



## EDITORIAL

Since the last newsletter the activities of the IASSA secretariat have been concentrated on corresponding with the growing number of members and on the preparation of the next international congress. The organizing committees from the Arctic Centre and the Nordic Sámi Institute met in Kautokeino for the first time in late September 1994. The preliminary results of this meeting and of the constant flow of paper submissions and preregistrations can be seen in the preliminary program included in this newsletter. The response to the call-for-papers has been very positive and the range of topics suggested for workshops, sessions and other events shows the keen interest of the members from many countries.

**I would like to appeal to all our members to spread the word about the second congress and entice more people to join the meetings.**

The actual time frame of the congress has been extended to accommodate more paper presentations and other events such as exhibits and film shows. Three keynote speakers have been invited and have accepted the invitation. The excursion to Kautokeino promises to be an interesting event with stops along the way and papers being presented on the bus while passing through areas where tourism has expanded considerably recently. The Nordic Sámi Institute will host a focused session on aspects of tourism and northern aboriginal peoples.

At the next congress there will be ample time for members to engage in the affairs of our association. A new slate of councilors will have to be elected during the Third General Assembly. I would like members to give that prospect a thought and consider candidates for membership in the council for the period from 1995 to 1998, the year when the third congress is scheduled. Candidates will have an opportunity to present themselves to the members during the IASSA information session at ICASS II. Also the Assembly will be the place to introduce changes to the statutes. Any suggestions should be sent to the Chair.

The Secretary, Leena Tornberg, and the Treasurer, Monica Tennberg, have agreed to carry on with their tasks until after ICASS II. At the Congress members

will decide where and when the next congress will be held. Council has suggested that the Secretariat would then move from the Arctic Centre to the new hosting institution.

Membership fees have been coming in gradually and IASSA is in good financial shape, mainly due to the support given by the Arctic Centre. Council had agreed that members from countries of the former Soviet Union would not have to pay fees to 1995 inclusive; this policy will have to be reviewed next year.

The Secretariat has received at times requests for IASSA membership lists. According to Finnish law such lists cannot be passed on unless the members have given permission. Our new membership form will include a waiver that will allow IASSA to pass on information about members who signed the form.

As mentioned in the last newsletter IASSA has now formal relations with the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC). One important event was Susanne Dybbroe's participation in the IASC Workshop on Global Change in Stockholm in October 1994. Her report in this newsletter gives detailed information on the process of cooperation between arctic social sciences/humanities and the natural sciences. It is hoped that more and more IASSA members will engage in this discussion and cooperation to broaden the scientific inquiry into the human conditions in the circumpolar north. The connection with IASC will certainly expand over the next few years.

Since the last newsletter I have relocated to the Arctic Centre as of September 1. This situation has facilitated the work with the secretariat and, on behalf of IASSA, I would like to express our gratitude to Leena and Monica as well as to Tuija Katermaa who again has given her expertise to provide us with an appealing newsletter; and to all other contributors our many thanks.

Looking forward to seeing you soon next year!

November 1994

Ludger Müller-Wille

## SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES (ICASS II)

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

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

The Arctic Centre, The University of Lapland and The Nordic Sámi Institute are hosting the triennial congress of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association next spring. The congress is part of the 20th anniversary festivities of the Nordic Sámi Institute. The main part of the congress will be in Rovaniemi, at the University of Lapland, May 28 - June 1, 1995. The special session on Ethics of Eco- and Ethno-Tourism will be held in Kautokeino, Norway, June 2-4, 1995. The purpose of the congress is to promote and stimulate international cooperation and to increase the participation of social scientists in national and international Arctic research.

There will be two plenary sessions in the programme in Rovaniemi. In the opening plenary session, there will be three key note speakers. Vasil Robbek will discuss the situation of arctic aboriginal languages, their predicament and challenges. Robbek, a linguist from Yakutsk University, has an expertise in the philology of aboriginal languages in the Sakha Republic. John E. Lewis, a climatologist from McGill University, will focus on impacts of climate change to Arctic societies. Hannele Pokka, currently governor of the Province of the Lapland, will give her key note speech at the opening of the ICASS II congress.

The plenary session on ethical principles and conduct of research will be chaired by Vigdis Stordahl, Nikolai Vakhtin and Susanne Dybbroe. The session will address issues of conflicting ethics in Arctic research taking a broad perspective including relations between researchers and communities as well as between researchers (comments and suggestions respect to issues that could be included into the session are welcome).

The congress has received so far about 100 proposals for papers. We welcome more proposals of papers and ideas for workshops and exhibitions until the end of December 1994. Most of the presentations will take place in concurrent sessions organized under different themes such as politics of ethnicity, self-determination in Alaska, cultural rights in the Arctic,

ethnicity and language, health issues in the circum-polar north, education in the north, northern history in texts, names and naming systems, archaeological work in the North, economic development in the Arctic, environmental management and arctic environmental politics. A number of sessions do not have chairpersons yet. Any volunteers are welcome.

### ICASS II Program (Draft)

#### *Sunday, May 28 1995*

##### Arrival

19.00 Opening of the ICASS II Congress (Arktikum House)

#### *Monday, May 29 1995*

09.00 Registration (University of Lapland)

10.00 Opening Plenary Session

12.00 Lunch

13.30 Concurrent Sessions

-17.00

17.00 IASSA Information Session

#### *Tuesday, May 30 1995*

09.00 Concurrent Sessions

12.00 Lunch

13.30 Concurrent Sessions

-17.00

18.00 University Reception

#### *Wednesday, May 31 1995*

09.00 Concurrent Sessions

12.00 Lunch

13.30 Concurrent Sessions

-17.00

18.00 Third IASSA General Assembly

#### *Thursday, June 1 1995*

09.00 Plenary Session on Ethical Principles and Conduct of Research

12.00 Lunch

13.30 Closing session

#### *Friday, June 2 1995*

Trip to Kautokeino

Stops and Presentations on the bus

#### *Saturday, June 3 1995*

Plenary session on Ethics of Eco- and Ethno-Tourism  
Excursion

#### *Sunday, June 4 1995*

Plenary session on Ethics of Eco- and Ethno-Tourism  
Return to Rovaniemi by bus

**Sessions (tentative list of sessions and papers; subject to change)**

*Politics of Ethnicity - The Sámi*

**Henry Minde**, Writing Ethnicity - Theories of Ethnicity, Nationalism and the Fate of the Early Sámi Movement in Southern Troms/Northern Nordland; **Lina Gaski**, 'We don't need the Sámi Language in EU'. A Local Sámi Discourse on the Significance of Ethnicity; **Terje Brantenberg**, Defining a Sámi Homeland or Living on the Border? Culture, Private Lives and Public Policy; **Erkki Pääkkönen**, The Sámi Culture as Circumpolar Ethnicity; **Johan Eriksson**, Transnational Sámi Politics

*Indigenous Peoples and Self-Determination in Alaska*

**Coordinators: Gordon Pullar and Richard A. Caulfield**. This session will provide an overview of vital issues affecting indigenous peoples and self-determination in Alaska. The session will focus in particular on issues that may impact the future of Arctic social science research in Alaska. Presenters will focus on the following topics (tentative): repatriation of Alaska native burial remains under federal law, Alaska Native education, indigenous language revitalization, tribal political rights, community fisheries development quotas in Bering Sea communities, indigenous resource management issues, and community healing.

*Human Rights - Cultural Rights: The Situation of Arctic Peoples on the International Agenda*

**Chair: Poul B. Møller**. The workshop addresses issues of human and cultural rights as they apply to Arctic peoples and discuss possibilities to orient research so as to further the involvement of Northerners in determining their own future.

*Language and Ethnicity in the Circumpolar North*

**Charlotte S. Basham**, Language Revitalization: Academic and Community Perspectives; **Pat Kwachka**, The Linguistic Process of Language Loss, A Cultural Perspective; **Vuokko Hirvonen**, The Sámi Women's Oral Tradition and Literature; **Anna-Riitta Lindgren**, Changing Bilingual Profiles of the Sámi in Finland; **Minna Partanen**, The Present Use of the Sámi language in the Finnish Sámi Home area; **Louis-Jacques Dorais**, Multilingualism in the Canadian Arctic

*Student Roundtable on Sámi Culture and Language*  
**Convener: Anne Nuorgam**

*Names and Naming Systems*

**Craig Mishler and Kenneth Frank**, Ooazhrii: Gwich'in Names and Kinship Ties; **Peter P. Schweitzer and Evgeny V. Golovko**, Interethnic Aspects of Naming in the Bering Strait Area; **Nobuhiro**

**Kishigami**, The Contemporary Indigenous Naming System and Namesake Relations Among the Akulivik Inuit, Nunavik in Canada

*Toponymy in the Arctic: Collecting and Interpreting Aboriginal Place Names*

**Chair: Béatrice Collignon**

*Northern History in Texts*

**H.G. Jones**, An Early Meeting of Cultures; The Inuit as Stereotyped by Martin Frobisher's Voyagers, 1576-1578; **Ekaterina Gruzdeva**, An Obscure Chapter in the Study of Native Siberian Culture: Letters from Bronislaw Pilsudski to Leo Sternberg; **Gudrun Bucher**, Letters and Reports of Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1746)

*Archaeological Work in the North*

**Darren Keith and Luke Suluk**, Community Participation in Historic Site Research: Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Landscape in Nunavut; **Wendy H. Arundale**, Documenting Historic Sites on Alaska's Innoko River

*Issues of Education*

**Pirjo Alaraudanjoki**, I am I and the Environment: Traditional Environmental Knowledge as a Guideline on Environmental Values in Education; **Seija Keskitalo-Foley**, Third Chance; **Jan F. Brunner and Joar Vittersø**, Cognitive Processing among Inuit and Sámi Children - Some Empirical Findings, Psychological Explanations, and Educational Implications

*Health Issues in the North*

**Peter Sköld**, The Social Impact of Smallpox among the Sámi in 18th and 19th Century Sweden; **Inger Altern**, Choices of Healing and Ideas of Health; **Nina Messtib**, The Nanai's Traditional Methods of Medicine; **Klaus Georg Hansen**, Kayak Fright: A Unique Greenlandic Disease; **T. Lukjantchenko**, Nutritional System of the Kola Sámi: Past and Present

*Media Coverage of the North and Emerging Home Rule Governments*

**Chair: Valerie Alia**. A round table with northern scholars, journalists, and politicians who will discuss ethical issues, including: fairness and accuracy of coverage in northern and southern print and broadcast media; role of media in promoting public awareness of changes in northern governments; the need to improve coverage which acknowledges the importance of northern issues for southern regions and nations (e.g., circumpolar environmental and cultural issues).

*Economic Development in the Arctic*

**Larisa Kovalenko**, Sustainable Development of Kola Region - Dream or Reality?; **Natalia Kazantzova**,

Joint Transport Projects: Challenge for International Co-operation; Vladimir Didyk, On Development of Investment Activity in the Kola Region; Lise Lyck, How to Make the Greenlandic Economy More Selfreliant; Jes Adolphsen and Tom Greiffenberg, Localization Planning in Greenland

*Traditional Knowledge - Local Knowledge - Subsistence Economy*

Discussions of aboriginal peoples' knowledge and its use as a basis for determining possible future sustainable development initiatives have long been confused by the use of terms such as indigenous or "traditional" knowledge, since this term does not take account of the vast changes in technology, global integrations and orientation of Northern peoples today. The discussion must be refocused to be able to appreciate fully the important role that local (modified traditional) knowledge will have to play in any future sustainable developments in the North.

*Processes of Modernization and Social Change*

Bjorg Evjen: A Slow Controlled Development: Processes of Modernization in an Arctic Coalmining Society, Longyearbyen, Svalbard 1916-75; Paul St. Onge, Modern Transport in Nunavik: Cross-Roads of Development in the Arctic; Anneli Meriläinen, The Sociocultural Change of the Fishing Culture on the Lake Inari in the Late 1980's; Carole L. Seyfrit and Lawrence C. Hamilton, Migration Intentions of Alaskan Adolescents: Perceptions of Self and Community; Tatyana Roon, The Natives of Sakhalin; the Problems of Existence

*Environmental Management*

Sverre Pedersen and Taqulik Opie, Spatial Aspects of Recent Subsistence Caribou Hunting in Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska; Jack Kruse and Dave Klein, Resource User Involvement and Management Effectiveness: A Comparison of Arctic Caribou Management Systems; D. Scott Slocumbe, Wilderness, Protected Areas, and Ecosystem-Based Management in Northern Canada; Helena Ruotsala, The Situation of Reindeer Herders on the Kola Peninsula; Anna Korsakova, Environmental and Social Policy for Hydrotechnical Construction in the North - Case Study of the James Bay Region

*Yamal: Assessing Ecocultural Change*

Co-Chairs: Gail Osherenko and Andre V. Golovnev Svetlana V. Lezova, Ecological Calendars of Northern Samoyed; Elena V. Perevalova, Cultural Interactions of Northern Khanty and Samoyed; Tatyana V. Koptseva, Ecological Traditions in Nenets Education; Gail Osherenko and Alexei Roginko, Post-Soviet Institutional Change on Yamal: Implications for Indigenous People and the Environment; Andre

V. Golovnev, Nenets Environmental Knowledge; Bruce C. Forbes, Changes in the Land: The Case of the Yamal Gas Pipeline

*Human Dimensions of Global Change in the Arctic*  
Chair: Manfred Lange

*Sustainable Development in the Arctic*  
Chair: Oran R. Young

*Arctic Environmental Politics*

Donald Rothwell, The Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy and Environmental Protection; Patricia E. Perkins, International Agreements for Controlling Arctic Pollution: Enforcement Issues; Monica Tennberg, Arctic Environmental Cooperation: Focusing on Knowledge and Power

*Special Session on Eco- and Ethno-Tourism*

N.I. Novikova, Ethno-Tourism in the Khanty-Mansy Autonomous Region; Sirpa Karjalainen, The Christmasland Project; Sergio Ocampo, Sámi Images in the Finnish Tourist Industry; Susan Meyers and Lloyd Binder, The Sámi as a Tourism Product; Johan Klemet Haetta Kalstad, Sámi Tourism - the 'Traditional' and the 'Modern'; Timothy M. Wareham, Attracting and Educating 'Pilgrims': Some Thoughts on Socially- and Culturally-Appropriate Ethnic Tourism as a Mode of Sustainable Development in the Arctic; Jarkko Saarinen and Seppo Lohiniva, Reconstructing History: Interplay between Local Culture, Nature and Tourism; Jukka Pennanen, The Dilemma of Sportfishing Camps at the River Ponoï in Kola; Peter Mason, Codes of Conduct in Tourism: A Rationale for Guidelines for Tourism Development in the Arctic; Aldona Jonaitis, The Totem Pole and Alaskan Tourism; Valerie Alia, Ethics of Media Coverage of the North and Ethno-Tourism

*Pre-Conference Schedule*

Abstract Confirmation:	January 30, 1995
Final Announcement:	February 1995
Registration:	April 15, 1995
Payment of conference fees:	May 10, 1995





## REPORT FROM THE IASC GLOBAL CHANGE WORKING GROUP MEETING IN STOCKHOLM, October 5-7, 1994

Since IASSA was founded in 1990 it has been an important objective of the Association to establish relations with other scientific bodies as a means to promote international scientific cooperation and to further the participation of social scientists in Arctic research.

As mentioned in the spring/summer issue 1994 of the Newsletter, part of this general goal has been to enter into a working relationship with the International Arctic Science Commission (IASC). This relation was formally established at the spring meeting in Aarhus through Council acceptance of the invitation by IASC that IASSA be the Advisory Body for Arctic Social and Human Sciences. Council nominated Noel Broadbent as the liaison with IASC and me (signed) as the alternate.

The first occasion to meet was the IASC Global Change Working Group Meeting in Stockholm in October. Since Noel Broadbent was unable to attend, I represented IASSA at the meeting. In the following paragraphs I will present in short the content of the meeting while trying to describe and discuss what seems to me to be IASSA's interests and possibilities with respect to IASC-IASSA cooperation.

The Working Group Meeting took place at the Swedish Academy of Sciences over three full days. The main objective of the meeting was to come up with ideas and to decide on a strategy for the Working Group in relation to IASC's Science Priority Agenda. On this background IASSA was invited to "advise and help formulate appropriate research priorities in Global Change to be pursued by IASC, particularly in relation to and as part of the priority areas: Terrestrial Ecosystems and Regional Cumulative Impacts."<sup>1</sup>

Participants were, apart from Working Group members, the Secretariat and the IASC Global Change Program Office in Rovaniemi, representatives from global change research groups. Because of an urgent task that I had to tend to in the study board of my department, I arrived too late to take part during the first day of the meeting. I should have made a presentation in a session on planned and ongoing research projects, which was part of first day's programme, and in which also possibilities of connecting these projects were discussed. These questions were also pursued the following day, however, where I spoke at the morning session.

The general concern at the meeting was to map out a strategy of the Working Group with respect to for-

mulating interdisciplinary research projects and to discuss working procedures for establishing linkages between research projects and groups of researchers. Hence a good deal of time was dedicated to information on planned and ongoing research, reports on prospects and lessons and procedures to direct communication; and important time was spent on a workshop on Arctic Impact Assessment focused on i) the identification and delimitation of regions that lend themselves appropriately to integrated impact studies, i.e. studies of regional effects of global change carried out from an interdisciplinary perspective; ii) the mapping out of relevant contributions from the natural and social sciences, i.e. identifying topics of key value to the integrated study and evaluation of global change impacts considered in a regional perspective.

I wish to comment here on the Arctic Impact Assessment workshop, since the issues that were raised here are of particular relevance to the discussion of possible future involvement of the natural and social sciences in collaborative research:

One issue is the fact that the social sciences have played a minor role in setting up a global change programme. Reasons for this are many. It reflects perhaps less, I think, different concerns of our disciplines to be able to understand change processes globally - to which the social and human sciences have made important contributions alongside of their more particularistic studies - than it is a reflection of the kind of research problems in which social sciences are typically engaged: Global change issues to the natural sciences are to wo(man) insofar as the human species affects the life support systems studied by natural sciences; global change issues to the social sciences are not only of another kind of a totally different order, more difficult and certainly less meaningful to describe in terms of universal cause and effect. The social sciences may come up with interesting general viewpoints based on theories of the dynamics of change. However, in the context of global social change, the mass of social, cultural and natural factors interrelated so as to produce the final outcome vastly outdoes any attempt to grasp the concrete patterns in generally valid terms.

For these and other reasons - i.e. the contextual nature of 'facts' and dimensions of 'choice' and 'value' entering into all social science explanation (based indeed to a high degree on interpretation) - making the integration of data sets difficult and

forecasting of limited value, I believe that cooperation between natural and social scientists must be based on the full appreciation of differences in perspective and organisation of our respective scientific traditions.

This bears onto another issue: the question of identifying areas, where the natural and social sciences could work together. An important conclusion in this respect from the Working Group meeting is that integrated natural-/social science impact studies must be regionally focused. The model for the approach taken during at this point is the Mackenzie Basin Impact Study (MBIS), which is now in its fourth year, and which is a study of the potential impacts of future climate change on the Mackenzie basin, including its natural resources as well as economy and communities.

The discussion resulted in the identification of two regions, the Bering Sea and the Barents Sea regions, which were debated as scenarios for regionally integrated impact studies. Further discussion of potential project research related to these regions will be taken in working groups, who should explore research needs and implications and potentials of future cooperative research in the regions and present their findings at the IASC Global Change Planning Conference in Hanover, in December 1995. Membership of the two groups was proposed at the meeting and should reflect region specific disciplinary expertise as found in the natural and social sciences.

I am very hopeful with respect to the potential of these interim working groups to come up with proposals concerning how to organise on a concrete level the various research needs and interests in the disciplines. I also believe at this concrete level that steps can be taken to identify research priorities relating to particular scientific and political goals, reflecting also the interests and priorities of the communities affected by global change.

*Susanne Dybbroe*

<sup>1</sup> Information about IASC science priorities is found in a number of publications by IASC available at the IASC Secretariat in Oslo, which makes available also a list of IASC publications. A description in more detail is found in "Scientific Plan for a regional research programme in the Arctic on Global Change. Proceedings of a Workshop at Reykjavik, Iceland 22-25 April, 1992 (The so-called Reykjavik Report, publ. 1994). Further information may be got at the IASC Global Change Programme Office, Rovaniemi, Finland; fax: +358-60-324 760.



**INTERNATIONAL  
ARCTIC  
SCIENCE  
COMMITTEE**

**International Conference for Arctic  
Research Planning  
5-9 December, 1995  
Hanover, N.H. USA**

IASSA subscribers to e-mail are aware that the IASC has announced the International Planning Conference sponsored by The Polar Research Board of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the U.S. National Science Foundation. Hosts are Dartmouth College, and the U.S. Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of Hanover, New Hampshire. Participation is by invitation and will include key persons from Arctic research agencies, funding agencies and representatives of those living in the Arctic. Total participants are expected to number approximately 250.

The focus of the conference is to reach agreement on detailed science and implementation plans to cover four program areas:

- Impacts of Global Change on the Arctic Region and its Peoples
- Arctic Processes of Relevance to Global Systems
- Natural Processes in the Arctic
- Sustainable Development in the Arctic

For a full text of the Sustainable Development Report, please contact:

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## CIRCUMPOLAR DEVELOPMENTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

The International Whaling Commission met in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico in late May, amid palm trees, 30+° heat, and a great deal of collective attention directed to circumpolar affairs. The issues generating most heat were discussions preceding a crucial vote on whether to establish a whale sanctuary in the Southern Oceans (from 30° South latitude to the edge of the Antarctic continent) and a proposal calling for an increase in the Alaskan Inupiat bowhead whale quota (from 41 to 51 landed whales). The issues were interesting because they illustrate the capricious nature of IWC decision making.

The Alaskan situation was really quite clear cut. Bowhead whaling is managed under the "aboriginal-subsistence" rules where a quota is based upon an assessment of subsistence and cultural need. In the case of the Alaskan whalers, need is based upon historic harvest levels in the traditional whaling villages corrected for the current population size. Recent improvements in assessing the resident Inupiat population in the ten bowhead whaling villages accounted for the large increase in assessed need in 1994. The correction was due to better social science, and in addition, the IWC Scientific Committee had indicated, with a high level of assurance, that the increased harvest was biologically sustainable. With only the radical environmentalists and animal protectionists grumbling, the IWC was able to approve the Inupiat quota; on this particular issue, science appeared to triumph over emotion (though politics, ever-present in discussions on whales, and in the form of the U.S. administration, was on the side of the whalers).

Science-based arguments seriously influencing any issue at the IWC have been all too rare over the past decade at least, and are becoming rarer by the year. The Antarctic Sanctuary decision illustrates this new style of decision making, based upon political correctness and either poor science or a total disregard of science. For many delegations, when it comes to creating a sanctuary, who needs any science? Surely it is self-evident that a sanctuary is a good thing? Does not a sanctuary allow endangered whales to become abundant again, preserve or enhances biodiversity, and return heavily impacted ecosystems to their pristine condition? Unfortunately, if one believes all this it is because one has no understanding of ecological reality, or of Antarctic ecosystem dynamics, or because one is a scientific phoney.

Some delegations at the IWC made it clear that their vote in favour of the Sanctuary was not based upon science but was purely political. Others claimed their vote was based upon scientific reasons, even if they were unable to provide any credible basis in support of these assertions. During the vote, some countries abstained, one left the meeting, another refused to participate, and the resolution easily carried.

Why does it matter to the people in the Arctic what happens in the Antarctic? It should be a concern for several reasons. First, and perhaps most important, the IWC, an intergovernmental organization responsible for regulating whaling in several northern circumpolar countries (where most whaling in the world occurs today) has shown itself to be capable of departing at will from science-based decision-making in pursuit of purely political goals. Immediately after the meeting ended *The Times* (of London) stated in an editorial: "The time must surely come when the sanctuary, now confined to the Antarctic, will be extended to the northern hemisphere as well". Some people, in western Europe in particular, simply can't comprehend the important roles whales play in other peoples' lives.

With respect to the lack of any credible scientific input into the sanctuary decision, it should be remembered that the international whaling convention explicitly states that IWC decisions are "to be based upon the best scientific advice". The message is clear: if you comprise an ideological majority, or are politically adept, you have nothing to fear even from the most extreme anti-whaling lobbies or governments. But if you are not strong, or the extremists need to be appeased at your expense, then be warned, for neither science, rationality, nor the common-sense reasonableness of your carefully researched case will help your situation. Whaling, unless carried out by, or on behalf of, aboriginal people is simply an unwinnable proposition in the emotional whale-welfare promoting love-in that the IWC has become.

There is another reason why northern peoples should be concerned. The animal preservationist goals pursued at the IWC, regard the use of animals for human purposes as intrinsically wrong. This preservation ethic also seriously compromises a number of fundamentally important environmental and social goals, e.g., those advocating the sustainable use of natural resources, or of maintaining biodiversity, or promoting equitable resource sharing, or tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, and the encouragement of scientific research. The 1994 meeting of IWC was a victory for the radical environmentalists and those politicians seeking a green image at virtually any cost. The environment lost, and so did the notion that



"global" government for environmental stewardship is a good thing or can safeguard minorities' different valuations of environmental issues. George Orwell wrote prophetically about political correctness in 1947: "Their belief that they alone are pure of soul is what makes them so pushy....the more you are in the right, the more natural that everyone else should be thinking likewise".

As the resolution creating the Antarctic Sanctuary was carried, and the NGO "environmentalists" noisily celebrated their victory, a Norwegian lady from a small Lofoten community who had travelled to Puerto Vallarta to give moral support to the whalers, turned from the excitement and with genuine despair said simply: "But what will become of us?" This heartfelt statement was perhaps one of the most encouraging events at this IWC meeting, for it provides hope that not everyone is being misled by the phoney arguments, the emotional hype, and slick lobbying; some people at least are still capable of seeing the larger environmental and human rights' picture.

*Milton Freeman*

## MEMBERS' NEWS

**Olga Balaleva** (A.M. Gorky Institute, B. Polyanka 4/10-24, 109 180 Moscow, Russia) and **Andrew Wiget** (New Mexico Heritage Center Box 3E, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM, 88003 USA) have led international expedition to Western Siberia in 1992 to assess impact of oil development on Khanty. They have received a two-year grant from MacArthur Foundation (U.S.) for field work 1994-1995 to study sacred place traditions of Khanty on upper Ob River and tributaries in Western Siberia.

**Cunera Buijs** (National Museum of Ethnology, P.O. Box 212, 2300 AE Leiden, Netherlands) has edited a book "Continuity and discontinuity in Arctic Cultures", Leiden. ISBN 90-73782-18-X. 1993.

**Vladimir Didyk** (Institute of Economic Problems, KSC, Lenin str. 7-24, 184 230 Kirovsk, Murmansk region, Russia) has presented a paper "Investment Activity in the Kola Region: Present situation and Suggestion for regulation" at the Arctic Opportunities conference in Rovaniemi 12-15 September 1994.

**Björg Evjen** (Historie seksjonen, UiTø, 9037 Tromsø, Norway). Theme for his doctoral thesis is "An Arctic Society, Longyearbyen, Svalbard 1916-1975". He has

written an article "Russian and Norwegian Neighbours on Svalbard" in *Ottar* 4/93.

**Elena M. Glavtskaja** (Urals State University, Department of History, Lenia Ave 51, Ekaterinburg, 620 083 Russia) has taught a course on The History of the Ob-Ugrians, The History and Ethnology of the People dwelled in the Urals. She has prepared an article for IAMR, "Christianization = Russification?".

**Sheilagh D. Grant** (History Dept. Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 1B8 Canada) has taught during last 2 years for 4th yr. hon. history - Arctic Canada. Recent 3 yr SSHRC grant for oral history component of RCMP/Inuit Contact Relations in Eastern Arctic 1920-1946. The publication "Sovereignty or Security? Government Policy in the Canadian North, 1936-1950" is now also in paper back (ISBN 0-7748-0485-8). She is working on final manuscript for History of Canadian Arctic Sovereignty - Political Concerns & Government Actions 1870-1970 (title undecided), it will be completed in December 1994.

**Anton Ivanov** (Institute of Ethnology & Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninsky pr. 32 a, 117 334 Moscow, Russia) has published articles "Ethnopolitical Situation in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republik," in RUSS, Moscow 1994. "Environmental Ideology & Policies of Ethnic Revival", 1994. "Nine Spirits- Truths- Hierarchy of Spiritual Values (Yukagirs of the Upper Kolyma).

**Natalia Kanzantseva** (Institute of Economic Problems, KCS, 20 Kosmonavtov, apt. 45, 184 200 Apatity, Murmansk region, Russia) has got a scholarship from the Swedish Institute for 9 months (February 1993 - November 1993), CERUM, Umeå University, Sweden. She has published an article "Missing Links in the "missing" region: Challenge for Transport Infrastructure Development" in The Barents Region, CERUM, Umeå, Sweden 1994.

**Erich Kasten** (Free University of Berlin, Dept. of Ethnology, Drosselweg 1-3, D-14195 Berlin, Germany) has received funds from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Bonn, for his project "Ethnicity among the Native Peoples of the Russian North", focussing on the peoples of Kamchatka.

**Tatyana V. Koptseva** (Tobolsk Teacher Training Institute, Znamenskogo st. 58, 626 100 Tobolsk, Russia) has published following articles "The Experience in Study of Spiritual World of Yamal's Nenets", Ershov's Readings, Tobolsk, 1991; "The Store in Notions of Russian Populations of the Near-Irtish Region", New in Archeology of Siberia and Far-East, Tomsk, 1992.



**Anna Korsakova** (10, Novaya Basmannaya, 107 078 Moscow, Russia) is working in a two months program, administered by the ANCC: "Ecological and Social Impact of Hydrotechnical Construction in Subarctic Areas".

**Larissa Kovalenko** (Kola Science Centre, Institute of Economic Problems, Fersman st. 14, 184 200 Apatity, Murmansk reg. Russia) has presented a paper "On the Cooperation in the Barents-Sea Region" at the Arctic Opportunities conference in Rovaniemi, Finland, September 12-15 1994.

**Alexander I. Lebedintsev** (North-East Research Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 16 Portovaya St., 685 000 Magadan, Russia) has published recently a number of articles on archeology of northern Asia and a book "The Ancient Maritime Cultures of the North-Western Okhotsk Sea Coast", Leningrad, Nauka Publishers, 1990.

**Svetlana V. Lezova** (Ethnological Bureau, 10-10-62, 626 100 Tobolsk, Russia) has published articles "Sacred Places of Western Yamal", Ethnographical and Archeological Problems of Siberia and Far-East, Krasnojarsk, 1991; "Dwelling Northern Selkup", Experimental Archeology, Part 1, Tobolsk, 1991.

**Darima Dorzhieva Mangataeva** (Baikal Institute Rational Nature Use, Ul. Sakhyanovoy 8, 670 042 Ulan-Ude, Russia) has coordinated a program on "Revitalization of Small-numbered Peoples of the North" (1992), and awaits publication of a monograph "The North of Buryatia: Problems and Their Solutions", Ulan-Ude 1994.

**Craig Mishler** (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Div. of Subsistence, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518, U.S.A.) has published "The Crooked Stovepipe", University of Illinois Press, 1993; Editor, "Johnny Sarah Haa Googwandak: The Gwich'in Stories of Johnny and Sarah Frank", forthcoming from the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

**N. Novikova** (Leninsky pr. 32 a, 117334 Moscow, Russia): Aboriginal Peoples and the Effect of Democratization and Market Reforms (Russian Foundation for Basic Researches); Nationality Policy in Russia, Adaptive Function for National Culture.

**Elena V. Perevalova** (Tobolsk Historical and Architectural Museum, Krasnaja Ploshad 2, 626 100 Tobolsk, Russia) has published articles "Mastering Unions of Hanty in the End of XIX - beginning of XXS // Cultural and Proprietary Traditions of West Siberian Peoples", Novosibirsk, 1989; "Erotic in Hanty Culture // The Model in Culturology of Siberia and

North Ekaterinburg", 1992.

**Patricia E. Perkins** (Faculty of Environmental Studies, 355 Lumbers Building, York University, North York, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada). A paper entitled "An Overview of International Institutional Mechanisms for Environmental Management with Reference to Arctic Pollution" has been published this fall (1994) in the journal *The Science of the Total Environment*.

**Joëlle Robert-Lamblin** (Centre de Recherches Anthropologiques, Musée de l'Homme, 17 Place du Trocadéro, 75 116 Paris, France) has recently published a book, co-authored with Paul-Emile Victor "La Civilisation du Phoque 2: Légendes, rites et croyances des Eskimo d'Ammassalik" (Raymond Chabaud ed. 1993), and while being this summer on a new field trip in Eastern Greenland, she presented at the Ammassalik Museum a poster exhibition "60 years of French Research in Ammassalik".

**Deborah B. Robinson** (Department of Geography, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke West, Montreal QC, H3A 2K6 Canada) has a research in progress: Study of the Salmon Fishery in a Native village on Kodiak Island, focusing on the imposition of a limited entry system.

**Tatyana P. Roon** (Sakhalin Region Museum, Kommunistichesky Prospekt 29, 693 010 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia) has published articles "The Traditional System of the Ulta's Reindeerherding" in *Krayevedchesky Bulletin*, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, No 3, 1994, 54 pp.; Reports at the Scientific Conferences (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 1991; Paris, 1993; Khabarovsk, 1993; St. Petersburg, 1994); Course of Lectures on Ethnology of the Siberia and Far East Natives in the Sakhalin Region Institute.

**Thomas W. Schmidlin and Rebecca A. Roethlisberger** (Department of Geography, Kent State University, Kent OH 44242, USA) taught a one week workshop "Winter Environments at the Arctic Treeline" at Churchill, Canada, in February 1994. It included snow science, treeline dynamics, winter biology, Hudson Bay sea ice, and arctic social sciences. The workshop will be offered again in January 1996. They published a paper on winter climates of boreal forest in the December 1993 issue of *Arctic*. Schmidlin attended the Ninth Inuit Studies Conference in Iqaluit, Canada, in June.

**Peter Sköld** (Department of Historical Demography, Umeå University, 901 87 Umeå, Sweden) has published "Samisk bosättning i Gällivare 1550-1750" (Sámi Settlement in Gällivare 1550-1750), 1992 and "Samerna och deras historia" (The Sámi and Their

History), 1993, which is a study book in 17th and 18th century history.

Joar Vittersø (Eastern Norway Research Institute, P.O. Box 1066 Skurva, N-2601 Lillehammer, Norway) has presented a paper "The Role of Laughter in Shaping Inuit Identity" at the 9th Inuit Studies Conference, Iqaluit 12-15 June 1994.

## NABO

Thomas H. McGovern, Coordinator of NABO has contacted IASSA Secretary. NABO is a regional non-governmental research organization attempting to improve communications and coordination among different scholars working in the North Atlantic region. NABO has a coordination center at Hunter College. If you are interested in knowing more about NABO, contact information is:

NABO (North Atlantic Biocultural Organization)

Thomas H. McGovern, Coordinator  
Bioarchaeological Laboratory  
Hunter College, C.U.N.Y.  
Department of Anthropology  
695 Park Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10021  
U.S.A.  
tel. (212) 772 - 5654

## Book Announcements

Just published and available from the publisher!

Franz Boas. *Bei den Inuit auf Baffinland 1883-1884. Tagebücher und Briefe.* Bearbeitung, Einleitung und Kommentare von Ludger Müller-Wille. (Franz Boas. *Among the Inuit on Baffin Land 1883-1884. Diaries and Letters.* Edited, Annotated and Commented by Ludger Müller-Wille). In: *Ethnologische Beiträge zur Circumpolarforschung.* Erich Kasten (editor). Berlin: Reinhold Schletzer Verlag 1994. 296 pp. ISBN 3-921539-60-9. Price: DEM 98,- or USD \$ 49,-. Available from: Reinhold Schletzer, Mierendorffstr. 6, D-10589 Berlin, Germany. Fax: +49-30-349 59 04.

Publisher Complete catalogue on *Studia Eurasia, Systemata Mundi, Central Asian and Turkmenian Studies and Siberian ethnology* available on request.

## BYLAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION (IASSA)

*Adopted by*

*IASSA Council, 27 October 1992*

*IASSA General Assembly, 29 October 1992*

*at ICASS I, Université Laval, Ste-Foy*

## PREAMBLE

The Arctic is defined as all Arctic and sub-Arctic (circumpolar) regions of the world. Arctic research is defined as all research relating to these regions. The social sciences encompass disciplines relating to human behavioral, psychological, cultural, anthropological, archaeological, linguistic, historical, social, legal, economic, environmental and political subjects as well as health, education, the arts and humanities, and related subjects.

## 1. Objectives

The objectives of the IASSA are:

- To promote and stimulate international cooperation and to increase the participation of the social scientists in national and international arctic research;
- To promote communication and coordination with other related organizations;
- To promote the active collection, exchange, dissemination, and archiving of scientific information in the Arctic social sciences. This may include the compilation of registers of Arctic social scientists and research projects and the organization of workshops, symposia, and congresses;
- To increase public awareness of circumpolar issues and research results;
- To promote mutual respect, communication, and collaboration between social scientists and the Peoples of the North while recognizing these are not mutually exclusive groups;
- To promote the development of research and educational partnerships with the Peoples of the North;
- To facilitate culturally, developmentally, and linguistically appropriate education in the North, including training in social sciences;
- To adopt a statement of ethical principles for the conduct of research in the Arctic.

## 2. Membership

There are three (3) categories of membership. **Regular Membership** is open to all involved in Arctic social sciences research and issues. Associations and institutions may adopt **Affiliated Membership** and will be individually included on IASSA mailing lists. **Associate Membership** is open to all individuals concerned with Arctic social sciences. Only regular members who have paid the annual fee are entitled to voting privileges.

## 3. Administration

The IASSA is directed by the Council and the General Assembly.

## 4. The Council

- 4.1. The Council consists of eleven (11) members, all of whom will be **Regular Members**. Members will represent each of the following categories: (1) countries/regions: Canada, Russian Federation, USA, Greenland, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, (2) aboriginal nations, (3) members-at-large. The Council will submit a list of candidates to the General Assembly. Council Members will be elected by the General Assembly. All council members serve a three-year period. The former Chair of the Council will serve as an ex-officio member for the following period.
- 4.2. Members of the Council are elected for the period between two meetings of the General Assembly, i.e. three years. The Council elects amongst its member a Chair, a Vice-Chair, and appoints a Secretary and a Treasurer who are ex officio members of the council.
- 4.3. The Council meets at least once during each calendar year. The Council is responsible for organizing the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences on behalf of IASSA and the General Assembly.
- 4.4. The Council serves as an executive group to facilitate the work of the IASSA between the meetings of the General Assembly, and to take appropriate actions in agreement with the policies and decisions of the General Assembly. The Council is responsible for recommending a dues schedule. At the meetings of the General Assembly, the Council presents a report of actions taken and recommendations for further activities.
- 4.5. The Chair of the Council serves as a representative of the IASSA in dealing with other bodies. In the event of the Chair being unable to serve in the duties of the office, the Vice-Chair shall serve in

this capacity.

- 4.6. The Secretary and Treasurer are under the general direction of the Chair and the Council and are responsible for conducting the regular business of the IASSA and for keeping its general records, including minutes of meetings of the Council and the General Assembly and the financial reports and the budgets for approval by the General Assembly.
- 4.7. Decisions by the Council are by a simple majority of affirmative or negative votes of those present and taking part in the vote. In the event of tie votes, the Chair has a deciding vote. By-laws of the IASSA can only be amended with the approval of two-thirds majority of the regular membership. These voting procedure will be accomplished by written ballots.

## 5. The General Assembly

- 5.1. The General Assembly meets in connection with the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences organized at three-year intervals by IASSA. The Assembly consists of all regular members of the IASSA attending the meeting. Each regular member of the Assembly has one vote. All decisions are by simple majority.
- 5.2. The General Assembly approves the Council's reports of the activities and the Treasurer's financial statement and budget recommendations, and considers other matters.
- 5.3. The General Assembly elects among its members five (5) members of the Council and two (2) auditors for annual checking of the accounts.

## 6. The Secretariat

The Secretariat of the IASSA is located in the Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi (Finland).

### Book Announcements

Keskitalo Alf-Isak, *Research as an Inter-Ethnic Relation*. (Arctic Centre Reports 11/DIEDUT 7/1994). Rovaniemi, Arctic Centre 1994. 31 pp. ISBN 951-634-410-0. FIM 40:-. Order: Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, P. O. Box 122, FIN-96101 Rovaniemi, Finland. Fax: +358-60-324 777.



## CONFERENCES

### DYNAMIQUE DE LA LANGUE ET DE LA CULTURE INUIT approche pluridisciplinaire

JOURNEES D'ETUDE DU GROUPE INUIT  
13-14 janvier 1995

More information:

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Groupe Inuit

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *Institutions*

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

### *Membership News*

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

### *Book Reviews*

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

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

## IASSA Information

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

Membership in IASSA is open to anyone interested in arctic social sciences. Membership fees for two years USD 35 or FIM 175, and for three years USD 50 or FIM 250. Membership is by calendar year. We appreciate payments by bank transfer or cash, as they reduce our handling costs. Membership in IASSA is required to participate in all meetings, and further mailings will only be sent to paid members. Special rates are available for members residing in countries without convertible currencies. Inquiries and payment should be directed to the IASSA Secretariat.



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### *IASSA Newsletter*

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