, periodicals, reports, off prints etc. from the entire Arctic area. Main emphasis is placed on the areas within which teaching and research is carried out at the Department. Today this collection is an integrated, but independent, part of the library at the Danish Polar Center.

*Jens Dahl*  
University of Copenhagen  
IASSA Chair (1995-1998)

## INSTITUTES AND SOCIETIES

### Youth Ecological Scientific Society "ECO-AS" at the Kola Econord Centre, Apatity, Russia

Offers a unique opportunity for youth to study alongside Scientists ecological problems in a non-standard manner.

The course offers:

- lectures, practical and theoretical courses connected with ecology;
- studies of ecological monitoring;
- preparing and conducting scientific research into ecologically unfavorable areas, using equipment for measurements and observations, and computers for analysis of results;
- participation in conferences, seminars, presentations with discussions and reports about the ecological problems, activities and research work with Russian and foreign partners;
- preparation and output of weekly information bulletins and reports, using computer technology for printing as well as editing of materials;
- collaboration and production of videotapes about society's work and ecological problems in the Kola Peninsula and
- ecological field work

For further information please contact:  
Centre "ECONORD" (for "ECO-AS")  
P.O. Box 220, Apatity, Murmansk Region, 184200,  
RUSSIA  
Phone: 37-762 (local)  
Fax: +47-789-140-10-118

### The Institute of Ob-Ugric People's Revival

The institute was established in 1991 by the Committee of the North aboriginal people's affairs of Administration of Khanti-Mansi autonomous district for the purpose of working out socio-economic, national and cultural problems. The staff (about 50 people) is headed by: Director, Dr Yevdokiya A. Nemysova; Deputy Director of scientific work, Dr Gennady I. Bardin; Manager of economy, social problems and rights department, Dr Terentiy G.

Haramzin; Manager of language, literature and folklore department, Dr Yevdokiya I. Rombandeeva and Manager of educational department, Dr Klavdiya V. Afanasyeva.

The principle tasks of the Institute are the following:

- complex investigation of history, economy and culture of Ob-Ugric people, assistance to preservation and development of natural culture and harmonization of international relations in the autonomous district and the country;
- participation in working out of scientific grounds of socio-economic development of Khanti-Mansi autonomous district and
- participation in regional target scientific research programmes of the Russian Science Academy in correspondence to their activity.

To fulfil these tasks the Institute makes scientific researches on:

- history, ethnology and geography: studies history of Ugorsk land, investigates cultural relics, makes scientific researches on natural history and ecology, collects and publishes materials;
- economy: studies actual problems concerning economic development of traditional forms of the Northern economy and local industry in the market conditions and intensive development of oil and gas complex;
- sociology: studies development of productive forces, social and economic processes, basic trends of social development of Khanti-Mansi autonomous district;
- philology: studies grammar, vocabulary, syntax, terminology of Ob-Ugric languages and dialects, works out problems of improving modern written language, interaction between Ob-Ugric languages and other languages of Russia and Europe;
- literature: studies history and theory of Ob-Ugric literature, creative work of Ugra writers;
- folklore and art: collects, preserves, studies publishes poetic, fine art and musical folklore works; studies appropriateness of national art forms development and its influence on modern culture.

Academic council of the Institute plans further working out actual problems, numerous scientific research and search expeditions on Ugorsk land, close interaction with colleagues from scientific institutions of Siberian and Ural branches of Russian Science Academy, Moscow, St. Petersburg and international science contacts with scientists of Estonia, Finland,

Hungary, Canada, Germany and USA.  
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## ARCTIC ON WORLD WIDE WEB

### *To members of IASSA on the Internet:*

An experimental new Web server, called the <Arctic Circle>, designed to stimulate among students and others a greater interest in the Arctic and Subarctic can be found at the following address on the web: <<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/ArcticCircle>>.

This electronic Arctic Circle, involving various individuals and groups interested in the Circumpolar North, has as its major focus three interrelated themes: natural resources, cultural viability, social equity and environmental justice. In addressing these issues, the presentations utilize a range of textual and photographic materials, and in the not too distant future, sound and short video recordings.

We are planning a series of studies comparing the environmental, social, and cultural impact of large scale natural resource development in various regions of the North. One of our goals is to use these case studies, together with additional materials drawn from the Web, to set up a virtual classroom for students wishing to learn more about the Arctic and Subarctic, its peoples, and its changing environment.

The Arctic Circle Project team here at Connecticut hopes that those of you involved in similar endeavors will consider creating a "link" to our web server, in the same manner as we are providing links to your sites. And for those not directly involved in such electronic activities, we actively seek your suggestions and counsel as well. In addition, suggestions for establishing contact with other northern-oriented indigenous and environmental networks with which we may not yet be familiar will be much appreciated. If you just want to say hello, we welcome that too. Norm Chance (Chance@spirit.lib.uconn.edu), Convener, The Arctic Circle WWW Project.

## WELCOME TO "IASSA.NET", THE "IASSA" DISCUSSION LIST

"IASSA's computerized discussion list is designed for use by members and others interested in the goals of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA). The organization was founded in 1990 to represent Arctic social scientists in international contexts and to provide a network for social scientists working and/or living in the North. Among IASSA's objectives are efforts to ensure that social science research is carried out in accordance with ethical principles approved by indigenous peoples and other Northern residents. IASSA also seeks to develop and enhance educational programs that will provide northern residents and those interested in the North with information necessary to improve social, economic, and political conditions in Northern communities.

Information, questions, and communications on this discussion list will deal broadly with issues affecting Arctic social sciences and with matters of interest to IASSA members. Contributions may include announcements of meetings or conferences, news about upcoming IASSA activities, information about new publications of interest to Arctic social scientists, job announcements, or requests for contacts with scholars investigations particular topics. Postings should be those of interest to a wide audience, and not for a particular person (use e-mail for this purpose). For more information about this discussion list, see the help menu or contact Dr. Richard Caulfield, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA ([ffrac@aurora.alaska.edu](mailto:ffrac@aurora.alaska.edu)).

### Subscribing to "IASSA.NET"

To subscribe to this list, send a mail message to [LISTSERV@GALILEO.UAFADM.ALASKA.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@GALILEO.UAFADM.ALASKA.EDU). The body of the message should read SUB IASSA.NET. Please include a blank line after the command. To unsubscribe, send the message UNSUB IASSA.NET to the same address.

### Posting Messages

To post a message to IASSA.NET, send your mail message to [IASSA.NET@GALILEO.UAFADM.ALASKA.EDU](mailto:IASSA.NET@GALILEO.UAFADM.ALASKA.EDU). It will be automatically distributed to the members of the list.

## Guidelines for Use of "IASSA.NET"

Since this discussion list is self-moderated, some guidelines are appropriate:

1. Topics should relate to the professional interests of Arctic social scientists. Items that are strictly for personal interest should be sent through e-mail.
2. New subscribers to IASSA.NET are encouraged to introduce themselves to other members of the list by posting (as appropriate) a short biography, academic affiliations, research interests, language proficiencies, telephone/fax contact numbers, etc.
3. All those posting items to the list should include a name and e-mail address with their contributions.
4. If you use your mailer's REPLY command to respond to a message, please remember that all subscribers will receive your message.
5. Comments or suggestions about this list should be sent to listowner Richard Caulfield at [ffrac@aurora.alaska.edu](mailto:ffrac@aurora.alaska.edu).

### Additional Commands

The following commands may be useful: (These commands should be sent in the body of a message to [listserv@galileo.uafadm.alaska.edu](mailto:listserv@galileo.uafadm.alaska.edu))

#### HELP

Provides information about using the discussion list host server.

#### REVIEW IASSA.NET

Provides you with a list of current subscribers to the IASSA.NET discussion list.

#### INDEX

Provides a list of files available by e-mail from the host computer.

#### SEND (filename)

Asks the host server to send you a file. For a list of available files, see INDEX.

If you have technical problems with this discussion list, send a message to [fxdjl@galileo.uafadm.alaska.edu](mailto:fxdjl@galileo.uafadm.alaska.edu).

A special thanks to the University of Alaska Fairbanks USA for supporting this discussion list. Text supplied by Rick Caulfield (Revised 5/94).

JOIN THE NET - BE INFORMED !  
PLEASE SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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