

Northern Notes

The Newsletter of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

Published by the IASSA Secretariat, Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland, PO Box 279, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland, tel.: +299 324 566; fax: +299 324 711; e-mail: iassa@ilisimatusarfik.gl; Internet: www.iassa.gl; editors: Yvon Csonka (yvcs@ilisimatusarfik.gl), Najâraq Paniula (iassa@ilisimatusarfik.gl)

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From the President

The secretariat of IASSA has moved from the University of Alaska Fairbanks to the University of Greenland, gradually and smoothly, over the winter months. Najâraq Paniula and Klaus Georg Hansen have joined our little IASSA team here, as secretary and as webmaster respectively; they bring excellent qualifications to the job, and an eagerness to serve our community and to make you discover Greenland. They introduce themselves below.

For this issue, I have invited a few contributions that provide an overview of current issues in Arctic humanities and social science research and research politics, as well as of IASSA's active involvement in many of them. This is only an overview, as there are other important developments for which we cannot make room this time. Among these, I should mention that preparations are well under way for the second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP II, see conference announcement below), which counts IASSA among its sponsors, and that follow ups on the recently released Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) are in planning. But let's avoid already developing an indigestion of acronyms (by the way, the "polar acronyms" section of the IASC website is very useful, www.iasc.no).

Below, you can read 'inside stories' about two major programmes that engage Arctic social scientists: BOREAS, and the International Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY). No matter what hurdles still lay ahead for the inclusion of social sciences within IPY, one may already call IASSA's initiative to include more "human studies" a success story—read the contribution by Igor Krupnik and Grete Hovelsrud-Broda.

In their outline of the development of the BOREAS multinational research programme over the past year, Piers Vitebsky and Rüdiger Klein make penetrating observations on contemporary Northern research and research politics. The exhilaration caused by the recent marks of acceptance of Arctic social sciences by their "hard" counterparts should not blind us to what Vitebsky and Klein point out: our collaborations in multi-disciplinary projects often happen in the form of "add-on components" (i.e. "human dimensions"), and they may lure some of us away from even daring to conceive projects in "basic, 'pure' humanities research". That BOREAS, which they describe as "the first truly global research funding initiative for circumpolar humanities and social science research", was initiated and developed in Europe (quite a few members of IASSA were involved in its development), should

also be underlined. Its initiators had the excellent idea of inviting representatives from the relevant Canadian and US funding agencies, who responded very positively. The success of the whole scheme is thus due to enlightenment in both the Old and the New World.

Since it has gained observer status at the Arctic Council (AC), IASSA has regularly been represented at its meetings. Birger Poppel, the Vice-President of our association, participated in the inaugural meetings of the AC under Russian chairmanship, and reports on them below, as well as on the Fifth Congress of RAIPON. A legacy of the Icelandic presidency of the AC (2002-2004) is the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) published in late 2004. Again, IASSA was well-represented both in its steering committee and in its authorship. Jón Haukur Ingimundarson reports below on the latest AHDR developments.

The flurry of large programmes involving Arctic social sciences testifies to a steadily growing interest in “human dimensions” and in international and circumpolar perspectives, as well as to the premium put on inter-disciplinary

collaboration. In this context, the expertise of IASSA is solicited more and more often. The association is thus reaching the goals for which it was founded fifteen years ago—and that is very heartening—, but it also meets the limits of what it can achieve with limited financial means, and by relying only on the goodwill of its members. This coming of age of our association should prompt us to take stock and reflect on its future, a process we will start at our next Council meeting in the fall.

As announced earlier, ICASS VI is scheduled to take place in Nuuk in 2007 or 2008. It has been proposed as a forum for the discussion of IPY-related research. At the same time it will remain, as it has always been, open to all other types of Arctic humanities and social science research. A first announcement will be released on IASSA.Net and website this coming winter.

In the meantime, I wish you pleasurable reading and an excellent summer!

Yvon Csonka

IASSA's New Secretary and New Webmaster Introduce Themselves

It is a great honour and a wonderful challenge to work for an international NGO under the leadership of Yvon and Birger. This is not my first experience working for an NGO. For ten years I was a board member at the Documentation and Counselling Center on Racial Discrimination (DRC) in Denmark. By organizing conferences and seminars, I helped to overcome barriers and build bridges between decision makers, specialists, political parties, public institutions and the general public. Over the past five years here in Greenland I have been involved in a variety of areas. For example, I was the head of the Council on Equality, was employed at the Ministry of Environment and Nature of the Home Rule Government, was a member of a number of working groups on nature legislation, worked to implement CITES, and had a seat on the biodiversity advisory committee. In addition, I travelled with administrators from the relevant

My name is Klaus Georg Hansen, and I'm your webmaster on IASSA's new website www.iassa.gl. I've taken over from Anne Sudkamp who has been very helpful with the transfer of the website to Greenland, and I want to thank you, Anne, for all your help. In spite of all the help we are right now struggling to get a new and safe pay site up and

ministries to ten key towns here to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in Greenland. Our approach involved holding separate meetings with municipal council members, organizations and associations. This was followed by public presentations and one-day workshops for selected groups of individuals. Over the past ten months, I have been involved in the SLICA project. My background is M.A. in the social sciences, studied at the Roskilde University Center. I am also a trained chakra healer. If you are interested in finding out more about special topics like Greenlandic art, traditional knowledge, flora and fauna, and local social conditions, please feel free to contact me and I will put you in touch with the appropriate people here in Greenland.

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running. Hopefully it will be in June 2005. I'm an anthropologist, and I was in the 1990s for five years head of Groenlandica, the National Library of Greenland. The following five years I was director at Sisimiut Museum. Now I'm teaching Greenlandic at the Language Centre in Sisimiut – partly through e-learning.

For more than ten years I've been working professionally with the Internet. Among the websites I've created are Culture Greenland (www.culture.gl) and the National Image Database of Greenland (www.culture.gl/picture). I've for some years been working on a PhD project about

the democratic potential for the Arctic communities in using ICT (Information and Communication Technology).

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"Histories from the North: Environments, Movements, Narratives"

BOREAS: a Humanities and Social Sciences-Based, Multinational Research Programme on the Circumpolar North: www.esf.org/boreas

Piers Vitebsky and Rüdiger Klein

The EUROCORES Programme BOREAS (named after the North Wind of the ancient Greeks) has been developed over a short time, but reflects several long-term processes.

The upsurge of interest in the Arctic in the 1990s, inspired by political and environmental concerns, led to a growing awareness of the human presence in the North, so that the forthcoming International Polar Year (IPY) of 2007-8 will no longer be an almost exclusive domain of natural sciences, as during the previous IPYs of 50 and 100 years ago. Yet while the value of human sciences in the overall study of the region is becoming widely accepted, their implementation is hampered by a continuing shortage of intellectual and institutional frameworks to conduct such research. BOREAS is one attempt to redress this deficiency, by combining two angles which are relatively undeveloped and thus not yet captured by ruling paradigms: the disciplines of the humanities, and a core focus on circumpolar (European and non-European) research cooperation.

In spring 2004, a group of European scholars sensed that the EUROCORES Scheme of the European Science Foundation (ESF) might allow the Foundation's Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) to develop a research programme for humanities-based Arctic and sub-Arctic studies. They approached Piers Vitebsky of the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) in Cambridge (UK) to ask if he would draft the documents necessary to obtain funding for a preparatory workshop. The application for funding from ESF was successful, and in September 2004 he organised this workshop at SPRI in Cambridge.

Participants included representatives of US and Canadian funding agencies, as well as of Russian Institutes, and also representatives of the Sami people. The workshop was attended by Reidar Bertelsen (Norway), Michael Bravo (UK), Yvon

Csonka (Greenland/Switzerland), Niels Einarsson (Iceland), Bruce Forbes (Finland), Hans Christian Gulløv (Denmark), Joachim Otto Habeck (Germany), Roberte Hamayon (France), Jim Herbert (USA: National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities), Tim Ingold (UK), Andrew Kaye (UK: Natural Environment Research Council), Anna Kerttula (USA: National Science Foundation), Rüdiger Klein (ESF), Veli-Pekka Lehtola (Finland), Craig McNaughton (Canada: Social Science and Humanities Research Council), Hansjürgen Müller-Beck (Germany), Jarich Oosten (Netherlands), Rasmus Ole Rasmussen (Denmark), Gareth Rees (UK), Peter Schweitzer (USA/Austria), Sverker Sörlin (Sweden), Florian Stammer (UK), Kirsti Strøm Bull (Norway), Monica Tennberg (Finland), Michèle Therrien (France), Kirsten Thisted (Denmark), Nikolai Vakhtin (Russia), Jan Willem Veluwenkamp (Netherlands), Aimar Ventsel (Estonia), Torben Vestergaard (Denmark), Piers Vitebsky (UK), and Jerzy Wasilewski (Poland).

The agenda was deliberately left wide open, giving scholars the opportunity - and the burden - of suggesting future directions for Arctic humanities research and demonstrating its significance. The workshop followed the ESF's emphasis on basic research and was inclusive in terms of disciplines, approaches and countries. The lead discipline was anthropology, as the most active discipline in the region (probably because the study of the region demands heavy investment in field work), closely followed by archaeology. But environmental and legal studies, history, cultural, literary and religious studies, museology, political science and linguistics were also represented.

Researchers on Arctic human populations are used to working closely with teams from the natural sciences, but often as an add-on component. Even IASSA's remarkable success in adding a human dimension to IPY reflects this

pattern, which has tended to steer social science research towards topics in climate and environmental change and away from many mainstream humanities topics. Participants at the September workshop grasped the opportunity of writing a research agenda for the Arctic and sub-Arctic North free from the dominance of natural science agendas (though the focus on humanities and social sciences had implications for funding patterns by ESF Member Organisations that were to emerge only later). At the same time, it became evident how much Arctic human research is geared towards applied social science: participants had some difficulty at first in suggesting strong ideas and clear visions for basic, “pure” humanities research, and seemed to lack the confidence to lay out powerful research programmes on e.g. religious change, poetic traditions, historiography, literary criticism, indigenous philosophies, or discourses about consciousness and subjective experience - all topics which would emerge readily from a gathering of scholars studying Asia, Africa or Latin America.

In our dealings with the SCH and elsewhere, we were also reminded of how isolated practitioners of Arctic Studies often are from colleagues working on other regions, or in each of the participating disciplines. Most humanities scholars are quite unaware of the results of Arctic research, and the region’s many possible contributions to wider theory building are underplayed. This may be because of the urge to build bridges to natural sciences, but also because of the limited visibility of the scattered Arctic human and social sciences research community. This only serves to reinforce our impression that the BOREAS initiative is timely, and makes us all the more appreciative that the SCH were willing to listen and to be persuaded.

On a basic conceptual level, the workshop discussed whether the Arctic should be promoted as an exceptional region, or whether this exceptionalism is imposed by discourses of natural science and adventure travel. In reviewing the region’s value for the study of e.g. cultural diversity, human mobility and adaptability, timescales in human history and prehistory, roles of key species, or interpretations of the agency of the environment in terms of spirits, we concluded that the region is better seen as a specially revealing exemplar of wider global processes; and that as such, studies from the region can offer a new way of doing our disciplines and even of conceptualising the research process itself.

In close consultation with workshop participants and others, Piers Vitebsky drafted a proposal for a EUROCORES research programme which aimed at incorporating these and other ideas

in a way which would keep the brief very open, so as to encourage profound and innovative projects of a sort which would perhaps not be funded - or even imagined - under other programmes. The proposal was divided into 5 interlinked sections:

- time and space, change and movement;
- sovereignty, subsistence and industrialisation;
- vulnerability and resilience;
- histories, language and representation;
- philosophies.

The final draft submitted to ESF was signed by a range of workshop participants and others, as follows: Main proposer: Piers Vitebsky (UK); Co-proposers: Reidar Bertelsen (Norway), Anatoly Derevyanko (Russia), Sherrill E Grace (Canada), Louwrens Hacquebord (Netherlands), Zbigniew Jasiewicz (Poland), Gérard Jugie (France; European Polar Board), Igor Krupnik (USA), Manfred Lange (Germany), Veli-Pekka Lehtola (Finland), Peter Ulf Møller (Denmark), Sverker Sörlin (Sweden), and Monica Tennberg (Finland). The European Polar Board at ESF also strongly supported BOREAS, and the co-proposers included some natural scientists who believed that a strengthened humanities input would enhance the overall understanding of the region. The proposal, which was also accompanied by a list of nearly 200 supporters worldwide, can now be read under www.esf.org/articles/511/FullBOREASforweb.pdf

On 28 February 2005, a meeting was convened in Brussels by ESF, bringing together some representatives of the research community (Piers Vitebsky, Michael Bravo and Joachim Otto Habeck) with representatives of 12 interested research-funding agencies. This meeting developed and agreed on the “Call for Outline Proposals”, which was published on 1 May 2005. The “Call”, which closely follows the original proposal, can be found at:

www.esf.org/articles/511/BOREASCall.pdf (closing date for outline proposals: 27 June 2005).

Developing BOREAS has shed some light on the challenges of building interdisciplinary research programmes in Europe. Even when Europe-wide expressions of interest make it possible to develop a critical mass in a field of research at supra-national level, national funding priorities tend to dominate. Despite the endorsement from ESF, the success in persuading national research councils across Europe to commit funding was mixed. This is a challenge in any EUROCORES scheme. For Arctic research, two trends can be observed: where there is a strong institutionalised funding tradition in natural-science polar research, but comparatively few structures for Arctic humanities and social science research (e.g. Netherlands, UK, Germany, France),

research councils declined to join BOREAS. Similarly, countries with nascent polar study centres (e.g. Czech Republic) tend to concentrate their funding on natural sciences. On the other hand, countries with a strong political interest in the North joined BOREAS irrespective of whether they have a strong tradition in structured research programmes (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, USA) or not (Iceland, Sweden). It is also very positive that BOREAS gave an opportunity to other countries (Estonia, Poland) to join and thereby strengthen their national communities in humanities and social science based Arctic and sub-Arctic studies.

The achievements of BOREAS include the encouragement of scholars to collaborate more widely on conceptualising a basic humanities research agenda, as well as the creation of the first truly global research funding initiative for circumpolar humanities and social science research which includes European Nordic and Baltic countries, Canada and the USA, as well as Russia (with Associate Status). Under certain conditions, the EUROCORES scheme also allows individual researchers from e.g. Austria, France, Germany,

the UK, etc. to join Collaborative Research Projects under BOREAS.

BOREAS will run as a research programme from summer 2006, and ESF will fund networking activities (EC FP6 Contract no. ERAS-CT-2003-980409). This is an opportunity to promote humanities and social science research in the North in its own right, but may also encourage dialogue with natural scientists seeking more complex approaches to their own areas of study. Such activities may also attract researchers from outside the funded projects and from the wider IASSA community, and may link up with relevant IPY initiatives.

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Rüdiger Klein is EUROCORES Programme Coordinator for the Humanities at the European Science Foundation, Strasbourg (France)

For information about BOREAS, see: www.esf.org/boreas

Arctic Social Sciences Advance in the International Polar Year 2007-2008 Post-ICASS V Development Brings New Hope to the Community

Igor Krupnik and Grete Hovelsrud-Broda

It has been a full year since some 300 arctic social scientists and indigenous activists met in May 2004 in Fairbanks, Alaska at our major professional convention, ICASS V. One of the key topics of deliberation at ICASS V was the forthcoming International Polar Year 2007–2008 (IPY) and the status of the social sciences and humanities under this new initiative. A year ago, both issues generated serious concern within the arctic social science community. The program for the new IPY was still in its initial stage, whereas human and social studies were relegated to its very margins, under the then leading vision heavily dominated by physical and natural sciences.

Two major developments were critical during 2004; both helped shift the situation toward a more active role of social sciences and humanities in the IPY. The first factor was an active role played by IASSA, which spearheaded a push for higher visibility of social and human studies in the IPY program. The second factor was the position of many international bodies and agencies (like Arctic

Council, ICC, IASC/International Arctic Science Committee, and others). Upon reviewing some early IPY-related documents, particularly the first version of the *Initial Outline Science Plan for the IPY 2007–2008*, they argued strongly for a much more prominent role of studies relevant to the needs and interests of polar residents and local communities. The combination of those two forces proved to be highly effective. In less than a year, the outlook for this IPY has been substantially reframed. The social sciences have been fully integrated into the general vision and all of the major program statements. Arctic social scientists, polar residents, and their representative institutions are now involved in the planning process, as well as in public, educational, training, and outreach efforts for the new IPY, at both national and international levels (see report on IPY seminar in Ilulissat in this issue).

One of the key turning points in this transition was the session of the IASSA General Assembly that took place on the last day of ICASS V in Fairbanks in May 2004. It adopted two resolutions initiated by Gérard Duhaime, then the only social

scientist on the international Planning Group for the IPY. The resolutions endorsed the plans for IPY and argued for a far more active role of social scientists and polar residents in its preparation and implementation. The Assembly also established a special international IASSA-IPY liaison group of twenty scholars from ten nations (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK, and USA). The group's main tasks were to facilitate interactions between various IPY planning bodies and the arctic social science community, and to ensure a higher profile of social and human studies in future documents pertaining to IPY activities. The group eventually included all former and current Presidents of IASSA, as well as many social scientists sitting on their respective national IPY committees. See the list of the IASSA-IPY task group on www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa/ipysubmit.htm. Igor Krupnik was elected as head of this international task group.

To their utmost credit, the IPY planners, both internationally and nationally, quickly realized that, unlike all previous IPY ventures, there should be an institutionalized and ever-growing presence of social scientists and polar residents in the IPY. This new IPY 'face' will inspire a strong societal and public response; it may also help ensuring funding for IPY projects in a time of tight budgets and limited resources. The IASSA task group fostered close cooperation with many national IPY committees and with the main IPY Planning Group established by the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). We are particularly grateful to the then co-chairs of the ICSU Planning Group, Drs. Chris Rapley and Robin Bell, who strongly supported our actions. A special IASSA-IPY webpage was quickly launched by Anne Sudkamp as a section of the main IASSA website. It served as the community 'talk-board' and also offered instructions on the proposal submissions, posted copies of the main IPY documents, and other important information.

Based upon IASSA's official recommendation, a new key research theme and an associated 'interdisciplinary observational strategy' were added to the overall IPY 2007–2008 science program (see ICSU 2004: 15-16):

Research Theme #6: To investigate the cultural, historical, and social processes that shape the sustainability of circumpolar human societies, and to identify their unique contributions to global cultural diversity and citizenship.

Observational Strategy # 6: To investigate crucial facets of the human dimension of the polar regions

which will lead to the creation of datasets on the changing conditions of circumpolar human societies.

As a result of these and other developments, the current IPY agenda embraces a much broader social and humanities profile, and it looks far beyond the 'classical' polar science menu of icebreakers, ice-core drilling, satellite observations, Antarctic sub-glacial lakes, and ocean-bottom explorations. Almost every interdisciplinary outline for IPY now features key terms, like "social sciences", "humanities", "human dimensions", "polar residents", "local communities", "indigenous knowledge", "local participation", and many others that were missing a year ago. For the first time in the 125-year history of IPY ventures, the IPY 2007-2008 has a designated field for human and social studies; it also explicitly acknowledges the crucial role of polar residents and indigenous people in polar research.

This new vision has been outlined recently in a joint paper, *Social Sciences and Humanities in the International Polar Year 2007–2008: An Integrating Mission*, co-authored by eight members of the IASSA task group and published in the journal *Arctic* (Krupnik et al. 2005). To us, as social scientists, this speaks volumes about the dramatic change in the way polar science community considers itself today and also sees us as committed and articulate members of the polar team. Many of our colleagues are now serving on almost a dozen national IPY committees in their respective countries, like Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, and the USA. The two of us have been nominated by our national committees as well as by IASSA to the ICSU-WMO Joint Committee that will oversee the planning and implementation efforts for the IPY over five years, from 2005 to 2009.

This new and more active role of arctic social sciences in IPY has been clearly demonstrated during the first round of proposal applications to the IPY Joint Committee earlier this year. Of some 900 'expressions of interest' (EoI's) submitted by January 15, 2005 for future IPY projects, some 120 were related to social and human studies; about 50 more were focused primarily on educational and outreach efforts, with a strong historical, social and/or human focus. This was of course a very preliminary statistics of our prospective share in the new IPY. It also included a wide range of projects from individual fieldwork and museum research up to broad international initiatives, with dozens of participants on many national teams.

We reviewed those 120 “pre-proposals” for the first session of ICSU-WMO Joint Committee (JC) that took place in Paris in March 2005. The overall goal for the IPY JC is to create a coherent outline, with a manageable number of more integrated international ‘core’ projects. The essential requirement for any initiative to be nominated as a ‘core project’ is that it engages partners and regional efforts from several nations; has a clear time focus associated with the years of 2007–2009; and is managed and/or coordinated by a self-organizing Steering Committee. We realize that it may be less feasible for the social sciences to develop such core projects than it is for other disciplines or areas in polar research (and we argued it strongly in front of our colleagues on the ICSU-WMO committee). However, it remains imperative for the process that scholars in social and human studies communicate, collaborate, and coordinate their IPY efforts much like polar scientists in other fields.

Eight major “focus areas” emerged for human and social studies, based upon the first round of pre-proposals (EoI’s) submitted by January 2005:

Change: Adaptation and vulnerability in coupled human-environment systems;
Northern Resources: economies, sustainability, resource management;
New Risks and Stresses: health, contaminants, nutrition, living conditions, social risks;
Transitions and Border Zones: social change, globalization, languages, cultural heritage;
Rapid Change and Societal Responses: community health, wellness, governance;
Local and Indigenous Visions: local observations and local knowledge;
IPY Legacy: history of the early IPYs, planning and documentation for IPY 2007-2008;
Science Infrastructure: research logistics, meetings, support.

As seen from 900-something EoI’s reviewed by the IPY JC, the applications could be clearly divided in two major groups. The first were those with existing international collaboration and with a clear potential for coalescing into core projects. This group has been encouraged to coordinate (or ‘synchronize’) their efforts and jointly prepare full proposals for the next submission, within the major research areas. The second group contained more narrow regional and/or individual projects, with less clear linkages and with little or no international collaboration. This group has been encouraged to seek international partners and to develop their initiatives in accordance with the IPY criteria. All applicants have received personal letters from the IPY Secretariat; access to all of the

submitted EoI’s is available online on www.ipy.org. All applicants from the January 2005 round, as well as those scholars who missed it, are invited to be a part of the next submission. The list of human studies EoI’s (as of March 2005) grouped in major focus areas is also available to community online at www.ipy.org/development/eoi/ALLSUMMARIES2204.pdf.

An Open Consultative Forum (OCF) for the IPY was held at UNESCO in March 2005, in conjunction with the session of the JC. This was an opportunity for the broader community to share information and to discuss the progress in the IPY planning efforts. The meeting was attended by a number of organizations with an interest in human and social research, including IASSA, the Arctic Council's Indigenous Peoples Secretariat, ICARP, IASC, University of the Arctic, ACIA and CAFF, and by members of national IPY committees and a handful of funding agencies.

The OCF agreed that for IPY research to be successfully carried out it must have the support and involvement of local communities and indigenous residents, and that education and outreach efforts during the IPY should benefit polar residents. The Forum was clearly in agreement that data management should be sensitive to the needs of polar residents and consider intellectual property rights, confidentiality, and other ethical issues common in “human studies”. (Preliminary reports on the JC and OCF meetings in Paris, by Grete Hovelsrud-Broda and Yvon Csonka respectively, were posted very soon afterwards on IASSA.Net and on the IASSA-IPY website.)

Several other IPY-related meetings have taken place in recent months in many countries (see report on the seminar in Ilulissat in this issue). Scientists, government and funding agencies, indigenous organizations are increasingly shifting their focus to the more practical issues, such as the financing for the IPY programs, building logistical and local support, data management, education and public outreach, and involvement of local communities in IPY research. Funding remains the most pressing issue in today’s tight budget and political climate. Several key countries have yet to put additional funds to stimulate IPY research through their respective national agencies; and many good proposals may eventually not materialize, because of the shortage of resources. Therefore, we would like to urge all IPY enthusiasts to be creative and industrious in exploring funding opportunities, but also to exert

flexibility and spirit of partnership and collaboration.

The next step in the process is the forthcoming round of "Full Proposals" for IPY projects due at the IPY International Program Office in Cambridge, UK on June 30, 2005. However, this is not the last opportunity to receive the IPY approval for one's research program. EoI's will still be accepted for consideration by the Joint Committee, and another deadline for Full Proposals is likely to be announced sometime in the early Fall of 2005. The full proposal template is available on the main IPY website at www.ipy.org. It is expected and desired that the Full Proposal process will reflect an intensive effort in thematic grouping ('clustering') of individual projects, and that the interests and aspirations of the polar science community in general will be reflected. The Joint Committee is tasked with defining the key directions for the IPY research by the fall of 2005, on the basis of this new round of applications by scientists and stakeholders. The JC will report back to the full proposals applicants by 15 August, and will meet in Geneva 14–16 November, at which time another OCF is likely to be held.

By the end of this year, many national science agencies are to release their IPY budgets for the years 2006–2007 and to open proposal reviewing and funding. Many more steps lie ahead. We have to generate electrifying research programs based upon exceptional scholarship to become a part of the IPY legacy. Pledges and offers are to be eventually paid by papers, books, and public products. After securing our special niche within the IPY framework, we have to expand greatly in our outreach to northern communities and in our partnership with other polar disciplines. We still

have two years ahead of us for preparations and discussion; but time is running quickly until the moment our first teams are to move on ice, arrive to the tundra camps, enter local community halls, and family residences. The count for the IPY 2007–2008 starts in spring 2007. The groundwork, however, is to be done in the coming months.

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Grete Hovelsrud-Broda, a social anthropologist, is Research Director at the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research (CICERO) in Oslo (Norway). She is a member of the IPY Joint Committee.

Nordic Research Cooperation within the Humanities and Social Sciences Connected to the International Polar Year, IPY 2007-2008

Report from Research Seminar and Workshop
in Ilulissat, Greenland, April 28-May 2

Birger Poppel

As a part of the preparation for the International Polar Year, IPY 2007-2008, the Greenland National Polar Year Committee organised a research seminar to utilise and further develop the existing Nordic research cooperation and to contribute to the coordination of a common Nordic research effort focussing on *Man, Nature and Arctic Societies* (one of the main themes endorsed by the Danish and

Greenland national IPY committees in connection with the IPY 2007-2008.

The Greenland National Polar Year Committee received a grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers to organise the research seminar and workshop for Arctic social scientists from the Nordic countries and a few researchers from Canada and the United States. An additional grant from the Greenland Home Rule government has made it possible to include a number of— primarily— Greenland researchers and PhD-students. The purpose of the research seminar was to create and develop the conditions to

- Utilise the experiences from former and ongoing Nordic research cooperation—not least from the Nordic Arctic Research Program (NARP), aiming at formulating concrete research questions and research project proposals to the IPY 2007-2008;
- Further develop existing and create new research activities focusing on humans and societies in the Arctic within common overarching themes;
- Further develop Nordic research networks and joint activities within Arctic humanities and social science research;
- Strengthen cross disciplinary research activities within humanities and social sciences and between these research disciplines and the natural sciences;
- Involve young researchers in active research networks;
- Create cooperative and more permanent networking relations between Arctic humanities and social sciences research projects within the Nordic countries and between Nordic researchers and researchers outside the North – not least North America and Russia.

The workshop focused on the following themes aiming at expanding the number of participants and the variety of disciplines and nationalities included in developing IPY proposals within these themes:

- Health, lifestyle, living conditions, well being and welfare.
- Processes of socio-economic changes in the circumpolar North, especially focusing on gender and inter- and intra-generational relations.
- Migration, settlement structure, social and cultural strategies – a diachronic perspective on exploitation of both living and non-living resources as survival strategies.
- Rapid change, vulnerability and resilience in human-environment systems.
- Arctic economies – strategies and policies for economic development.
- Globalization and “glocalization”: identity, culture and language competence.

The result of the seminar and workshop in Ilulissat is to a large extent a work in progress. A website has been created both to share the achievements with other Arctic social scientists and to include others in the development of IPY proposals: www.ipy.gl.

Report from Arctic Council Meetings and the Fifth RAIPON Congress in Russia, April 2005

Birger Poppel, IASSA Vice-President

In the beginning of April 2005 the first Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) meeting and the first Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meeting of the Arctic Council (AC) under the auspices of the Russian AC chairmanship were held in Moscow and Yakutsk respectively. Being an observer to the AC, IASSA was present at both meetings and I also had the privilege to be the IASSA representative at the fifth RAIPON congress (see below).

SDWG meeting, Moscow, April 3 and 4

As this meeting was the first in the term of the Russian chairmanship a number of items were follow ups to former decisions including directions from the Ministerial meeting in Reykjavik in November 2004. Below some items that might be of special interest to the IASSA constituency are noted:

Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) (see also report by Jón Haukur Ingimundarson, this issue): The Icelandic SDWG representative

forwarded the revised memo on the continued AHDR process, but stressed that Iceland had no money to back up the different proposals for next steps. Follow up activities were discussed and national representatives, permanent participants and observers such as IASSA supported activities that could further expand our knowledge of Arctic the lives of indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents. The idea of having a follow up meeting in the fall back-to-back with the next SDWG meeting was widely supported, without anyone actually taking ownership of this decision. An AHDR translation into Russian was decided right after the launching in Reykjavik but not yet implemented. Canada offered \$ 10'000 for this purpose.

Under the IPY heading, the *Arctic Human Health Initiative* – a clustering of Arctic research and other health initiatives – was debated and an upcoming meeting was referred to. (This meeting decided to develop The Arctic Human Health into a full IPY proposal, see www.iuch.org/ipy.html) A project promoted by RAIPON, *Sustainable*

Development of Indigenous Peoples of the North, was recommended to the SAOs.

Requirements and endorsements of SDWG projects: Sweden has the initiative to prepare and present a proposal for guidelines and a structured format to project proposals that seek endorsement by the SDWG/AC. It was decided that the discussion would continue at a special workshop. On behalf of IASSA, I offered that the association would contribute to this discussion and supported the idea of a special workshop that would give us time to discuss the proposal within IASSA. I too remarked that considering a coming review process and demands to proposals the SDWG should bear in mind that – unless the AC policies on funding changed – the review process would only lead to an endorsement and no funding.

Miscellaneous: The chairman of AMAP (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program) asked for experts to contribute to a chapter on “Economic and Social Effects of Oil and Gas activities in the Arctic” in the next AMAP report. Interested researchers can contact the AMAP secretariat.

Senior Arctic Officials Meeting in Yakutsk, April 6 and 7

As this meeting was the first Senior Arctic Officials meeting during the Russian AC chairmanship it contained both follow up items to the latest ministerial meeting in Reykjavik, and discussions on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP).

One of the main items was “The further organizing of the work of the Arctic Council and its subsidiary bodies based on the findings of ACIA” (Arctic Climate Impact Assessment). The discussion concluded in setting up a “focal point” consisting of the chairman of the SAOs, the chairmen of the AC working groups, and a representative of the Permanent Participants (PP). There was a general appeal from both the SDWG meeting and the SAO meeting that all stakeholders submitted proposals to the “focal point”, and I received a special request from the chairman of the AMAP working group to urge IASSA to contribute to the further process.

The International Polar Year (IPY) item was opened by Professor Saturov presenting Russian IPY plans and initiatives. He was followed by Dr. Cynan Ellis-Evans from the IPY International Program Office who presented a review of the IPY process so far and focussing on the review process by the IPY Joint Committee and the discussions at the Open Consultative Forum held in Paris back-to-back to the JC meeting (see report by Igor Krupnik and Grete Hovelsrud-Broda, this issue;

preliminary reports from these meetings were posted on IASSA.Net:

<http://www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa/ipynews.htm>).

Cynan Ellis-Evans acknowledged the contributions from IASSA that resulted in the inclusion of the social sciences and humanities in the IPY Framework document. I took the floor to present IASSA, and the interests and efforts of the association related to the IPY.

The University of the Arctic (UArctic) gave an extensive briefing on its activities and stated that 2004 was the first year when UArctic was in full implementation (see *Report to the SAOs on UArctic activities in 2004: Focus on Russia* at www.uarctic.org). At the end of the meeting, *The Northern Encyclopaedia* focusing on the Russian North was presented. The first copies of an English version were donated to the SAOs. (For further information: north-dictionary@mail.ru)

Fifth Congress of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON), Moscow, 12-13 April

Prior to the RAIPON congress a number of roundtables were organised by RAIPON and the Russian Federation. IASSA was invited to participate in a roundtable on “Arctic Council as a model of cooperation of Governments and Indigenous Peoples”. The Roundtable was chaired by Pavel Sulyandziga, first vice-president of RAIPON, and Vitaly Churkin, SAO Chair. Vitaly Churkin opened the discussion by asking the different indigenous groups and organisations, researchers and other stakeholders in the Arctic development process: “What problems are you facing?” The discussion was as broad as the opening question, and the interventions reflected a broad variety of stakeholder concerns and proposals. Chairmen of the Arctic Council working groups, the Permanent Participants and Observers to the AC, as well as representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples and of the oil and gas industry participated in the discussions together with Russian researchers. Especially the oil and gas activities and other natural resource exploitations were heavily debated, and statements on the lack of inclusion of the indigenous peoples in the decision processes were in focus of the discussion. It was a general understanding among the discussants that a broad cooperation including national, regional and local authorities, the indigenous peoples and other residents was desirable, and Pavel Sulyandziga concluded: “There is no alternative to cooperation”.

During the first part of the discussion there was a call for contributions from researchers on activities in the Russian Arctic. This call was followed by among others Valery Tischkov, Director of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and Valeri Mitko, President of the Saint-Petersburg Arctic Academy of Sciences. Both encouraged research cooperation and invited more researchers to review the situation of the North. Tischkov drew attention to a newly published scientific report on *The Contemporary Situation and Perspectives of the Evolution of the Indigenous peoples of the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East* (see Bookshelf, this issue). Following these contributions, I made a small presentation of the goals and activities of IASSA, and urged for more research cooperation between Russian and other Arctic social scientists.

RAIPON unites 41 indigenous groups whose total population is around 250'000, and who are

represented by 34 regional and ethnic organisations. The highest body of RAIPON is the Congress. This Congress gathered more than 800 delegates and guests from the indigenous peoples of the Arctic and other international and Russian organisations, as well as representatives from political and administrative bodies of the Russian Federation, that among others was represented by the minister of regional development and the foreign minister. The reports of the President Sergey Haruchi and the Vice-President Pavel Sulyandziga stressed the increasing recognition of RAIPON nationally by state and regional authorities, and internationally too. A special focus was the international projects and partnerships. President Sergey Haruchi and all Vice-Presidents were re-elected. A new position was added to the presidium: a vice-presidency with the responsibility of negotiating with oil and gas companies.

Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR): A Continuing Process

Jón Haukur Ingimundarson

The contents of the entire Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR), which was published by the Stefansson Arctic Institute (SAI) in November 2004 under the auspices of the Icelandic Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, can now be viewed and retrieved from the website www.svs.is/AHDR. The AHDR has already gone through its first reprinting, and one can order hard copies of the report at the cost of USD 28 plus postage by visiting the above link or sending an E-mail to larao@svs.is. So far the AHDR is available in English only, but first steps are being taken toward translating some of its material into other languages, e.g. the SAI has plans to publish the AHDR's "Summary of Major Findings" and "Conclusions" in Russian, soon. New information on these developments will be circulated when it becomes available.

In close cooperation with specific local or regional organizations, institutions and associations, the Northern Research Forum (NRF) is currently coordinating and planning to carry out a series of town hall meetings focusing on the research findings included in, and issues, problems and opportunities raised by, the Arctic Human Development Report and the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) reports. These openly announced public meetings – for attracting the participation of a broad range of northern publics,

communities, policy makers, researchers and students – will be held sequentially in the period May 2005 to September 2006 in several northern locations, including Inari in Finland, Anchorage in Alaska, USA, Nuuk in Greenland, Whitehorse in Canada, Apatity in Russia, and Akureyri in Iceland. The first meeting of the series was held in Inari, North Lapland, Finland, on this May 28, as part of the 2005 meeting of the Calotte Academy, which is a sub-forum of the NRF supported by the Regional Council of Lapland, Provincial Government of Lapland and the North Calotte Council. The organizers of these events are the Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland, Thule Institute at University of Oulu and the Northern Research Forum (NRF), in cooperation with Municipality of Inari, Educational Center of Saami Area, Saami Parliament in Finland and Rovaniemi Polytechnic (RAMK).

For further information on the definition, objectives and plans of the NRF-organized town hall meetings concerned with the AHDR and ACIA, as well as the program of Calotte Academy 2005, please consult www.nrf.is or the NRF Secretariat (nrf@unak.is).

Jón Haukur Ingimundarson, a cultural anthropologist, is Senior Scientist at the Stefansson Arctic Institute and the NRF Secretariat in Akureyri (Iceland).

Conferences and Meetings

See also the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)'s *Survey of Arctic Meetings (SAM)*: www.iasc.no/SAM/samtext.htm and the Arctic Research Consortium of the U.S. (ARCUS)' *Arctic Calendar of Events*: www.arcus.org/misc/fr_calendar.html

October 5-7, 2005

Forum conference 2005, Centre for Sámi Studies, University of Tromsø. The conference will focus on "Globalization and Indigenous Peoples: Poverty and Education", "Cultural resources documentation and mapping", art (music, painting), exhibitions. The program and more information will be available in June/July 2005
<http://www.sami.uit.no/forum/>

October 27-28, 2005

Roundtable on Endangered Languages of Indigenous Peoples of Siberia, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. Sponsored by UNESCO.

It is common knowledge that about 90 per cent of about 6,000 languages that exist now in the world are expected to be replaced by dominant languages by the end of the twenty-first century. Siberia is one of the regions where a good part of the native population is presently not marked by the language diversity anymore, though generally, they spoke various unique languages formerly. At least some 30 languages in the region of Siberia can be seen as endangered. In most cases, the situation can be defined as critical and requiring expeditious measures to revive and develop the majority of the languages mentioned above. One of the important incentives to changes and levers to influence the present situation in the Siberian region is the UNESCO recommendations on preservation of the traditional culture and folklore (1989) and the nonmaterial cultural heritage preservation programme. Preservation and revival of the endangered languages is the part of this programme. The proposed project should be considered as a logical extension of the seminar on the application of the UNESCO recommendations on the safeguarding of traditional culture and folklore (1989) in the region of Siberia, Russian Federation (was held in Yakutsk, August 2001).

The main purpose of the project is to estimate the modern social, political, and ethno-cultural context of existence of the Siberian minority languages threatened with extinction and work out

the basic specific measures to anchor, preserve, and develop them. Working languages are Russian and English. Organizing Committee/working group and contact addresses:

Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), 119334 Moscow, Leninskij pr., 32a, Russia
Tel.: (095) 938 1871 (Tue. & Thu.), 938 5719, Fax: (095) 938 0600
Dr. Sc. FUNK Dmitrij, Head, Dept. of Northern and Siberian Peoples, IEA RAS, d_funk@iea.ras.ru
Dr. Sc. BURYKIN Aleksey, SPb. Institute for Linguistic Studies, RAS, albury@AS13844.spb.edu
C. Sc. BITKEEVA Aisa, Institute of Linguistics, RAS, aisa_bitkeeva@yahoo.com
C. Sc. GOUSSEV Valentin, Institute of Linguistics, RAS, vgoussev@yandex.ru
SHAKHOVTSEV Kyrill, fellow researcher, Dept. of Northern and Siberian Peoples, IEA RAS, kyrill@iea.ras.ru

November 4-5, 2005

13th Annual Arctic Conference "Archaeology and Human Ecology Data Sharing", Davis, California. Abstract Submission Deadline: 1 October 2005. For more information, please contact the conference organizers: Christyann Darwent, E-mail: cmdarwent@ucdavis.edu or Laura Smith, E-mail: llqsmith@ucdavis.edu.

The 13th Annual Arctic Conference will be held at the University of California, Davis on 4-5 November 2005. The Arctic Conference is traditionally a northern data-sharing meeting where archaeologists, anthropologists, quaternary scientists, and others meet to share information about current research and, in particular, results of their recent summer fieldwork.

November 10-12, 2005

ICARP II, 2nd International Conference on Arctic Research Planning: The Arctic System in a Changing World, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The goal of the Conference is to prepare Arctic research plans to guide international cooperation over the next 10-15 years. A comprehensive pre-conference process engaging over 140 scientists in the preparation of 13 draft research plans is underway. The Conference then will bring together senior and young scholars, policy experts, Arctic indigenous and other residents, science and land

managers and funding agencies to discuss and extend the draft plans taking special note of the problems, priorities and concerns of those who live in or near the Arctic. The outcome of ICARP II will complement ongoing national and international programmes and planned major initiatives, such as the International Polar Year, in order to guide international cooperation over the next decade of change in the Arctic.

The conference will take place in the facilities of Radisson SAS Falconer Hotel in Copenhagen. Accommodations are available in this and surrounding hotels of downtown Copenhagen. Registration fee: \$250 by October 7, 2005
Late registration fee: \$300
Visit www.icarp.dk to register

Call for Submissions

People and Environmental Change in the Hudson Bay Region: Beginning the Next Step

is a refereed book of submissions linking people's perspectives on environmental change and the impact of environmental change on people in the Hudson Bay region.

Submissions from Elders, Scientists, Practitioners, Health Professionals, Youth, Hunters and Trappers, Northerners, Tourist Operators, Graduate Students, Educators, Cultural Leaders, Consultants, to name a few examples, may be in the form of: Research Papers–Poetry–Plays–Story Telling–Songs–Photo/Art Essays.

Topics focus on people and environment in the Hudson Bay region and may include: the impact of changes in environmental events, such as freeze up, break up, thermokarst activity, flora, fauna, land forms, freshwater flow, and water/snow/ice conditions on Inuit lifestyles; Traditional terms for environment and environmental change, and weather phenomena; and The impact of

environmental change on people's food, shelter, lifestyles, health, economy, culture, land claims, tourism (to name a few examples).

This project is co-funded by ARCTICNET and the Aboriginal Issues Press.

Guidelines: All submissions include name(s) of author(s), 1 sentence biography for each author, 50 word summary, title, and maximum 10 pages (including photos/ dialogue/research text/art/graphs/charts).

For all text please double space, 12 pt font, Times New Roman, APA writer's style. Please save in either Word or AdobeCS (IBM), if this poses a problem please phone 204-474-9768 for alternate computer program formats.

Early Submissions are welcome. Final Due Date October 1st 2005

Please E-mail your submission to riewerr@ms.umanitoba.ca
Rick Riewe, Professor, Zoology Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2

Career Opportunities

Executive Secretary

International Arctic Science Committee

Application Deadline: 8 July 2005

For a complete job description, please E-mail: iasc@iasc.no

The International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) is a non-governmental, international membership organisation that encourages, promotes, and facilitates cooperation in all aspects of arctic research, in all countries engaged in arctic research, and in all parts of the Arctic. IASC strives to integrate human, social, and natural sciences concerned with the Arctic and provide scientific advice on arctic issues.

As the present Executive Secretary is retiring by 1 January 2006, IASC is seeking a successor. Applicants should preferably have the following qualifications:

- considerable knowledge of international arctic research;
- experience in cooperative, international scientific programmes or activities;
- insight into arctic problems and policy issues;
- relevant science management and administrative experience.

Good oral and written knowledge of English is required. Applicants should be enterprising, open-minded, and creative. The Executive Secretary will serve on a three-year contract with possible extensions. Salary is open to negotiation and dependent on the qualifications of the successful applicant. The level of qualifications should correspond to an annual salary of SEK 450 000 (61,668 USD) and above. The Secretariat will be located in conjunction with the Swedish Polar Research Secretariat in Stockholm, Sweden. The

Executive Secretary will be assisted by an administrative secretary. The application must briefly list the candidate's qualifications related to those four criteria mentioned in the announcement, as well as the names of two referees. For a complete job description and to apply for the position, please E-mail: iasc@iasc.no, or mail applications to:

The IASC Secretariat, PO Box 5156, Majorstuen N-0302 Oslo, Norway

Further information is available from:
Professor Patrick J. Webber, President of IASC
Phone: 517-355-1284, E-mail: webber@msu.edu

Professor Anders Karlqvist
Director, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat
Phone: +46-8773 9601, E-mail: ak@polar.se

Further information about IASC is available at:
<http://www.iasc.no>

For Students

IV International Summer School on Legal Anthropology "Participatory Democracy"

August 2005. The organizers of the school are the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Russian Academy of Sciences, Surgutsk Pedagogic University and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON). The lecturers are the leading lawyers and anthropologists of Russia and foreign countries engaged in the problems of legal status of indigenous peoples. The audience includes last-year students, post-graduates, young teachers and researchers, as well as managerial employees of the Northern regions and activists of social organizations. The International summer school of 2005 will be devoted to the questions of

representation in legislative bodies, administration and self-government, in ecological and ethnological assessments' procedures and in court. Special attention will be paid to the customary law of indigenous peoples of the North and to the interaction of positive and customary law in defence of constitutional laws of indigenous peoples of the North. Some of the students will participate in the studies, which are supposed to take place at the camp. As the result of the school, a volume of materials will be published in Russian with a summary in English.

For more information please contact Natalya Novikova: novn@orc.ru, www.jurant.ru

Bookshelf: New Books, Reports & Film

An Indigenous Parliament? Realities and Perspectives in Russia and the Circumpolar North

Edited by Kathrin Wessendorf
IWGIA Doc. 116, 2005, 225 pages, ill., maps,
US \$16.00 / Euro 12.30, ISSN: 0105-4503. Order the book by sending an E-mail: iwgia@iwgia.org.

The indigenous peoples of the Arctic have achieved some of the most comprehensive self-government arrangements in the world. These are reflected upon in this collection of articles, based on discussions between indigenous peoples in Russia and other parts of the Circumpolar North. Decision-making and political participation are of major concern for indigenous peoples in all parts of the Circumpolar North. There are many positive examples of indigenous political institutions, land claims and self-government agreements in the region, and indigenous peoples have recognised that they can learn from each other. Over the past decade, indigenous peoples in Russia have

attempted to gain rights and influence over political decisions concerning their lands and lives. In some provinces of the Russian Federation, they have achieved a certain level of influence over - and an advisory role in - political institutions. And yet in others, they remain voiceless. This volume includes a number of articles on the legal situation of indigenous peoples in Russia and on their political participation at federal and provincial level, along with case studies from Alaska, northern Canada, Greenland and Sápmi. This book was first published jointly by RAIPON and IWGIA in Russian in 2003.

Bruchlinien im Eis: Ethnologie des zirkumpolaren Nordens

Edited by Stefan Bauer, Stefan Donecker, Aline Ehrenfried, Markus Hirnsperger
Series: Beiträge zum zirkumpolaren Norden - Contributions to Circumpolar Studies,
Bd. 1, vol. 1, ed. by Peter Schweitzer, Vienna: Lit-Verlag, 2005, xiii + 316 pp.: ill., maps, includes

bibliographical references, paperback, ISBN 3-8258-8270-5, EUR 29,90

The book contains 19 contributions of cultural anthropologists and others working in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. It is divided into three chapters, which deal with Ethnicity, Economy and Ecology, and Research History. For details (including downloadable table of contents and introduction) and orders go to: <http://www.sub-arctic.ac.at/>

Ciuliamta Akluit / Things of Our Ancestors: Yup'ik Elders Explore the Jacobsen Collection at the Ethnologisches Museum Berlin

Edited by Ann Fienup-Riordan, translated by Marie Meade
University of Washington Press, 448 pp., text in English and Yu'pik. More information at: <http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/FIETHI.html>.

In the 1880s, the Norwegian-born traveller Johan Adrian Jacobsen spent a year in Alaska and amassed an unprecedented collection of Yup'ik material culture that eventually made its way to Germany's most prominent ethnographic museum. More than a century later, a delegation of Yup'ik elders and educators from Bethel, Alaska, joined cultural anthropologists and museum professionals at the Berlin Ethnologisches Museum to examine and interpret Jacobsen's collection. For this Yup'ik-English bilingual book, anthropologist Ann Fienup-Riordan has chosen stories and accounts of the Berlin exchange that best describe the collection and the visit. The narrative is accompanied by 66 photographs of this unusual episode of cultural revival.

Crow Is My Boss: The Oral Life History of a Tanacross Athabaskan Elder

Kenny Thomas Sr., edited by Craig Mishler
Volume 250 in the Civilization of the American Indian series, University of Oklahoma Press, 288 pages, US \$32.95. See www.oup.com/bookdetail.asp?isbn=0-8061-3659-6

Crow Is My Boss is the result of a five-year collaboration based on videotaped interviews. Written in a style that reflects the active dialogue between Thomas and Mishler, *Crow Is My Boss* retains the authenticity of Thomas's voice and dialect, capturing his honesty and humour. As village songleader, Thomas reveals biographical details, performs and explains traditional folktales and the potlatch tradition, and discusses ghosts and medicine people. One tale, "The Crippled Boy

Who Saved Mansfield," is presented in both English and Tanacross, Kenny's Native language. A compelling personal story, *Crow Is My Boss* provides insight into the traditional and contemporary culture of Tanacross Athabaskans in Alaska. The volume features a regional map, a genealogy, and more than thirty historic and contemporary photographs of Thomas and his community.

Espaces-Lieux-Noms / Spaces-Places-Names, Études/Inuit/Studies, vol. 28(2), 2004

Special issue guest edited by Ludger Müller-Wille and Linna Weber Müller-Wille
Bilingual abstracts of the articles at: <http://www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies>

Ethnological Studies of Shamanism and Other Indigenous Spiritual Beliefs and Practices, Vol. 9 and 10

Vol. 9, part 1, Ed. V.I. Kharitonova
Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Scientific and Practical Seminar-Conference "Sacral In Traditional Culture: methodology of research, methods of fixation, and processing of field, laboratory and experimental data".
Moscow – Altai Republic, July 6-15, 2003, Moscow, 2004, 290 pp., in Russian/English, 300 copies, ISBN 5-201-14600-7

From the content:

Kharitonova, Valentina Study of the sacral in traditional culture: touch of the incomprehensible or comprehension of the unknown?, p. 24-40 in Russian, p.192-202 in English

Sokolova, Zoya "We'll study our culture ourselves" The problem of contacts and scientific work with the colleagues of another ethnic background, p.50-61 in Russian, p.204-209 in English

Pushkareva, Elena "Insider among insiders": the problems of ethnographers and folklorists working in their traditional environment, p.79-85 in Russian, p. 215-221 in English

Eigner, Dagmar Therapeutic training and visual anthropology: two approaches to the understanding of traditional healing in indigenous cultures, p.92-110 in Russian, p.223-235 in English

Vol. 10, parts 1 and 2

Collected and prepared by E.S. Piterskaya and V.I. Kharitonova)

Proceedings of the International Interdisciplinary Scientific and Practical Congress «Sacral trough the Eyes of the "Lay" and the "Initiated"». Moscow, June 21-30, 2004, Moscow, 2004, Pt. 1,

315 pp., Pt. 2, 328 pp., in Russian/English,
300 copies, ISBN 5-201-14642-2

Orders should be sent to: Institute of Ethnology
and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences,
119334, Leninskiy Prospekt, 32 a, Moscow, Russia
(E-mail valkharit@iea.ras.ru)

*Etnologicheskaya ekspertiza: narody Severa
Rossii. 1956-1958 gody (Ethnological Expert
Assessment: Peoples of Russia's North)*

Ed. by Z.P. Sokolova, E.A. Pivneva
2004, Moscow: Institute of Ethnology and
Anthropology of Russian Academy of Sciences
Press, 370 pp., ISBN 5-201-14599-x.

Orders should be sent to: Institute of Ethnology
and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences,
119334, Leninskiy Prospekt, 32 a, Moscow, Russia
(E-mail info@iea.ras.ru)

The book contains staff reports of the Institute
of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy
of Sciences (by I.S. Gurvich, V.A. Tugolukov, I.S.
Vdovin, Z.P. Sokolova, R.F. Its, B.O. Dolgikh,
A.V. Smolyak, L.A. Fainberg, L.M. Khomich,
E.A. Alekseenko) summarizing the results of
expeditions to the Far North written in 1956-1958,
and recently extracted from the Institute's archives.
These materials were submitted to local and central
official bodies (regional executive committees,
Soviet of Ministers of RSFSR) and were not
available for the general public. The staff reports
illustrate complicated issues of development of
traditional economy and culture of peoples of the
North, their education and medical service, etc.,
and provide concrete recommendations on these
problems' settlement.

The publication is unique from the point of
view of its historiographic values for Siberian
studies.

*Franz Boas 1858-1942. An Illustrated
Biography*

Boas, Norman F.
2004, Seaport Autographs Press, 6 Brandon Lane,
Mystic, CT 06355, USA, ISBN 0-9772626-2-3,
292 pp., 156 figures (photos), genealogy, index of
people and places, USD \$25.00, CAD \$30.50 plus
postage. Orders: above address or check the
website at www.seaportautographs.com.

This book is the first complete biography of
Franz Boas written by his grandson, Norman F.
Boas, M.D. The author presents Boas' scientific
achievement and academic career in detail and
compliments his interpretation with much personal
insight into Franz Boas' personality as seen by the

extended Boas-Krackowizer family. The book is
enriched with many so far unpublished photos of
Boas, his family, and field sites. Particular
attention is given to Boas' arctic experience in the
1880s, which is of interest to arctic social
scientists. The Epilogue includes the description of
the encounter, in the 1980s, between members of
the Boas family and the kwakwa'wakw in Alert
Bay, BC, with whom Boas worked between the
1880s and 1930s and in particular with their
member George Hunt - a moving story showing
the closing of a circle. This timely book adds to the
wealth of literature on Franz Boas who has kept
many anthropologists pondering about him.
Norman F. Boas is to be congratulated for his
persistence and energy to put out this valuable
biography.

*Miry shamanov i skaziteley (kompleknoe
issledovanie teleutskikh i shorskikh
materialov) (Shamans and Narrator's
Worlds (Complex Study of Teleut and
Shors Materials)*

Funk, Dmitriy A.

2005, Moscow: Nauka, 398 pp., ISBN 5-02-
033252-6, 860 copies, orders should be sent to the
address: Publishing house "Nauka", editors' office
"Nauka-Kultura", 117997, Profsoyuznaya St., 90,
Moscow, Russia, E-mail secret@naukaran.ru or
Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian
Academy of Sciences, 119334, Leninskiy
Prospekt, 32 a, Moscow, Russia
(E-mail: info@iea.ras.ru)

The monograph based on the analysis of
extensive selection of sources of recent one and a
half century presents a complete characteristic of
shamanic and epic tradition of Shors and Teleuts,
two numerically small Turkic language peoples of
Sayano-Altai. The work is based on an extensive
background of Sayano-Altai and Siberian materials
in general, demonstrates new principles of
complex analysis of Sayano-Altai Turkic peoples'
shamanic and epic traditions and presents new
prospects in studies of Siberian aboriginal
societies' spiritual world. The study filled up with
vivid materials gathered in the language of the
studied cultures and interpreted both from emic
and etic point of view allowed the author to ground
and identify his own researcher's position as
"living ethnology".

Specific character of concepts of creative
personalities world against a background of
corresponding others including "traditional folk"
concepts was demonstrated. Problems of
correlations of the figure of a shaman and that of a

narrator, of a shamanic tradition and an epic one in the culture of Sayano-Altai Turkic peoples were analyzed on the extensive list of sources for the first time.

Rebuilding Identities

Kasten, Erich (ed.)

2005, Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berlin, 280 pp., 25 illus., 6 maps, index, 13,5 x 20,5 cm, Euro 39,- or CHF 67,50, ISBN 3-496-02773-8, order by E-mail: vertrieb-kunstverlage@reimer-verlag.de, downloads: <http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/rebident.html>

The dissolution of the Soviet Union has opened up new processes of building and rebuilding collective identities in the Russian North. Contests over identity have become highly politicised and are seen by many inhabitants of Siberia as an instrument to secure access to resources and cultural property. The mobilization strategies of activists often involve manipulation of the criteria for group membership and switching between criteria, while simultaneously cultivating 'cross-cutting' and multiple identities. The contributors to this volume explore these controversial trends by paying close attention to the diverse social backgrounds of the inhabitants. The underlying issues, particularly the importance of 'ethnicity' vis-à-vis other types of collective identity, are by no means peculiar to the Russian North and a comparative perspective is introduced through the inclusion of additional case studies from neighbouring regions. This volume, the final in a series devoted to post-Soviet reform pathways, will therefore also be of interest to other Arctic specialists and to wider audiences in anthropology and related disciplines.

Contributions by: Tsypylma Darieva, Galina Diatchkova, Andre Filtchenko, Gail Fondahl, Evgeniy Golovko, Joachim Otto Habeck, Peter Jordan, Erich Kasten, István Sántha, Peter Schweitzer, Anna Sirina, Florian Stammler, Nikolai Vakhtin, Virginie Vaté.

Reindeer People: Living With Animals And Spirits In Siberia

Piers Vitebsky

xvi + 464 pp, 16 plates of photographs, notes, bibliography, ISBN 0 00 713362 6, London: HarperCollins, 2005, £20 (US edition Boston: Houghton Mifflin, November 2005)

Since the last Ice Age, the reindeer's extraordinary adaptation to cold has sustained human life over vast tracts of the earth's surface, providing meat, fur and transport. Images carved

into rocks and tattooed on the skin of mummies hint at ancient ideas about the reindeer's magical ability to carry the human soul on flights to the sun, and pose one of the great mysteries of prehistory: the 'reindeer revolution', in which Siberian native peoples tamed and saddled a species they had previously hunted. Drawing on fieldwork conducted over nearly twenty years among Tungus-speaking Eveny in northeast Siberia, Piers Vitebsky shows how Eveny social relations are formed through an intense partnership with this extraordinary animal as they migrate over the swamps, ice-sheets and mountain peaks of what in winter is the coldest inhabited region in the world. He reveals how indigenous ways of knowing involve a symbiotic ecology of mood between humans and reindeer, and opens up an unprecedented understanding of nomadic movement, place, memory, habit and innovation. The Soviet attempt to settle the nomads in villages attacked their self-reliance and mutual support, and Vitebsky's account of the ambivalence with which Eveny internalise productivity plans and medals, or subvert political meetings designed to control them, is both harrowing and funny. In elucidating current Eveny views of how reindeer serve humans as animal doubles, sacrificial substitutes and vehicles for soul flight, the narrative gives a detailed and tender picture of how reindeer can act out or transform a person's destiny, and of how prophetic dreaming about reindeer fills a gap left by the failed assurances of the State. The Eveny experience of the cruelty of history is explored through the unfolding and intertwining of their personal lives. The interplay of domestic life and power politics is both intimate and epic, as the reader follows the diverging fate of three charismatic but very different herding families through dangerous political and economic reforms. The book's gallery of unforgettable personalities also includes shamans, psychics, wolves, bears, dogs, Communist Party bosses, daredevil aviators, spirits of fires and rivers, and ancestors in graves. Reindeer people is a vivid and moving testimony to a Siberian native people's endurance and humour at the ecological limits of human existence, and will become a key work in the anthropology of a region which is attracting increasing academic as well as popular interest.

Rentierhorn und Erlenholz: Schnitzkunst aus Kamtschatka / Oleniy rog i ol'kha - reznoe iskusstvo s Kamchatki

Kasten, Erich, (in German and Russian)

2005, Berlin: Zentral- und Landesbibliothek, 98 pp., 99 illustrations, EURO 18,

ISBN 3-925516-29-8,
downloads: <http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/PDF/kasten2005a.html>

*Samiska Rattsuppfattningar
(Sami Customary Law)*

Elina Helander
Available in Swedish only, for EUR 33,
ISBN: 951-634-941-2, Northern Institute for
Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre,
University of Lapland
The author, Elina Helander, can be contacted at:
Phone and Fax: 358 16 677 444.

Elina Helander has authored a book on customary law among the Sami in relation to land and resource use. Much of the content comes from interviews with reindeer herders, fishermen, ptarmigan trappers, hunters, gatherers and farmers in the Tana municipality in East-Finmark, Norway. The book is a part of a larger research program conducted by the Norwegian Department of Justice and its aim is to clarify the Sami traditions and conceptions regarding customary law.

The Sami people have always combined different economic activities, such as reindeer herding, fishing, and trapping. Different customs are established concerning such activities and land use. Customary law binds people to follow the Sami cultural rules and they regulate the relationships regarding land use. The customary rules are based on 1) long-term use of the lands, waters and natural resources, 2) on Sami social relationships and social norms, and 3) on ecological thinking. In parts of northern Norway, the customary rules are still valid and in use. They live side by side with the Norwegian laws. The existence of the two sets of rules in the same social space creates problems. In many cases, a question arises - are the Sami following the traditional customary rules or formal Norwegian rules? The formal non-Sami laws often hinder people from acting according to Sami cultural ways.

*Sovremennoe polozheniie i perspektivy
razvitiya malochislennykh narodov Severa,
Sibiri I Dalnego Vostoka (Present Day
Situation and Development Prospects of
Numerically Small Peoples of the North,
Siberia, and the Far East)*

Independent Expert Report edited by V.A. Tishkov
2004, Moscow: Publishing House of the Institute
of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch
of Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk),
184 pp., ISBN 5-7803-0118-2, 1000 copies.

Orders should be sent to the addresses:
Publishing House of the Institute of Archaeology
and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of Russian
Academy of Sciences, 630090, Akademik
Lavrentyev Prospekt, 17, Novosibirsk, Russia, or
Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian
Academy of Sciences, 119334, Leninskiy
Prospekt, 32 a, Moscow, Russia
(E-mail: info@iea.ras.ru)

The expert report prepared by Moscow and St. Petersburg ethnologists, linguists, and lawyers, based on extensive data contains an analysis of the present day situation and development prospects of indigenous numerically small peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of Russia. The authors characterize such aspects of aboriginal societies as the ethnic composition of the population and demographic situation (Z.P. Sokolova), the environment and natural resources (T.V. Lukyanchenko, A.N. Yamskov), economy and social sphere (A.A. Sirina), health, medical and social problems (E.A. Pivneva), handicrafts and trades (E.P. Batyanova), state and administrative system and self-government (N.I. Novikova), legal foundations of development of the North and Siberia's peoples (V.A. Kryzhkov), language situation and education problems (N.B. Vakhtin, E.V. Lyarskaya), spiritual culture and religion (V.I. Kharitonova, D.A. Funk). The introduction and conclusion of the book were written by the director of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences V.A. Tishkov.

Teleutskiy folklor (Teleut Folklore)

Compilation, introduction, record, translation into Russian, and comments by D.A. Funk
2004, Moscow: Nauka, 183 pp., colour
illustrations, hard cover, ISBN 5-02-010236-9
Orders should be sent to the address: Publishing
house "Nauka", editors' office "Nauka-Kultura",
117997, Profsoyuznaya St., 90, Moscow, Russia,
or by E-mail: secret@naukaran.ru

The book includes examples of folklore of Bachat Teleuts, one of the most numerically small Turkic peoples of Southern Siberia, recorded in the 1980-90's and translated into Russian by the compiler himself. Heroic epos, fairytales, legends, fables, moral stories, songs, expressive phraseology, riddles. A selection of ritual texts, besides records made by D.A. Funk, includes unique text of Teleut shamanic séance Talay-Khanu extracted from early XX century records of famous ethnographer and composer A.V. Anokihin and published for the first time. The publication is accompanied by an introductory article containing

a detailed description of Teleut studies, historical background, extensive ethnolinguistic comments, and information on performers.

The book is the first bilingual academic and most profound publication on Teleut folklore. It may be interesting both for linguists-Turkologists, specialists in endangered languages, ethnologists, and the general public interested in Siberian peoples cultures.

V poiskakh sebya: narody Severa i Sibiri v postsovetskikh transformatsiyakh (In Search for Identity: Peoples of the North and Siberia in Post-Soviet Transformations

Ed. by E.A. Pivneva and D.A. Funk
2005, Moscow: Nauka, 216 pp., illustrations,
ISBN 5-02-033518-5, hard cover, 450 copies
Orders should be sent to the address:
Publishing house "Nauka", editors' office "Nauka-Istoriya", 117997, Profsoyuznaya St., 90, Moscow, Russia, or by E-mail secret@naukaran.ru

The publication is timed to the centenary of outstanding Soviet ethnographer Boris Osipovich Dolgikh (18.04.1904 – 31.12.1971).

The articles included in the book are subdivided into three sections.

The first one titled "In search of the place and the name" includes four articles. Analytical essays by O.A. Povoroznyuk and A. Yosida based on extensive field data on one of the groups of Chita Evenks and Tazovskie Nenets are devoted to present day situation of aboriginal population, namely, to the status of so called traditional economic industries in post-soviet period. Further, we shift our attention from economic problems per se to the general urgent and extremely sensitive issue of alcoholism among numerically small peoples of the North. Ethnodemographical aspects of this problem are characterized and analysed in E.A. Pivneva's work. The last article of the first section examines still another aspect of present day transformation processes in attempt to answer one of the most burning issues of post-soviet time: In what way are state policies and ethnic identity formation problems interrelated? A.A. Sirina examines this issue using her own field data collected among Kamchadals of the Magadan Province in 1999 and 2002.

Second section of articles "In search of the dialogue" consists of three works. The selection opens with a large analytical work by E.V. Miskova, which examines problems of mediation in the ethnographic dialogue, namely, present day conditions of the beginning and existence of a dialogue in a culture and between cultures. The author builds her arguments primarily on dwelling

on her personal field experience obtained during her long stay in forest Nenets' settlement. Curious view "from inside" on some gender aspects of the issue of dialogue in the present day society is presented in the article by T.I. Pestryakova built on Yakut materials. A significant issue of a dialogue between different generations of ethnographers, against the background of such phenomenon in the culture of Ob basin Ugric peoples as a bear's holiday illustrated in book of articles "Bear in Ancient and Modern Cultures of Siberia" (Novosibirsk, 2000) and in a series of other present day publications on bear's cult, is touched upon in Z.P. Sokolova's article.

The last section "In search of cultural heritage" includes two articles. The first article based on extremely informative field data tells about traditional shamanism relics of Sagay, one of Khakas groups. Author of the article V.I. Kharitonova touches upon the theoretical problem of assessment of phenomenon of "shamans without drums" chosen in the 1930' and the following Soviet years. The second article is devoted to the assessment of famous Shors poet and narrator S.S. Torbokov's archival heritage. V.N. Tuguzhekova and D.A. Funk provide a detailed characteristic of unpublished records of epic legends, which have been kept in the archive of Khakas Scientific Research Institute of language, literature and history in Abakan.

Film

Feasting with the Seals: Koryaks and Evens in the Russian Far East

Videos, video editing and text: Erich Kasten
Editors: Erich Kasten and Michael Dürr
(German / English / Russian subtitles)
2005, Berlin: Zentral- Landesbibliothek
DVD (58 min.), EURO 18, ISBN 3-925516-30-X
Order from: kasten@snafu.de

Reindeer herding, fishing and hunting characterize everyday life on the tundra and along the coasts of Kamchatka peninsula. This documentary focuses on crafts, narrative forms and feasts. It was produced for the travelling exhibit "Maintaining the Traditional – Embracing the New: Art and Culture from Kamchatka", first shown at the Central and Regional Library of Berlin, January 29 - April 2, 2005. The one-hour film provides fascinating insights into people's lives in the Russian Far East.

On the Web

Images of 1st IPY

For the first time, historical Arctic data and images from the explorers and scientists of the First International Polar Year are provided on a beautiful and comprehensive website at www.arctic.noaa.gov/aro/ipy-1/. The First International Polar Year was the first series of coordinated international expeditions to the Polar Regions ever undertaken, and was the antecedent for other international research programs such as the upcoming 4th International Polar Year, planned to begin in 2007. The extraordinary historical data sets and images are available on the website for browsing or download. The records of the First International Polar Year offer a rare glimpse of the circumpolar Arctic environment, as it existed in the past. These observations collected so long ago now hold the potential to improve our understanding of historical climate variability and environmental change in the Arctic. Initial comparison of First International Polar Year data with 20th century observations of climate and environmental change in the Arctic shows that surface air temperature and sea-level pressure observed during 1882-1883

were within limits of a recent 30-year climatology and were consistent with a positive phase of the Arctic Oscillation and North Atlantic Oscillation pattern of variability.

The documentary data and image collection was supported by NOAA's Arctic Research Office and developed by Kevin R. Wood and James E. Overland at NOAA/Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, Seattle, WA.

Alaska 20/20

Alaska 20/20 is an independent, non-profit organization that engages Alaskans in a public discussion about vital social, economic and environmental issues and measures Alaska's progress in those areas. Alaska 20/20 publishes an annual report card, the Alaska Progress Report, with 49 measures of progress in five key areas: education, economy, environment, communities and government. Alaska 20/20 also publishes a free monthly electronic newsletter with public policy news and events from around the state.

Both are available free of charge at www.alaska2020.org.

About IASSA

See also: www.iassa.gl

IASSA was founded in 1990 in Fairbanks, Alaska at a meeting held in conjunction with the 7th Inuit Studies Conference. The creation of IASSA follows the suggestion made at the Conference on Coordination of Research in the Arctic held in Leningrad in 1988 to establish an international association to represent Arctic social scientists.

The Arctic is defined as all Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the world. The social sciences encompass disciplines relating to behavioural, 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.

IASSA's objectives are

- to promote and stimulate international cooperation and to increase the participation of social scientists in national and international arctic research;
- to promote communication and coordination with other research organizations;
- to promote the active collection, exchange, dissemination, and archiving of scientific information in the arctic social sciences;
- to promote mutual respect, communication, and collaboration between social scientists and northern people;
- to facilitate culturally, developmentally, and linguistically appropriate education in the North;
- to follow the IASSA statement of ethical principles for the conduct of research in the Arctic (see page 22).

Administration and secretariat

IASSA is governed by an elected seven-member council and a general assembly consisting of all members who have paid their membership. More at <http://www.iassa.gl/about.htm>.

From its foundation in 1990 until 1992, IASSA's secretariat was housed at the Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. From 1992-1995, it was located at the Arctic Center, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland. From 1995 to 1998, it was at the Department of Eskimology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark. From 1998 to 2001, it was at the GETIC (Groupe d'etudes inuit et circumpolaires), Laval University, Quebec City, Canada. During the period 2001-2004, the secretariat was located at the Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

It currently is hosted by Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland.

IASSA President: Yvon Csonka, Ilisimatusarfik, yvcs@ilisimatusarfik.gl

IASSA Vice-President: Birger Poppel, Ilisimatusarfik, bipo@ilisimatusarfik.gl

IASSA Secretary: Najâraq Paniula, napa@ilisimatusarfik.gl

IASSA webmaster: Klaus Georg Hansen, kgh@greennet.gl

Meetings

IASSA held its First International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS I) in Ste-Foy, Quebec, Canada in October 1992. ICASS II was held jointly in Rovaniemi, Finland and Kautokeino, Norway in the summer of 1995. ICASS III took place in Copenhagen, Denmark in May 1998. ICASS IV was held in Quebec City, Canada in May 2001. ICASS V was held in Fairbanks, Alaska, USA in May 2004 (more at <http://www.iassa.gl/meetings.htm>). ICASS VI will be held in Nuuk, Greenland, during the International Polar Year, in 2007-2008 (see <http://www.iassa.gl/icass6/icass6.htm>)

IASSA.Net

This listserv is designed for use by members and others interested in IASSA. Communications on it deal broadly with issues affecting arctic social sciences. Contributions may include announcements of meetings or conferences, news about upcoming IASSA activities, information about new publications, job announcements, or request for contacts. Postings should be of interest to a wide audience and not for a particular person.

As of 2004 all IASSA.Net messages are approved by the administrator before they are posted in order to keep viruses, scams and spam off the list.

To post a message, send it to iassa.net@lists.uaf.edu.

To subscribe to the list, send an E-mail to Anne Sudkamp: fyiassa@uaf.edu.

For more information, see: www.iassa.gl/iassanet.htm

Membership

Membership is open to anyone interested in Arctic social sciences. Membership is required to participate in the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. Members receive *Northern Notes*, the IASSA newsletter, and may subscribe to IASSA.Net, IASSA's listserv. Membership dues cover secretariat costs and assist towards organizing the ICASS and other activities compatible with the objectives of IASSA, such as representation at Arctic Council.

Membership fees are calculated on the basis of Danish crowns (DKK); they are:

- 800 DKK for three-year full membership (researchers);
- 400 DKK for three-year associate membership (students, retirees).

As of this writing, we are setting up a secure web site for payment by credit card, which should be operational by June 2005—check www.iassa.gl and follow the link to “membership”. In the meantime, the most convenient payment option is direct bank transfer (details see the Membership application form next page).

To join IASSA or to renew IASSA membership, please contact the IASSA secretary in Nuuk, Najâraq Paniula, iassa@ilisimatusarfik.gl

IASSA's Guiding Principles for the Conduct of Research in the Arctic

As adopted by the IASSA General Assembly convened in Copenhagen May 23, 1998, during the Third International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS III).

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 formulated 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.

I A S S A

INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

Membership Application

Membership is open to anyone interested in Arctic social sciences. Membership is required to participate in the ICASS (International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences).

Members receive *Northern Notes*, the IASSA newsletter, twice a year and may subscribe to *IASSA.Net*, IASSA's listserv. Membership dues cover secretariat costs and assist towards organizing the ICASS and other activities compatible with the objectives of IASSA (e.g., representation at Arctic Council).

Membership fees are in Danish crowns (DKK) and cover three years:

Researchers: DKK 800

Associate (students, retirees): DKK 400

Both membership categories have the same rights and responsibilities.

IASSA membership can currently only be paid by direct bank transfer. We are setting up a secure web site for payment by credit card, which should be operational by June 2005 - it will be announced on *IASSA.Net*, and at www.iassa.gl (follow the link to "membership").

Membership fee can be paid by direct bank transfer to the IASSA bank account:

Bank: Sparbank Vest Grønland, Nuuk Branch, P.O. Box 268, DK - 3900 Nuuk, Greenland

Swift Code / BIC: SKIVDK 22, IBAN number: DK8181200002853299

For other payment options, please contact the IASSA secretariat (address below).

To become a member, please fill out this form and send it to the secretariat:

Date Selected membership: researcher _____ associate _____

First name(s) Last name

Institution

Mailing address

.....

.....

Tel. Fax.....

E-mail.....

Wish to subscribe to *IASSA.Net* listserv? yes _____ no _____

Discipline or research field

Highest degree held, date and name of institution

.....

Keywords describing your current research interests

.....

Geographic areas of fieldwork and general interest.....

.....

Additional information (e.g., recent publications or research projects) that could be used in

Northern Notes

.....

(Please use additional sheet if necessary)

IASSA Secretariat, Ilisimatusarfik - The University of Greenland, Postboks 279, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland

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