



Polar Libraries

BULLETIN

ISSN 0048.0789

Issue No. 37

Winter 1990

13th POLAR LIBRARIES COLLOQUY

MAN'S FUTURE IN ARCTIC AREAS

JUNE 10-14
ROVANIEMI
FINLAND

THE 13TH POLAR LIBRARIES COLLOQUY is scheduled for June 10-14 in Rovaniemi, Finland at Rovaniemi City Hall. The theme of the colloquy is "Man's Future in Arctic Areas."

June 10 Sunday

- Registration at the hotel; Opening of the Colloquy; Get-acquainted evening

June 11 Monday

Session

- Problems of arctic communications

Excursion

- Visit to northern artist Reidar Särestöniemi's gallery in wilderness

June 12 Tuesday

Sessions

- Procurement and storage of arctic and antarctic knowledge
- Collection of polar literature on CD-ROM
- Research and research institutes of the arctic; Small arctic research units
- Evening banquet in the city hall

June 13 Wednesday

Excursions

- Tour of Finnish Lapland (nature park, museum, Geophysical Observatory)

June 14 Thursday

Sessions

- The future and central problems of arctic information management
- Science and information policy in arctic countries
- Administrative meeting: Future activities of the Colloquy
- Closing of the Colloquy

Extra Program

- An excursion to the city of Oulu Friday, June 15, by bus to visit Oulu University Main Library and Oulu Technology Center. The university is an important center for arctic biological research.
- We can arrange a trip to Murmansk, Kola Peninsula, U.S.S.R. by bus or plane.

INQUIRIES:

Arctic Centre, University of Lapland
Liisa Kurppa or Raija Kivilahti
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Rovaniemi Public Library
Lapland Regional Library
Kaarina Luodelahti
Hallituskatu 9
96100 Rovaniemi, Finland
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U.S. Polar Bibliographic Information Network to produce "PolarPAC" CD-ROM

Plans for a U.S. Polar Bibliographic Information Network (USPBIN) will be implemented by Paul McCarthy, director of the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks and Martha Andrews, librarian at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) at the University of Colorado, Boulder. The work of the co-principal investigators is being funded by the National Science Foundation under the mandate of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984.

The Act was adopted to ensure the development of an Arctic information system and to provide access to this information by libraries and researchers in a wide variety of settings, from sophisticated libraries to relatively isolated research stations.

The USPBIN will make Alaskan and Arctic information readily available and then assist libraries to coordinate the accessioning and dissemination of currently produced information ranging from trade and scientific publications to report literature.

The networking of polar bibliographic information resources will, in its initial stages, rely on the sharing of these resources via two files to be produced on CD-ROM using the Western Library Network (WLN) as the host for the database. WLN already holds the bibliographic records from the Alaskan institutions, and will serve as a host for data contributed as part of the project by other institutions.

The first part of the file on the CD-ROM, which will be called PolarPAC, will incorporate data for monographic records from libraries in Alaska at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, University of Alaska-Anchorage, Alaska State Library, Alaska Resource Library, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Field Operations of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior Minerals Management Service Libraries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Public Inquiries Library at the U.S. Geological Survey.

The holdings of the INSTAAR Library

at the University of Colorado, Boulder, and the Polar holdings of the Dartmouth College Library will also be loaded in the initial effort.

Subsequently, additional holdings from the Arctic Environmental Information Data Center Library at the University of Alaska-Anchorage, the Goldthwait Polar Library at the Byrd Polar Research Center at The Ohio State University and The World Data Center for Glaciology, Snow and Ice at the University of Colorado, Boulder will be checked and added to the bibliographic data base.

The second part of the file on the CD-ROM will be a union list of polar libraries serials holdings. In the initial stages of the project, serial lists from various Canadian libraries (such as The Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Calgary) and other libraries such as Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, England will be entered into the database. Serials holdings from other libraries will be added later. Over 90 libraries throughout the world have been requested to contribute to this file.

PolarPAC is scheduled for production in May, 1990 and will be introduced at the 13th Polar (Northern) Libraries Colloquy.

Publication via CD-ROM of these bibliographic records, when viewed in conjunction with the already published Arctic and Antarctic Regions CD-ROM, will make it possible to view the totality of electronically accessible polar biblio-

graphic information.

The next steps in the project will be 1) to determine areas (subject and/or geographic) of overlapping coverage and 2) to determine areas (subject and/or geographic) lacking bibliographic coverage. Accessibility to polar information will then be enhanced through cooperative and distributed responsibility for bibliographic database development. In this stage, serious attention will be given to avoiding duplication, as well as to identity and accession materials not currently in library collections.

Institutional cooperation will be negotiated in order to make certain duplication of effort is avoided and that polar materials which are indexed now are not indexed again in the future.

U.S. Polar Bibliographic Information Working Group to meet in Anchorage, Alaska March, 1990

This group will discuss future networking challenges to be met after the PolarPAC CD-ROM is available.

Currently a bulletin board entitled Polar.Lit is available on OMNET.

Additional information can be obtained from the project's co-principal investigators:

Paul McCarthy:

BITNET = FFFHM@Alaska
OMNET = UAF.LIBRARY/OMNET
FAX = (907) 474-6841

Martha Andrews:

BITNET = ANDREWS_JT
@CUBLDR.COLORADO.EDU
OMNET = INSTAAR.LIBRARY
FAX = (303) 492-6388

Polar Libraries Bulletin Issue 37, Winter 1990

Formerly entitled *Northern Libraries Bulletin*, this is the first issue of the *Bulletin* which reflects the name change of the Northern Libraries Colloquy to Polar Libraries Colloquy which was approved at the June 1988 biennial meeting.

Issue editors: Nancy Lesh and Kay Shelton

Published and distributed by the Alaska State Library, P.O. Box G, Juneau, Alaska, 99811-0571, U.S.A.

We apologize for the two-year gap in the publication of the *Bulletin*. We are now back on track. Deadlines for our next two issues are June 30, 1990 and December 30, 1990.

Please send news items to: Polar Libraries Bulletin, c/o Kathryn H. (Kay) Shelton, Alaska State Library, P.O. Box G, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0571, U.S.A.

Telephone: 907-465-2926 *FAX:* 907-465-2665

VTLS chosen for Finnish Academic Libraries

VTLS (Virginia Tech Library System) has been selected for the integrated library system of Finnish Academic libraries. The objective of the library automation project is 1) to instill an integrated library system locally for each university to take care of the local library routine; 2) to establish a central system to provide services to local systems; and 3) to use data communication networks and software to link together the local systems and the central system. There are 20 universities in Finland and within these about 300 more or less independent faculty or branch libraries.

The first installation took place in December of 1988 in the northernmost university in Finland, Lapland University in Rovaniemi. The data base of the library includes the ability to search northern literature (mainly Lappish) by its own code system. The entire project will take approximately 5 years.

Thuronyi Bluff in Antarctica named for Cold Regions bibliographer

A geographic feature in Antarctica recently has been named for Geza Thuronyi, head of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project in the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress. Now named Thuronyi Bluff, the feature looms from glacial ice at the head of Mill Inlet between Gould Glacier and Balch Glacier on the east side of the distinctive Antarctic Peninsula.

New Antarctic names, which are chosen in accordance with formal policy and standard criteria, recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to Antarctic exploration and research. Thuronyi Bluff was approved by the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, in agreement with the British Antarctic Place-Names Committee.

Geologically, a bluff is defined as "a high steep bank, as by a river or the sea or beside a ravine or plain." The bluff

named for Dr. Thuronyi first appeared in aerial photographs taken on December 22, 1947, during the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition. It is located at 66° 48' south latitude and 64° 45' west longitude at the head of Mill Inlet.

This permanent, internationally ratified honor recognizes Dr. Thuronyi's accomplishments since he joined the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress as head of the Cold Regions Bibliography Project in 1967. Fluent in five languages—Hungarian, Russian, French, German and English—Dr. Thuronyi oversees the preparation of the Bibliography of Cold Regions Science and Technology, which has been produced for the U.S. Army since 1951.

Dr. Thuronyi also is editor of the *Antarctic Bibliography*, sponsored by the National Science Foundation since 1962, which provides continuous coverage of literature, published around the world, pertaining to the Antarctic.

Bibliographic records for both projects are entered into a computerized database by a staff of seven. The database currently contains approximately 140,000 records and is available for commercial online access.

Born in 1919, Dr. Thuronyi is a graduate of Pázmány University in Budapest, Hungary. He came to the United States in 1950 and worked for 16 years for the American Meteorological Society, helping to produce Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts.

Although the Antarctic feature has been named for Dr. Thuronyi, he has never visited either "his" bluff or the continent itself. "But I have seen so many photographs, films, and videos of Antarctic that I feel as though I have been there," he said.

Reprinted from the LC Information Bulletin, Vol. 47, No. 22, May 30, 1988 (Bruce Tapper, ed.), available from the Info Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Researchers and educators meet in Fairbanks to inaugurate U.S. National Arctic Research Consortium

The Arctic Research Consortium of the United States (ARCUS), a new organization of universities and nonprofit organizations created to strengthen and advance arctic research, was inaugurated at a meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska on October 9, 1988.

Representatives of 31 universities and other institutions with direct interests in arctic research and education attended the meeting. Members hope to improve the exchange of information and ideas with federal, state and regional agencies that support arctic research.

The consortium was formed to provide agencies and policy makers with specific information about arctic problems, to improve educational opportunities in arctic science and to develop cooperative research partnerships. The new consor-

tium is expected to help further the understanding of the arctic as a unique area for research, including global change studies.

Luis Proenza, vice chancellor of research at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, has been named the consortium's president. Donald (Chris) Shepherd will serve as executive director.

In September, 1989, Proenza met with Marianne Stenback, president of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS) to discuss possible cooperative projects between ACUNS and ARCUS in the future.

For further information, contact: Chris Shepard, ARCUS Executive Director, INSTAAR, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0450 (Telephone 303-492-8830).

Transitions

Valerie Galpin, who succeeded **Harry King** as librarian in 1984, resigned her post of June 1988. Valerie was responsible for the operation of SPRILIB, a computerized database of polar bibliographic references. Her successor, **Mrs. Clocksin**, took office in 1989. **Harry King**, former SPRI librarian, helped during the transition... The Ohio State University Board of Trustees appointed a federal geophysicist, **Kenneth C. Jezek**, as director of the Byrd Polar Research Center at Ohio State University effective December 1, 1989. He was a geophysicist with the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, N.H., and a research assistant professor at the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth College. **Dr. David Elliot** was director for the past number of years... **Juli Braund-Allen**, joined the Information Services section of the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska Anchorage in March, 1989... **Barbara Sokolov**, acting director of AEIDC resigned in December, 1989. She is presently serving as an assistant to Vice Chancellor and Provost Beverly Beeton at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and continues her active participation in Alaska and polar library developments... Personnel changes at the University of Alaska Fairbanks include the appointment of **Paul McCarthy** to director of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library; **David Hales** has been appointed to Paul's former position as head of the Alaska and Polar Regions Department; **Sharon West** is now heading the Reference and Instructional Services Program; **Bob Anderl** is head of Information Access Services... **Alan Cooke**, most recently director of the Hochelaga Research Institute, died July 11, 1989 in Montreal. He was joint author of *The Exploration of Northern Canada, 500 to 1920, A Chronology*, a former editor of *Polar Record*, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, and consultant, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University.

Arctic Centre to be built in Rovaniemi, Finland

As part of the celebration of her 75 years of Independence, Finland will build an Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi, capital of Finnish Lapland. The centre is projected to be opened by late 1992. It will be situated on the bank of River Kemijoki-Ounasjoki just a few kilometres south of the Arctic Circle.

The Arktikum Building, which will rise on a riverbank quite in the heart of Rovaniemi City, will house the Arctic Centre and the Provincial Museum of Lapland.

The Arctic Centre will be an autono-

mous institute belonging administratively to the University of Lapland. It will be responsible for exhibitions, data bank and research coordination activities related to the arctic and adjoining northern areas.

For further information, contact:

Acting Director, Professor Kyösti Urponen of Executive Secretary Juhan Lillberg, University of Lapland, Vaihdekatu 2, 96100 Rovaniemi (Telephone 358-(9)60-3241; fax 358-(9)60-324270).

U.S. Library of Congress and Bowdoin College to preserve rare films of the eastern arctic

The Library of Congress and Bowdoin College have announced a cooperative agreement to preserve a rare and historically significant film collection depicting early 20th-century exploration of the eastern arctic.

Some of the world's foremost arctic explorers appear in the historic footage, along with scenes of northern wildlife and wooden ships sailing through icy waters.

The films, which were shot on the arctic voyages of the renowned Canadian explorer Robert Bartlett from 1926 to 1946, are part of an extensive collection of artifacts, films and documents housed at the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum and Arctic Studies Center at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

The films were donated to Bowdoin in 1978 by David C. Nutt of Etna, N.H. As a young man, Mr. Nutt sailed on Bartlett's schooner, the *Effie M. Morrissey*, and befriended Reginald Wilcox, one of the cameramen whose films are part of the collection.

The films provide a visual record of the native peoples of Labrador, Baffin and Ellesmere Islands, and Greenland. They

feature Inuit traveling by dog sled and hunting from skin kayaks, villagers making and repairing implements, and communities gathering for festivities.

Under the terms of the agreement, announced on July 20 by Robert Saudek, chief of the Library of Congress' Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and Susan A. Kaplan, director of the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum, the Bartlett films will be transferred from deteriorating 35-millimeter nitrate stock to stable safety film by the Library of Congress' Motion Picture Preservation Laboratory.

As part of the joint agreement, Ms. Kaplan and the museum's curator, Gerald F. Bigelow, will help catalog the Library of Congress' collection of films made by Donald B. MacMillan, a leading American arctic explorer and one of Bartlett's contemporaries. These films complement the museum's own MacMillan film collection.

When the film transfer and cataloging projects are completed, the Library of Congress and Bowdoin holdings will constitute one of the world's largest collections of early motion pictures documenting the people and environments of the eastern arctic.

The Northern Libraries Colloquy: A Brief History

by G. A. (Nita) Cooke

Editor's Note: The change of the organization's name to Polar Libraries Colloquy reflects an evolution to a broader based constituency. It is always good to know one's past while planning for the future. The editor therefore asked Nita Cooke, former librarian of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, Edmonton, Alberta, to write a history of the Northern Libraries Colloquy.

The idea for the Northern Libraries Colloquy (NLC) originated nearly twenty years ago from Garth Graham and Nora Corley Murchison.

At that time, Garth was providing library services to the Yukon, and Nora was providing library services to researchers and others interested in northern regions from the Arctic Institute of North America (AINA) library which was then located in Montreal.

They thought it would be a good idea for librarians whose libraries were oriented toward northern regions to get together and exchange ideas and information about each others' collections and needs.

The idea was expanded into a definite plan by the AINA Library Working Group, headed by Dr. Ian Jackson who approached the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies (BINS) to cosponsor the colloquy. At the same time, Garth Graham was in Edmonton and visited Professor J.J. Bond, then director of BINS, who agreed the meeting would be beneficial and offered the Institute as the conference site. Edmonton was also chosen as the first meeting place because a major library conference (CLA) was to be held in Vancouver that year. Thus the dates were set so that participants could easily continue on if they wished.

As newly appointed librarian at BINS, I was lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time and so, by good fortune, become one of the founders

of the NLC.

From the outset it was agreed that these meetings would be invitational and limited to those librarians whose collections were either physically in the circumpolar north or whose libraries served as a major source for researchers and others interested in the north. The idea was that numbers should be limited so as to allow the greatest possible

viable, and twenty-three librarians (16 from Canada, 3 from Alaska, 3 from the Lower 48, and 1 from England) attended. Notable among the attendees were Marie Tremaine, founder of the Arctic Bibliography, Harry King from the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), and Willie Makiuk, an Inuk who was in charge of the library at Canadian Armed Forces Northern Region Headquarters in Yellowknife.

As the two days of sessions were very fruitful, it was decided to continue the meetings annually and to begin a newsletter. Phyllis Nottingham (now DeMuth), then with the Alaska State Library in Juneau, volunteered to be responsible for

The question is often asked, "Why colloquy instead of conference or some other term?" The first planning committee spent quite some time in deciding on colloquy and consulted dictionaries for a term which would embody the reason for the meetings. Colloquy, defined by the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary as "a talking together; a dialogue; converse," fitted best.

informal exchange between participants.

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This first Colloquy was exploratory—was it a good idea? would these librarians have anything in common to discuss?—and was planned by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R.S. Jamieson, the Assistant Director of BINS. Invitations were sent to representative librarians enclosing a questionnaire to be completed regarding their library's resources. These completed questionnaires formed the basis for the Northern Libraries Directory, the first edition of which was later compiled by Nora Corley Murchison.

Responses indicated that the idea was

the newsletter (Northern Libraries Bulletin) and remained editor and coordinator until 1987 when she retired.

The second meeting was held the following June at the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) facility in Hanover, New Hampshire. The date was chosen to allow participants the opportunity to continue on to the SLA conference which was held in Boston that year.

This time there were 37 participants, but again the only non-North American was Harry King from SPRI. However, the third meeting (June, 1973) saw much more European involvement as it was held at SPRI in Cambridge, England. In all there were 49 delegates, 16 from Canada, 3 from Denmark, 3 from Finland, 3 from France, 1 from the German Federal Republic, 12 from Great Britain, 1 from Norway, and 10 from the U.S.A., including 4 from Alaska. Thus the venues began to alternate between North America and Europe and the need to combine with another major conference was no longer necessary.

The fourth meeting (1974) was held at AINA in Montreal, Canada and the fifth (1975) in Rovaniemi, Finland, where, for the first time the meeting was actually in the region of mutual interest.

At the sixth meeting (1976) in Fairbanks, Alaska, it was decided that meeting every year was too frequent and everyone agreed that meeting every second year would be better in order to allow volunteers time to carry out a promised project, e.g., the compilation of the directory. Thus the seventh meeting, in Paris, was held in 1978.

At the eighth meeting in 1980, an experiment was made of having the meeting

in two venues, the first part in Edmonton, Canada, addressing the southerners need for northern information and the second part in Whitehorse addressing the northerners' information needs. Logisti-

held with the 13th planned for a return visit to Rovaniemi in 1990.

At the second meeting, visits were arranged to other collections and now a tour either within the colloquy or post-

Although there has been much urging from some, the group has never been formalized, because its international but unstructured nature seemed to be a major strength.

cally, this proved to be somewhat of a nightmare and the idea has not been repeated by subsequent organizers.

Up to now, 12 colloquia have been

colloquy is part of the program. At the sixth a logo was designed and informally adopted.

From the outset, there has tended to be a dichotomy between those whose libraries are physically in the north giving library service on the spot and those libraries physically in the more southerly latitude but whose collections are oriented to the north. The "southern" libraries tend to be exclusively research-oriented, whereas those in the north are of all types. And then there was always Harry King urging us to "think polar," since many collection also have material on Antarctica!

Although there has been much urging from some, the group has never been formalized, because its international but unstructured nature seemed to be a major strength.

However, certain activities now form what some might view as a "hidden agenda." For instance, each host is entirely responsible for the planning and content of the meeting and publication of any proceedings. It is expected that the local, and to some extent, national resources will be highlighted.

The colloquia have been a major source of opportunities for each of us to expand our horizons, to make many friends and to get to know the resources around the circumpolar world. Many cooperative projects have resulted and no doubt many more will come.

Whether the group becomes "formal" or not, I am sure the spirit of informality will pervade and much will be accomplished by each one contributing his/her part.

~ COLLOQUIES ~

- 1st Edmonton, Canada, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, June 16-17, 1971. No proceedings were published. Notes taken at the sessions were mimeographed and circulated to participants only.
- 2nd Hanover, New Hampshire, CRREL, May 31-June 2, 1972.
- 3rd Cambridge, England, Scott Polar Research Institute, June 25-29, 1973.
- 4th Montreal, Canada, Arctic Institute of North America, June 3-6, 1974
- 5th Rovaniemi, Finland, Rovaniemi Library, May 26-30, 1975.
- 6th Fairbanks, Alaska, University of Alaska, July 11-15, 1976 (no proceedings)
- 7th Paris, France, Centre d'Etudes Arctiques, September 19-23, 1978.
- 8th Edmonton, Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, June 1-3, and Whitehorse, YT, Canada, Department of Information Resources, Yukon Territorial Government, June 4-6, 1980.
- 9th Tromsø, Norway, University of Tromsø, June 1-6, 1982.
- 10th St. John's, Newfoundland, Centre for Cold Oceans Resource Engineering, August 12-16, 1984.
- 11th Luleå, Sweden, Luleå University, June 9-12, 1986.
- 12th Boulder, Colorado, Institute for Arctic and Alpine Research and World Data Centre for Glaciology, June 5-9, 1988.
- 13th Rovaniemi, Finland, Rovaniemi City Hall, June 10-14, 1990.

Danish Polar Center established to continue polar research tradition

The object of the Danish Polar Center, established as an institution under the Ministry of Education and Research on January 1, 1989, is to support and co-ordinate arctic and antarctic exploration in Denmark and Greenland, and to inform on events in the international polar world. The Danish Polar Center represents Danish interests in international committees which coordinate and plan arctic and antarctic research.

Arctic exploration has been a Danish tradition for many years. The Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland began its activities in 1878 and is probably the oldest institution of its kind in the world. This has given Denmark a strong position in the field of polar research. The mission of the Danish Polar Center is to help ensure that this position is preserved.

The Danish Polar Center functions as secretariat for the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland (KVUG) which is set up by the Ministry of Education and Research. The commission is a consultative body in questions related to scientific research in Greenland and it is able to lend financial

support to research projects.

The Danish Polar Center will collect data on expeditions, research projects and institutions, meetings and conferences of interest to the world of polar researchers. These data will be available to the public through the joint databases of the Danish research libraries, and they will be the nucleus of the internal information system of the Danish Polar Center.

Scientific and sporting expeditions in Greenland must be approved by the Danish Polar Center. The Danish Polar Center lays down requirements for safety equipment and insurance amounts, and arranges for contacts to be made with those of the Greenland institutions which are also to approve the projects. Expeditions to the National Park in North and East Greenland, for instance, to be approved by the Greenland Home Rule Government upon recommendation of the National Park Board. The Danish Polar Center is also able to advise on solutions to practical and logistical problems.

The Danish Polar Center is to build up a library collection which can provide answers to most questions about the arctic and antarctic.

The Danish Polar Center publishes the Commission's scientific series "Meddelelser om Grønland" which for the last 110 years has published results from all fields of research in Greenland as well as other periodicals on Greenland.

Research to document traditional Inupiat healing

David A. Hales, head of Rasmuson Library's Alaska and Polar Regions Department, received a grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum to translate and transcribe interviews with Andrew Skin, an Inupiat tribal doctor.

In addition to information about traditional medicines and healing techniques, Mr. Skin discusses his grandparents who were shamans before conversion to Christianity.

Churchill Northern Studies Center establishes Northern Research Fund

The Churchill Northern Studies Centre (CNSC) has established the "Northern Research Fund" (NRF) to assist researchers wishing to work in the Churchill area. Further information can be obtained from Dennis Macknak, Executive Director, Churchill Northern Studies Centre, 1800-155 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 3H8 Canada

Librarian encourages e-mail communications

Eiríkur T. Einarsson, librarian of the Marine Research Institute in Reykjavik, Iceland, writes: "Most of you who attended the 12th Northern Libraries Colloquy in Boulder last summer should have received promotion material from the electronic mail service OMNET. (If there was more than one person from the same university or institute, only one would have received these materials.)

"If you are interested in using this system, please send the application form to OMNET and they will set up your mailbox. You will have the possibility of sending and receiving telex messages through your mailbox and telefax messages. In the future, you should even be able to receive the fax in your mailbox.

"Those of you who are using either e-mail systems, such as ENVOY-100, USENET, BITNET or ARPANET are able to send messages into OMNET, but you miss the bulletin boards, which are for general information. Bulletin boards often keep vital information and are well worth reading.

"OMNET has a special bulletin board, called POLAR, which is for polar information and scientists working in this field."

Einarsson's e-mail addresses:
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Collections & Acquisitions

Wilkins Papers

The Byrd Polar Research Center at Goldthwait Polar Library, The Ohio State University, has acquired the personal papers and memorabilia of Sir Hubert Wilkins from Winston and Marley Stevens Ross. Winston Ross was Wilkins' personal secretary. The papers were left to the Rosses when Sir Wilkins' wife died in 1975. The collection contains correspondence with polar explorers, photographs and movies made by Wilkins during his expeditions, medals, books and clothing.

Images of the Canadian Arctic

Two recent photographic acquisitions have expanded the Hudson's Bay Company Archives visual documentation of the Canadian Arctic in the 1920s. Hugh Conn (1880-1963) and Richard Bonnycastle (1903-1968) spent most of the period June 1927 to March 1929 travelling by train, steamer, dogsled and foot through the Mackenzie River and Western Arctic Districts. Conn was General Inspector for the Company from 1925 and he was joined by Bonnycastle in 1927. In 1929, on their return to Winnipeg, Bonnycastle became District Manager of the Western Arctic and continued in this capacity until 1936. Together, their service spans a decade of active northern development.

Early in 1988 the widow of R.H.G. Bonnycastle donated her husband's photographs. Of these, almost 300 were taken in the Western Arctic, 1927 to 1936, and provide a picture of the Company's employees, posts, ships and activities across a huge and isolated region.

Another hundred photographs and negatives record Conn's earlier trips to the North, with a particularly fascinating series of Inuit portraits at Tree River in 1926, all identified by name. Conn's collection also includes documentation of his activities with the Hudson's Bay Company at Elk Lake, N. Ontario (1911-

1912); Cochrane, N. Ontario (1912-1915); The Pas, Manitoba (1915-1920); and other Company districts such as Saskatchewan, James Bay, Lake Superior, and Nelson River, all visited before his retirement in 1934.

A collection of this magnitude will require considerable work to sort and make it available to the public. Eventually this collection will join the Bonnycastle images as a rich source of documentation on the changing north, from dogsled to airplane.

Guide to Winter and Pond Alaskan Collection

The Historical Library section of the Alaska State Library has published a printed index to the *Winter and Pond Photographic Collection*, one of the premier collections of early Southeast Alaskan photographs. Lloyd Winter and Percy Pond operated their photography studio for over fifty years. They witnessed the changes occurring in Southeast from before the 1898 Klondike gold rush until World War II.

The 350 images of Tlingits are evidence of the photographers' admiration and respect for the rich heritage of the Alaska Native people and reveal an intimate view of Tlingit customs and social conditions.

The Alaska State Legislature provided a grant for the production of this 200 page descriptive guide and index, and for printing and preservation of the original glass plate negatives. Of the 3,000 Winter and Pond images that have survived and are described in this guide, 350 are of Tlingit Indians, 1,200 of mining scenes, 655 of the Juneau area, 215 of ships, 300 of glaciers, 275 of Alaskan individuals, and 100 of the Klondike gold rush.

The National Endowment for the Humanities funded a museum traveling exhibit of the Alaska native portion of the collection. The publication, *Images from the Inside Passage* by Victoria Wyatt (University of Washington Press, 1989) is a companion to this exhibit. Copies of both publications are available free to library members of the Colloquy. Write Kay Shelton, Alaska State Library, P.O. Box G, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0571.

Hudson's Bay Company Archives Interlibrary Loan Microfilm Program

In January 1989, the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, announced the addition of 913 reels of microfilm to its interlibrary loan program. The total number of reels available is now over 3,000.

Additions to the program include all the London Head Office records; the remaining post-1870 Post Records except for the Post Inward Correspondence; the Post Accounting Records, and the Post Miscellaneous Records (which have not yet been microfilmed); the pre-1870 Ship's Logs and Shipping Records; and the London Head Office Inward and Outward Correspondence, 1922-c.1955.

The finding aid for the interlibrary loan program produced on two reels of microfilm has been revised to include the new additions. Libraries, archives and universities can order a copy of the finding aid by sending a purchase order (no remittance) request to the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. The cost of finding aid is approximately \$30.00 CDN.

A brief listing is available upon request to The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 2nd Floor, 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1T5; telephone (204) 945-4949.

Two new arctic periodicals

The U.S. National Science Foundation supports two recent periodical publications: *Arctic Research of the United States* on behalf of the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee and in cooperation with the Arctic Research Committee. Publishing two issues a year, the journal emphasizes summary and survey articles on U.S. government-sponsored or -funded research.

NSF's Division of Polar Programs produces brief bulletins by Peter E. Wilkniss, division director, which update various Arctic and Antarctic activities.

For further information on these publications, contact: Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. Telephone: (202) 357-7817.

Publications

An article entitled "Native Language Dictionaries and Grammars of Alaska, Northern Canada and Greenland" by Mark C. Goniwiecha and David A. Hales of the Rasmuson Library faculty was published in *Reference Services Review*, Vol. 16, No. 1-2, 1988, p. 121-134.

A guide to the Etolin Collection held at the National Museum of Finland has been published. Etolin was a Russian-American Company general manager who left Alaska in 1845. The collection has never been exhibited, and only partially photographed. It is strong in Aleut, Chugach and Tanaina material, particularly clothing. The Helsinki installation includes Kamchatkan, Siberian and Alaskan material. **Alaska: Venajan Amerikka, Russian America** (Helsinki: Museovirasto, National Board of Antiquities, 1988. ISBN 951-9075-22-4) is in Finnish and English and has 40 pages with color illustrations. A larger illustrated catalog will accompany the Alaskan section when it travels to the United States after 1990. It will show in Los Angeles, Denver, and Anchorage.

National Information Service Corporation (NISC) announced the availability of its second earth sciences database, **Arctic and Antarctic Regions**, on compact disc. The Arctic and Antarctic Regions (AAR) database contains over 147,000 citations compiled by the Science and Technology Division of the U.S. Library of Congress. All forty years of this database are indexed on one CD-ROM. The database includes abstracts of articles from thousands of different journals, monographs, reports, case studies and more. The database covers aspects of the life, physical and social sciences; and related engineering, biology, ozone, navigation, legal, conservation, military use and management of the polar caps and surrounding areas.

Further information is available from UMCP, Technology Advancement Program, Engineering Research Center, 355 Paint Branch Drive, College Park, Maryland 20742, U.S.A.

The annual reports of the thirteen Alaska Native Corporations, complete through 1987 are now available on microfiche. This is the first time these reports have been made available to the public either complete for any single corporation or from a single source.

The collection was compiled as part of the Alaskan collection development effort of the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska Anchorage, and was a year-long project involving the cooperation of librarians, some of the Native corporations themselves, and individuals.

The reports may be purchased individually by corporation or as a single set containing thirteen corporations. They will be updated annually as future reports become available. Charges are:

<i>Single corporation,</i>	
<i>in binder</i>	\$ 35.00 each
<i>13 corporations, in binder</i>	\$300.00 set

Orders and inquiries should be addressed to Information Services, Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska Anchorage, 707 A Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Telephone (907) 257-2733.

Circumpolar Health 87, the proceedings book of the 7th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Umeå, Sweden, June 8-12, 1987, has been published and can be ordered from the secretariat of Nordic Council for Arctic Medical Research, Aapistie 3, SF-90220 Oulu, Finland. The price is 500 SEK plus mailing cost.

The International Symposium, **L'avenir du Nord québécois/The Future of Northern Quebec**, 277 pages edited by Louis-Emond Hamelin and Micheline Potvin, was published in 1989 by Québec, PUQ.

Another recent publication authored by Hamelin, of the Université Laval in Québec, is **The Canadian North and Its Conceptual Referents** (Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa, 1988, 46 p.) This volume of the Canadian Studies Series is also available in French.

Volume IV, Russian Exploration in Southwest Alaska: The Travel Journals of Petr Korsakovskiy (1818) and Ivan Ya. Vasilev (1829) is the most recent publication in the Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series edited by Marvin Falk, curator of rare books for the Alaska and Polar Regions Department, Elmer Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Korsakovskiy and Vasilev searched for exploration and trade routes in southwestern Alaska by order of the governor of the Russian American Company.

Their journals, which provide insights to Native life, trade and culture of the era, were translated by David H. Kraus of the Slavic and East European Division of the U.S. Library of Congress.

They were edited by James W. VanStone, curator of North American Archaeology and Ethnology at the Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. (ISBN 0-912006-27-7, 120 pages, 6x9, maps, \$15.00).

The Alaska Regional Chapter of the American College of Sports Medicine has published **The Iditarod Arctic Sports Medicine/Human Performance Guide** ("The Official Guide of the Iditarod").

To order, send \$14.00 plus \$3.00 shipping to the publishers at P.O. Box 392, 6311 De Barr Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99504-1799 U.S.A.

Twenty years after its inception, a project to produce regional 1:500 000 geological maps of Greenland has reached the half-way stage. These maps supplement the detailed 1:100 000 geological map series.

In the companion series of Quaternary maps at 1:500 000, four sheets have so far been published and others are in the planning stage. A new map series, Aeromagnetic anomaly maps at scales of 1:500 000 and 1:100 000, now covers parts of West and East Greenland.

Quotations are available from The Geological Survey of Greenland, Øster Voldgade 10, DK-1350, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

March 8-10, 1990. 19th Arctic Workshop; hosted by the *Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research*, University of Colorado. *Further information:* Dr. John Andrews, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Campus Box 450, Boulder, CO 80309-0450, U.S.A.

April 26-29, 1990. ACUNS Annual Conference; Yukon College, Whitehorse, Yukon. *Further information:* Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, 130 Albert Street, Suite 1915, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G4, Telephone 613-238-3525.

May 1-2, 1990. First Circumpolar Symposium on Remote Sensing of Arctic Environments; Explorer Hotel, Yellowknife, NWT. Sponsored by the Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories and Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Energy, Mines and Resources. *Further information:* NWT Centre for Remote Sensing, Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the NWT, P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9. Telephone: 403-920-3329. Fax: 403-873-0221. Telex: 034-45528/31.

Calendar

gress on Circumpolar Health, Whitehorse, Yukon. Topic is "Community Health: Problems and Solutions in the North." *Further information:* 8th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, 801-750 Jervis Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 2A9. Telex: 04-352848 VCR.

June 10-14, 1990. 13th Polar Libraries Colloquy, "Man's Future in Arctic Areas"; Rovaniemi Finland.

June 11-15, 1990. International Conference on the Role of the Polar Regions in Global Change; University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Co-sponsored by the Arctic Research Consortium of the U.S.; the American Meteorological Society; the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, ICSU; American Geophysical Union; and the Oceanography Society.

Further information: Cindy Wilson, Conference Coordinator, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks, AK 99775-0800, U.S.A. Telephone: 907-474-7954. Fax: 907-474-7290.

August 9-12, 1990. The Nordic Association for Canadian Studies Third Triennial Conference, Oslo, Norway. The theme of the conference is "The Arctic: Canada and the Nordic Countries." *Further information:* Conference Secretariat, Canadian Studies Conference 1990, Lund University, Box 117, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden.

August 19-23, 1990. Seventh Inuit Studies Conference; University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska. The Inuit Studies Conference operates under the auspices of the Association Inuitsi-umtiit Katamajii, Inc. of Canada and this is the first time the meetings will be held in the United States. The conference is hosted by the Department of Anthropology. *Further information:* Lydia Black, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska 99775, U.S.A. Telephone: 907-474-6760 or 474-7288. Fax: (907) 474-7720.

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