



EDITORIAL

Notes from the Council

Since the last Newsletter the executive has concentrated its efforts on membership expansion, ICASS II (Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences) in 1995, council meeting and workshop in May 1994 and IASSA's relations with the International Arctic Science Committee and other organizations. We are glad to report that membership has increased, in particular in Japan and the Russian Federation, to 130. Members from the Commonwealth of Independent States are still exempt temporarily from fees until 1995 when Council will review this policy. Preparations for ICASS II are in full swing (see enclosed Call for Papers). The various committees are at work and the University of Lapland has applied for funding from different sources. Many members have already preregistered. We encourage members to participate in ICASS II and to convince other colleagues, who are not yet part of IASSA, to join this major event in arctic social sciences.

Thanks to great and dedicated efforts by Susanne Dybbroe and Poul Møller, who obtained major funding from the University of Århus Research Foundation (Denmark), the Danish State Humanities and Social Sciences Councils, all members of the IASSA Council, with regrets by Michael Pretes and Bernard Saladin d'Anglure, were able to attend the fourth council meeting in the Department of Social Anthropology (Moesgård, Århus) May 12 and 13 and participate, along with invited Danish arctic social scientists, in the workshop on "The Future of Arctic Social and Cultural Sciences" held at the sublimely located Molslaboratoriet (Århus University) May 14 and 15. Both meetings were successful and have resulted in further actions by IASSA mentioned below. IASSA's special appreciation and thanks go to Susanne and Poul.

Highlights from the Council Meeting: Council noted the modest, but solvent financial situation of IASSA which is in Monica Tennberg's able hands and is strengthened by the continued logistical support

through the Arctic Centre (University of Lapland). Michael Pretes left the Arctic Centre for California in late March to complete his doctoral work and cannot continue as secretary. Council confirmed Leena Tornberg (Exhibit Curator, Arctic Centre) as the new secretary. Council expressed its gratitude to Mike for his commitment to IASSA and wishes him well in his scientific pursuit. Leena Tornberg will assure the smooth continuation of the secretariat's functioning. Council reviewed IASSA's administrative procedures and asked Noel Broadbent and Ludger Müller-Wille to prepare a proposal of amended bylaws (particularly election procedures) for the 3rd General Assembly in 1995. Council received enthusiastically information by Rick Caulfield that he and his colleagues at University of Alaska Fairbanks have set up the "IASSA.NET Electronic Bulletin Board" to facilitate communications among members (see instructions below).

After more than three years of correspondence IASSA received an invitation by the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) to be the Advisory Body for Arctic Social and Human Sciences. Council accepted the invitation and nominated Noel Broadbent (alternate: Susanne Dybbroe) as the liaison with IASC to represent IASSA and participate in the IASC Global Change Working Group to set "Science Priorities in Global Change Research in the Arctic". Interested members should contact Noel and Susanne for information.

A major issue during the meeting were ethical principles and conduct of research. Council decided that a special plenary forum on these aspects will be held during ICASS II organized and chaired by Susanne Dybbroe, Vigdis Stordahl and Nikolai Vakhtin. Council asks members to contribute to these discussions, possibly resulting in the formulation of principles that should relate to already existing ones in the circumpolar north. Council received a request from the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) to establish relations guided by sharing and partnership in research. Council will contact AFN for further arrangements to expand the network with aboriginal research organizations in the North.

Council noted a member's report on the growing

difficulties tracking social science research in Arctic Russia today. Council unanimously adopted the following motion. "Noting the increasing number of independently-sponsored western social scientists now working in Russia and the urgent need for better information sharing between western scientists and colleagues and indigenous communities and organizations in Russia, the IASSA governing council encourages that these information sharing practices be extended to all areas of the circumpolar north."

Other items discussed are included in the minutes (see next item). Comments by members are most welcome and would, we hope, lead to a discussion column in this newsletter.

At the workshop on "The Future of Arctic Social and Cultural Sciences" ten informal contributions were presented covering topics such collaborative research, international relations, science management, defining arctic social sciences, human rights and aboriginal claims, socio-economic development and policy-making and ethical and philosophical issues and considerations. The discussions were open and useful. Transcripts of the deliberations will be made and prepared by the organizers for publication in Topics in Arctic Social Sciences.

After almost four years of existence Council feels that IASSA has met the challenge to create an open forum for arctic social scientists. The contents of this newsletter show an increased interest - and we are looking forward to seeing more in the near future when we will meet at ICASS II.

Ludger Müller-Wille
Chair

Susanne Dybbroe
Vice-Chair

(Note: As of September 1, 1994 Ludger will fill the position of Director of Research at the Arctic Centre [University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland] while on leave from McGill University.)

ERRATA: The article in the last newsletter about research ethics was written by the Alaska Federation of Natives, and not by Richard Caulfield. Dr. Caulfield submitted the AFN article for the interest of IASSA members.

EXTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF IASSA GOVERNING COUNCIL

12-13 May 1994, Department of Social Anthropology
Århus University, Denmark

Governing council members present were: Pekka Aikio (Finland), Yelena Andreeva (Russia), Noel Broadbent (USA), Rick Caulfield (USA), Susanne Dybbroe (Denmark), Igor Krupnik (USA), Finn Breinholt Larsen (Denmark), Henry Minde (Norway), Ludger Müller-Wille (chair, Canada), Vigdis Stordahl (Norway), Monica Tennberg (ex officio/treasurer, Finland) and Nikolai Vakhtin (Russia). Absent were: Michael Pretes (ex officio/secretary, Finland), Bernard Saladin d'Anglure (Canada). Guests included: Poul Møller and Hans Weltzer from the Center for North Atlantic Studies, Århus University. R. Caulfield was appointed rapporteur for the meeting.

Susanne Dybbroe welcomed all participants to Århus University and made some introductory remarks. Ludger Müller-Wille, on behalf of all council members, expressed appreciation to both Susanne Dybbroe and Poul Møller for their considerable efforts in arranging the meeting. Furthermore, he thanked the Department of Social Anthropology at the Århus University, the Århus University Research Foundation, the Danish State Humanistic Science Council, and the Danish State Social Science Council for their support of the IASSA meeting and the conference on "The Future of Arctic Cultural and Social Sciences," which was held on 13-15 May.

IASSA Secretariat

Ludger Müller-Wille reported that all IASSA records and materials have now been moved from McGill University to the secretariat at the Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland. The Arctic Centre has agreed to serve as IASSA's secretariat for a period of five years, ending in 1997.

Michael Pretes, who has served as IASSA secretary for the past two years, has resigned that position and has moved back to the USA. Given Michael Pretes' resignation as secretary, Leena Tornberg, a staff member at the Arctic Centre, expressed a willingness to take on IASSA secretarial duties. She has interests in linguistics and is responsible for planning exhibitions and developing educational programs in the science centre. She was designated to be secretary.

Information about IASSA's finances was distributed to all council members. IASSA currently has FIM

24,132 (about USD 4,000) in the bank. IASSA has a total of about 200 members at the moment. Some 130 people paid dues in 1993-94. Russian membership in IASSA are free of charge at least through the end of 1995. This is a temporary arrangement to encourage wider participation in IASSA. An auditor's report from Mikael Niskala in Finland states that IASSA's accounts are being prepared with generally accepted accounting principles and with good bookkeeping practices.

Ludger Müller-Wille noted that IASSA may need to be registered as an official organization in Finland in order to apply for ICASS II funding through the Finnish government. Finnish law requires that a registered organization have an executive board where at least 50 percent of all members reside in Finland. Council members agreed to pursue IASSA's registration in Finland for the purpose of obtaining funds for ICASS II. Noel Broadbent moved that IASSA created an executive board for this purpose in Finland made up of Ludger Müller-Wille (chair), Monica Tennberg, Leena Tornberg, and Pekka Aikio. A provisional section will be added to IASSA's by-laws reflecting this change. Final action will require action of the General Assembly.

Discussion of IASSA Bylaws

Ludger Müller-Wille expressed concern about the bylaws relating to election of governing council members. Currently, nominations and voting for council members take place during the ICASS meeting. However, some have said that this unduly limits voting by those unable to attend the meeting. A discussion followed about improving procedures and criteria for electing governing council members. One approach would be to allow members to vote by mail. Candidates for positions could be identified either before or during the ICASS meeting, and then voting could take place during the meeting. Another idea would be to select nominees at the meeting and then to vote by mail within a few weeks following. However, several members spoke in favor of having elections during the ICASS meeting because the new council could then hold a face-to-face meeting before leaving.

After re-viewing the bylaws, the council decided to solicit nominations for governing council members prior to ICASS, and then to hold elections during the congress. The council decided to appoint two members to review the bylaws for other potential changes and to draft suggested language. Draft language could then be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration. Noel Broadbent and Ludger Müller-

Wille were appointed to carry out this task. One possible change discussed was the idea of having staggered terms for governing council. Council members agreed that IASSA needs to improve its elections procedures to ensure wide participation by members in governing council.

Relations to Indigenous People's Organizations

Council members discussed ways of broadening ICASS II participation beyond just the scientific community. Suggestions for doing this included: holding informal roundtable discussions during the conference where presentations could be translated into indigenous and other languages, and using poster sessions to stimulate discussion. Also discussed was the idea of developing a database with names and addresses of appropriate indigenous organizations and individuals who can be contacted by the planning committee for suggestions and further involvement. Council members also discussed ways of obtaining funding for indigenous peoples and their representatives to attend ICASS II.

Council members read a letter from Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) which expresses support for IASSA's goals and makes suggestions about expanding relationships between IASSA and indigenous peoples. Council members asked Ludger Müller-Wille to respond in writing to AFN thanking them for their support and responding specifically to their recommendations.

Rick Caulfield suggested that IASSA routinely send copies of newsletters and other mailings to appropriate indigenous groups and organizations. This should be done free-of-charge to enhance cooperation between IASSA and indigenous groups. Council members agreed, and planned to develop a database with names and addresses of all indigenous groups and communities that should receive these materials.

IASSA/IASC Relations

The major issue for IASSA in the past year has been its relationship with the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC). IASSA proposed some time ago to serve as an advisory body to IASC regarding social science issues. IASSA's proposal was accepted at the latest IASC meeting in Nuuk, Greenland. Noel Broadbent was designated to be IASSA's regular liaison person and Susanne Dybbroe the alternate. A suggestion was made to invite IASC members to participate formally in ICASS II.

Ethical Principles

IASSA has as a goal the development of ethical principles for northern research. Discussion about this focused on whether IASSA should develop a new set of principles or should simply endorse those of other organizations. Council members decided that Vigdis Stordahl, Susanne Dybbroe, and Nikolai Vakhtin will serve on a committee that will focus on this topic. They will review existing research principles and make recommendations to the governing council about developing new or modified principles. These recommendations will be finalized for consideration by the IASSA General Assembly. The committee will also arrange a session at ICASS II focusing on ethical principles that will include appropriate speakers from indigenous organizations.

Other Matters

Yelena Andreeva presented a draft document from the Russian Institute of Ethnography and Anthropology. She invited council members to comment on the draft, which will be used in upcoming debate in the Russian Parliament about policies relating to indigenous peoples. The council acknowledged receipt of draft and suggested that any members interested in commenting on it can send their comments to Yelena Andreeva.

The IASSA council unanimously adopted a motion noting the increasing number of independently-sponsored western social scientists now working in Russia, and the need for better information sharing between western scientists, Russian colleagues, and indigenous communities and organizations. The IASSA governing council encourages that these information sharing practices be extended to all areas of the circumpolar North.



BOOK REVIEW

Arctic Politics. Conflict and Cooperation in the Circumpolar North / by Oran R. Young. University Press of New England: Hanover; London, 1992. 287 pp., 1 map, 9 figs., index. Paperback.

Reviewed by Carola Schmidt, Roßmühlenstr. 19, D-17489 Greifswald, Germany.

The Arctic is a distinctive region of the world that is facing a lot of problems mainly caused by processes beyond its borders and that is trying to meet some of them by applying new ways. The Circumpolar North has become an important testing ground for innovative approaches to political science and socioeconomic issues as well as questions of basic human environmental relations. Careful studies on what is going on in Arctic regions are essential for an understanding and management of worldwide developments. This is the central theme of the pilot book of a series entitled "Arctic Visions" published by Dartmouth College and written for students of political sciences and other interested people. The well documented book can be seen as a compendium of the very complex problems that the Northern communities and the entire region are facing now. It includes historical sources as well as contemporary discussions on interdependences of influencing factors and helps to develop an understanding of the present development of the North without feeding illusions about its future, but pointing out aspects for hope that come from some activities of the residents.

To keep the whole spectrum of the problems and developments, the author uses his experience from long-term research in the American North. His summary of research results is one of the strengths of the book, the reader is left with the impression that the author is more than familiar with the topic. At the same time it is also a weak point of this publication because versions of all chapters have been presented or published earlier during the 80s. Figures were not always updated, a lack that the author justified by arguing that the described processes have not disappeared but have instead sharpened. Ultimately, it would not change the character nor the outcome of the book.

The book is divided into three parts considering and discussing the different levels of the problems: community studies, regional studies, and international studies. Each part consists of four clearly structured chapters dealing with several complex problems. Every chapter is supplemented by notes at the end of the book giving further explanations and referring to

numerous additional sources. A well structured index supports the usability of the book.

The rather long comprehensive introduction is setting the stage for actual Arctic Politics. Young reflects on four main groups of factors, or at least combinations of facts and their subjective interpretation, that are in his opinion the reasons for the absence of interest for this region in the past. First discussing the view of the Arctic as an empty stage, the problems of Arctic exceptionalism, core/periphery relations as well as a cold war paralysis, he continues by explaining the emerging interest for this region nowadays. Young concludes that the Circumpolar North has begun to acquire an identity of its own in the minds of policy-makers and scholars alike. The following parts of the book content many facts supporting his opinion.

Part One is dedicated to the community level. In a very logical and realistic manner Young develops the picture of the vicious circle that the Native people are living in. This circle that appears to be typical for the entire Fourth World consists of economic, social, cultural and political elements but is dominated by the constraints of life in a modern world. Logically, Young rather comprehensively discusses the characteristics and consequences of internal colonialism when referring to the North. Connected with that, the author exposes the problems and perspectives of mixed economies. The Northern health problem is seen as a socioeconomic and political rather than a medical one. To the same effect Young works out the determinants of cultural survival of hunters/gatherers in advanced industrial societies.

The examples for the first part of the book almost exclusively come from the American North. Although the author at the beginning of every chapter assures the reader that the problems are the same as in other Northern regions, it should have been illustrated by details from there to support the claim by the book of being Circumpolar.

Part Two turns towards the regional level. The most important and multilayered problem concerning the entire North is the resource use. Its development is creating a lot of conflicts that can not be solved by conventional means. In the first essay of this regional part Young gives an overview of Arctic resource conflicts. The public parties involved are representatives of the industry, environmental groups and indigenous people claiming their interests. The author unfolds an idea of establishing an Arctic Resource Council as representative body to emphasize problem-solving activities rather than voting or juridical decision-making. A special type of resource conflict is the relationship between animal protec-

tion and wildlife management that Young deals with in Chapter 6. These conflicts are highly politicized and the author speaks out for a stronger sensitivity to the developments in a broader sociopolitical context. The next chapter lies down the responsibilities and possibilities of the state in case of a sudden winding down of resource use that was heavily pushed before. Young works out an idea of social traps that could help to meet rapid and substantial swings of public revenues. The last chapter of the regional part of the book is an example for using regional studies for comparative purposes. It is dedicated to the development of shipping in the Northeast and the Northwest Passage. The essay is a clear demonstration of the role of the human factor in the determination of directions and sizes of developments. Especially this part of the book could have been improved by adding some more tables, graphics and maps for the description of the region and its problems.

The remaining Third Part broadens the problem to a higher level. The Arctic has increasingly been involved in world affairs as an international region. This results in the need and the chance for innovative international cooperation. Concerning the militarization of the Arctic, Young deals with the prospects for Arctic arms control. The next chapter addresses the issue of sustainable development. Once again Young turns towards the problem of core/periphery relations concluding that sustainable development in the Arctic has a rather international dimension. Young states that sustainable development in the Arctic requires the establishment of economic systems capable of maintaining themselves over the time without disrupting major Arctic ecosystems or destroying the distinctive cultures of the Arctic's permanent residents. To achieve this goal, feedback in a sense of support is needed from the international arena, from the economy as well as from the policy. Clearly turning to those readers interested in political studies, Young discusses the question whether the Circumpolar North should emerge as distinctive region or as policy periphery in the thinking of policy-makers in the last essay of the book.

In the opinion of the reviewer the book will fulfill its function as a manual for students of political science in order to enable them to understand what is politically and socioeconomically going on in the Circumpolar North and in other regions of the Fourth World. But the book is recommended not only to students of political science but to people interested in the North, in the development of the Fourth World, and in dialectics in societal developments in general.

[C. Schmidt wrote her doctoral dissertation in geography on "sustainable development and its perspectives in the Canadian North" (Greifswald 1992)]



INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

IWGIA stands for the 'International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs'.

IWGIA was established in 1968 and is a politically independent international organisation which has consultative NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) status at the United Nations. IWGIA documents, publishes and informs about indigenous peoples' situation worldwide. IWGIA also works with development projects for indigenous peoples.

IWGIA supports indigenous peoples in their struggle for recognition of their right to life, land, culture and self-determination.

IWGIA works through, among other organisations, the UN Human Rights Commission and collaborates with other European NGOs on specific issues concerning indigenous peoples' situation.

IWGIA has for many years been one of the organisations supporting the 'Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples' which each year organises and raises money so that indigenous peoples can participate in the UN's Working Group for Indigenous Peoples which meets in Geneva.

IWGIA has comprehensive and specialised library, which is open to the public.

IWGIA has its international head office in Copenhagen. It also has IWGIA offices in Denmark, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway. IWGIA has an international board and is supported economically by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

IWGIA publishes Newsletters in Spanish and English, which deal with the current situation of indigenous peoples in many parts of the world, as well as Documents which comprise more in depth analyses of individual issues or peoples. Furthermore, IWGIA publishes a Yearbook which provides a global review of the situation of indigenous peoples. All these publications are distributed free of charge to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA
Fiolstraede 10
DK-1171 Copenhagen K
Denmark
tel: +45 33 12 47 24
fax: +45 33 14 77 49

OTHER ITEMS

The journal *Arctic Anthropology* is in the second year of a three-year Russian Translation Project which is supported by the National Science Foundation. This project enables the editorial office to review, translate (into English), and eventually publish Russian-language manuscripts which are of interest to the journal's readership. Submitted papers must be of very high quality since they are subjected to the same peer review process as English-language submissions. Papers may be on any topic related to the archaeology, physical anthropology, linguistics, and ethnology/ethnography of the Eurasian Arctic. The journal is also interested in papers dealing with Russian America, Eurasian-Alaskan cultural connections, and contemporary social/economic problems among Northern Eurasian Natives. If you have a Russian-language manuscript to submit or know of a colleague doing significant research in these areas, please contact the editor: Richard G. Condon, Editor, *Arctic Anthropology*, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA.

CONFERENCES

45th Arctic Science Conference 'Bridges of Science Between North America and the Russian Far East'

25-27 August 1994 — Anchorage, Alaska
29 August - 2 September — Vladivostok, Russia

Technical Session Themes

1. Natural Resources and Environmental Changes
2. Beringia Revisited: Recent Discoveries and Interpretation
3. Development and Adaptation of People and Cultures
4. Communication and Information Exchanges

Contact:
AAAS Arctic Division
c/o Conferences and Special
Events
117 Eielson Building
P.O. Box 757800
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7800



TWO CONFERENCES AFTER EACH OTHER IN SCANDINAVIA

Reinventing the Commons

The Fifth Annual Common Property Conference of the International Association for the Study of Common Property in Bodø, Norway, 24 - 28 May, 1995

Participants from all disciplines are invited to address questions related to the commons: theoretical and empirical explorations of all aspects of common property rights regimes. Some of the themes central to the conference will be the role of knowledge and institutional innovations related to common property resources and the challenges of sustaining biological and cultural diversity.

The deadline for proposals of papers and posters is July 1, 1994.

The 2nd International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, ICASS II, (see next column) begins on May 28th 1995. If there is a sufficient number of persons indicating in the preliminary registration that they are interested in direct travel Bodø - Rovaniemi, this will be offered. With at least 37 persons going there the cost is ca USD 205 per person, with at least 50 it is USD 189.

More information:

Erling Berge
Department of Land Use and Landscape Planning,
AUN
P.O. Box 5029
N-1432 AAS, NORWAY
e-mail address: erling.berge@plantag.nlh.no



The Second International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS II)

Unity and Diversity in Arctic Societies,
Rovaniemi, Finland 28 May - 1 June 1995

Special Session and Excursion on Ethics
of Eco- and Ethno-Tourism,
Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino, Norway
2 - 4 June 1995

Tentative topics:

- ☐ indigenous environmental knowledge
- ☐ native communities and the state
- ☐ Arctic peoples, industrialization and market economies
- ☐ processes of modernization in the North
- ☐ current transition in native communities and societies
- ☐ cultures in contact
- ☐ indigenous language and educational policies
- ☐ changing technology and indigenous societies
- ☐ native lands and native rights
- ☐ native peoples, environment, and sustainable development
- ☐ politics of ethnicity and aboriginality
- ☐ ethical principles and practices in research
- ☐ subsistence and ideology
- ☐ Arctic regional environmental policy
- ☐ whaling in the North
- ☐ media issues

More information is contained in the enclosed second announcement, or may be obtained from the IASSA secretariat (see page 11).





Arctic Opportunities

Rovaniemi, Finland, September 12-15, 1994

The conference objectives

The conference aims to provide:

- a venue for the exchange of new ideas and concepts as well as of well established technological solutions;
- an opportunity for discussing past, present and future business opportunities in the Arctic;
- a forum for negotiating a "Code of Conduct" for business operations in the Circumpolar North;
- a starting-point for establishing new contacts.

We want to bring together leaders from all parts of the Arctic from the fields of:

- environment
- technology and infrastructure,
- financing and investment,
- legal questions,
- Arctic tourism

in order to engage in a productive and future-oriented dialogue. World renowned guest speakers will set the stage for a thorough discussion of key issues. The conference will particularly focus on the new Russian market. The expected widespread media coverage of this event will ensure that the potential audience to be reached will largely surpass the group of participants present at the conference.

Post Conference Tours

1. Finnish Lapland
2. Northern Norway
3. North West Russia

Final registrations by July 1, 1994

Registration fees

The conference fee is FIM 2500 to be paid by August 15, 1994. The fee for late registration after August 15, 1994 is FIM 3000.

Accompanying persons pay FIM 500 for social functions and the cultural program.

Contact:

Conference Secretariat
Arctic Centre
P.O. Box 122
FIN-96101 Rovaniemi, Finland
Phone +358-60-324 778
Fax. +358-60-324 760



Northern Parallels

4th Circumpolar Universities Cooperation Conference

University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, B.C., Canada
February 23-25, 1995

The Circumpolar Universities Cooperation Conference is held every two years as a part of an effort "to encourage cooperation and promote higher learning and research in northern areas of the world." The theme, *Northern Parallels*, has been chosen to initiate a critical examination of similarities and differences in the Circumpolar North.

The conference sub-themes include

- Contemporary Issues of Aboriginal Peoples
- Women and the North
- Ecosystem Health: Science and the Environment
- Education, Culture, and the Arts
- Health and Community Development
- Northern Development in Comparative Perspective

For more information contact:

Northern Parallels
4th Circumpolar Universities Cooperation Conference
c/o The Office of International Programmes
University of Northern B.C.
P.O. Bag 1950
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 5P2, Canada

Telephone: +1-604-960-5702
Fax: +1-604-960-5793
e-mail: sheena@unbc.edu

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 investigating 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).

Subscribing to "IASSA.NET"

To subscribe to this list, send a mail message to 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. 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.

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)

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.

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

PLEASE SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

MEMBERS' NEWS

Messtib Nina Alexandrovna (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninskii prospect 32a, 117334 Moscow) is a member of two research projects: "The Peoples of Siberia and the North under Economic Reform and Democratization" (sponsored by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research) and "Cultural Adaptations of Siberian Indigenous Groups" (sponsored by the Academy of Sciences).

David G. Anderson (Darwin College, Silver St, Cambridge CB3 9EV, England) has recently returned from one and a half year expedition to Southern Tamyra to study reindeer herding and ethnic identity. He has edited with H.G. Desoto a book "The Curtain Rises: Rethinking Culture, Ideology and the State in Eastern Europe" (Humanities Press, Atlantic Highland 1993).

Lloyd Norman Binder (Arctic Institute of North America, P.O. Box 1967, Inuvik NT, X0E 0T0, Canada) is working in a research project "Aboriginal Peoples and Resource Co-management Systems" as a research associate.

Norman A. Chance (University of Connecticut, Dept. of Anthropology, Box U-158, Storrs, CT 06268, USA) has published an article "Contested Terrain: a Social History of Human Environmental Relations in Arctic Alaska" (in: Barbara R. Johnson (ed.), *Who Pays the Price? The Sociocultural Context of Environmental Crisis*, Island Press 1994).

Richard G. Condon (University of Arkansas, Dept. of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA) and **George Wenzel** (McGill University) have started the second phase of a two-year research project designed to examine the economic adaptations and subsistence hunting involvement of young Canadian Inuit householders. This research, which is funded by the National Science Foundation, is being conducted in two arctic communities: Holman and Clyde River, N.W.T.

Richard G. Condon and **Pamela Stern** (University of Arkansas) recently published an article, "Gender-Role Preference, Gender Identity, and Gender Socialization among Contemporary Inuit Youth", in *Ethos: Journal of the Society for Psychological Anthropology*.

Andre V. Golovnev (Institute of History and Archaeology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ural Branch, Luxemburg st. 56, Ekaterinburg, 620219 Russia) has recently published a book in Russian "Historic Ty-

pology of Economy of Northwest-Siberian Peoples" (Novosibirsk University Press 1993). He has received a research grant with G. Osherenko. The title of their research project is "Tracing Cultural Change in Northwest Siberia".

Julia Ann Green (Institute of Antarctic & Southern Ocean Studies, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252 C, Hobart, 7001 Tasmania, Australia) has written an article "The Practicalities of Domestic Legislation to Prohibit Mining in Antarctica: a Comment on the Australian Perspectives" (*Polar Record*, January 1994).

Klaus Georg Hansen's (Groenlandica, Box 1011, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland) recent publications include "A Resourceful Eskimologist: Svend Fredriksen" (in: *Etudes Inuit Studies*, 1993, vol 17, no. 1, pp. 131-134) and "Lauritz Jessen. Oqaluttuatooqqat / Grønlandske Mytekvareller / Myth Painting from Greenland" (*Atuagkat & Compagniet* 1994).

Grete K. Hovelsrud (Brandeis University, Dept. of Anthropology, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, USA) has recently received a Dissertation Research Grant from the National Science Foundation, Polar Programs, Arctic Social Sciences. She has departed for Isortoq, East Greenland, in April 1994, for a two year project on the socio-economic organization of a mixed cash/subsistence economy. The context is the recent trade ban on seal products.

Regnor Jernsletten (Center for Sámi Studies, University of Tromsø, N-9037 Tromsø, Norway) has published occasional papers on Sámi political movement in Norwegian. He will publish, for example, an overview of the northern Norway's cultural history next fall.

Roger W. Pearson (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Dept. of Geography, Fairbanks, AK 99775-5840, USA) has taught a course on geography of the cold lands. His recent publications include "Alaska Agricultural tours" (*Field Guides*).

William M. Smith (University of Wisconsin, Urban and Regional Studies, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54311-7001, USA) has taught a course "Behavior in Designed Environments" in the fall.

Peter Schweitzer (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Dept. of Anthropology, P.O. Box 757720, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7720, USA) has received funds for his project "Traveling between Continents" (Phases 1 and 2) from National Park Service, Alaska Region.

Zoja Petrovna Sokolova (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninskii prospect 32a, 117334 Russia) is currently chairing two research projects "The Peoples of Siberian and the North under Economic Reform and Democratization" and "Cultural Adaptations of Siberian Indigenous Peoples".

EDITORIAL NOTES

Institutions

In IASSA Newsletter different institutions and organizations working with Arctic issues can present themselves. Information of your organization should be no more than one page with visual material (logos, pictures etc.) if available. The material should be on a diskette if possible.

Membership News

Members' news are taken from the membership forms. In order to be able to edit the news, the editors hope that you will include all the necessary information, (e.g. concerning recent publications the bibliographical information).

Book Reviews

The Newsletter welcomes book reviews. We publish them as often as possible when space becomes available. We would like you to notice the following suggestions for book reviews.

- ☐ send book reviews printed on paper and, if possible, also on diskette
- ☐ maximum length is: two (typed) pages (A-4) or 4000 ASCII characters.

IASSA Information

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. 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.

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