

# Northern Notes

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The Agora Courtyard, at the University of Northern British Columbia's (UNBC) Prince George campus, on a autumn evening.

UNBC UNIVERSITY OF  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Welcome from the President

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 Please consider the environment,  
before printing this newsletter

It is an honour to be writing my first column to you as President of IASSA. Thanks to IASSA members for choosing UNBC/Prince George as the next ICASS venue, and for electing me to the Council. I look forward to working with the other two candidates who launched bids to host the next ICASS at their institutions, Chris Southcott and Jessica Shadian. Chris as you know, was elected to the council and will be a key member in helping with ICASS VIII and Jessica has agreed to be IASSA's representative for the EU. We all are deeply grateful to Joan Nyman Larsen for three years of extremely active leadership that have taken IASSA to a new level of prominence among our Arctic colleagues across all disciplines. I am delighted that our newly elected council includes both seasoned members, and new representatives. At the same time, those who have left the council I'm sure will be missed, and I extend heartfelt thanks to Yvon Csonka, Grete Hovelsrud, Lene Kielsen Holm, Alex King, and Anne Sudkamp for their service to our organization. Alex has agreed to join a subcommittee to address the need for revisions to IASSA election procedures.

ICASS-VII turned out to be a truly amazing event, with approximately 450 in attendance, and up to nine parallel sessions. We are already considering dates for ICASS-VIII. University of the Arctic Council meetings will also be held at UNBC in 2014 and we are looking at an overlay between the two events, given the significant overlap in membership of the two groups. By next issue of *Northern Notes* we should have more information for you.

I have been very fortunate in recruiting a new secretary for IASSA, Cher Mazo – below you will find her short introduction. I would also like to announce that we have an intern

on-board, Alik Rajput, a Northern Studies student here at UNBC, who is keen to help out with various tasks. Thanks to all the wonderful service Lára Ólafsdóttir has provided to our organization in the past three years.

This issue's Features include an article on a Social Sciences and Humanities database of IPY 2007-08 publications, a discussion of a new initiative on perceptions and representations of Arctic Sciences, and an article discussing the development of a new ally for the advancement of Arctic Social Sciences.

Having markedly extended its standing in world of Arctic science, IASSA must remain an active and central player in upcoming initiatives that we deem crucial to the advancement of our interests. Discussions are percolating around ICARP-3 and an International Polar Decade. An Arctic Change Assessment is being planned under the aegis of AMAP (several IASSA members, including council member Alona Yefimenko and myself, attended a September scoping workshop), an Arctic Resilience Report has been confirmed as a priority for the Swedish chairmanship of the Arctic Council, and Joan Nyman Larsen is leading the Arctic Human Development Report -2 process, which is now firmly under way. And of course, a number of us will converge in Montreal this coming April for the final IPY meeting. Please send your ideas, concerns, and input to me or any of your council members on these initiatives and other relevant activities.

Best wishes for a productive 2012!

Gail Fondahl  
President, IASSA  
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## Introducing IASSA Council Members (2011 - 2014)

At the IASSA General Assembly held during the Seventh International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VII) in Akureyri, Iceland from June 22 - 26, 2011, a new IASSA Council was elected:

### Gail Fondahl

President  
Vice-President of Research  
University of Northern British Columbia  
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Gail Fondahl is Professor of Geography at the University of Northern British Columbia, and currently Vice-President Research of UNBC as well. Heading to graduate school to study Moscow's urban morphology, Gail soon became more interested in indigenous cultural geography of the Russian North. She examined the effect of the Baykal-Amur (BAM) railway construction on Evenki reindeer husbandry in Transbaykalia for her Ph.D. (U.C. Berkeley), then focused more broadly to indigenous land rights and legal geography in the Russian North.

Gail has also carried out co-managed research on sustainable resource management with Tl'azt'en Nation in northern British Columbia. She has been involved in organizing two International Summer Schools on Indigenous Rights, led by Natalia Novikova of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology. Gail is involved in the Arctic Social Indicators project, and serves as one of the co-leads on the Arctic Human Development Report 2. She has been a member of IASSA since 1992.



### Joan Nymand Larsen

Ex-officio (Outgoing President)  
Senior Scientist  
Stefansson Arctic Institute  
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Joan Nymand Larsen is senior scientist with the Stefansson Arctic Institute, Akureyri, Iceland. She is also with the Social and Economic Development and Polar Law Program, University of Akureyri. She studied macroeconomics at the University of Copenhagen, and received her Ph.D. in economics from the University of Manitoba, Canada, specializing in economic development and natural resource-based economies of the North.

Her background includes many years of researching and publishing on the Arctic economy and quality-of-life in the North. Her research on northern economies and renewable and non-renewable resource extraction include the impact of industrial development and global change processes for Northern regions and local and coastal communities. Current research focuses on the study and assessment of living conditions and quality-of-life across the circumpolar region, and the construction, measurement and testing of Arctic specific social indicators.

She leads three international indicators and quality-of-life projects - Arctic Social Indicators (ASI - I and II) and Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages (AHDR-II). She was Project Manager and co-editor of the first *Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR)* launched in 2004. She is coordinating lead author of the *Polar Regions* chapter, for the 5th assessment report, WG-II, of the IPCC. She is a member of the international steering

Land Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone, and board member on the Arctic Futures Program with the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research. Her editorial work includes, among others, *Springer Encyclopedia of Quality of Life Research* and *The Polar Journal*.



### Alona Yefimenko

Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat Technical Advisor  
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Alona Yefimenko was born and raised in a family of Chukchi and Even reindeer herders in Ayanka, Kamchatka, Russia. From 1988 to 1996, she worked as the Director of the Koryak Ethnography Museum in Palana, Kamchatka. Her experience includes fieldwork and archaeological excavations in the Koryak region of Kamchatka, training and research in Canada (DIAND/Quebec Province) and at the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford University. With the establishment of the Arctic Council in 1996, she joined the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, a support organization for the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Organizations that are permanent participants to the Arctic Council. She has been involved in the CAFF Sacred Sites Project, the Northern Sea Route Assessment and other Arctic Council Projects.

She holds a Master's Degree in Philology from the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia and the Far Eastern State University.





## IASSA Council Members continued

### Andrey Petrov

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Cedar Falls, Iowa, USA

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Andrey N. Petrov has a circumpolar career path: he was born, raised and educated in Russia, received his PhD in Canada (Toronto) and works as Assistant Professor of Geography and Director of the Arctic Social and Environmental Systems Research Lab (ARCSSES) at the University of Northern Iowa, USA. Andrey is working primarily on economic issues in northern communities and policies of regional development in the Arctic. His ongoing projects include the Creative Arctic, an NSF-funded study of creative capital and cultural economies in the circumpolar region, Arctic Social Indicators (ASI - I and II), Arctic Human Development Report II and others. Andrey also leads several international research efforts devoted to human-environment relationships and socio-ecological systems in the Arctic (e.g., Taimyr Reindeer and Environmental Change (TREC) and Arctic Fires Exploratory Study (AFES)). In addition, Andrey is one of the organizers of the polar geography affinity group in the Association of American Geographers. He also serves as the Director of the Program in Research and Outreach in Geography between Russia and the United States (PROGRUS).

\* \* \* \* \*

### Birger Poppel

Head of Project  
Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic  
(Kalaallisut / Greenlandic language:  
Issittumi inuuniarnermut atugassariti-  
taasunik misissuineq Det arkiske  
Levevilkarsprojekt)  
Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland  
Nuuk, Greenland

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Birger Poppel is Research Project Chief of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) at Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland. His research interests include living conditions of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic, the mixed market and harvest, herding-based economies of the Arctic and the economic, social and demographic developments of the Circumpolar North. He is currently Co-Principal Investigator (co-PI) of an ESF BORAS project: Understanding Migration in the Circumpolar North (UMCN); co-team leader in the Arctic Council project: Arctic Social Indicators (ASI); co-PI of Political Economy of Northern Regional Development (PoENoRD); and he participates in the Arctic Council project: The Economy of the North (ECONOR).

He received an MA in Economics from the University of Copenhagen (1978). He was the first head of Statistics Greenland and served as Chief Statistician from 1989-2004. He is chairman of the Greenland IPY Committee and a member of the IPY Data Sub-Committee. He serves on the editorial board of *Social Indicator Research*. He is currently a member of the Board of Governors of Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Chris Southcott

Professor of Sociology  
Lakehead University & Yukon College  
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Raised in Northern Canada, Chris Southcott is a professor of sociology at Lakehead University and an adjunct professor at Yukon College. He has been involved in community-based research in the circumpolar north for over 25 years.

Southcott has led several major national and international research initiatives dealing with the North. He has helped to build various programs for the University of the Arctic having led in the development of its social science courses and served as the Chair of the Mobility program. He is currently Lead of the University of the Arctic's Knowledge and Dialogue programs.

Chris Southcott was the Principal Investigator responsible for the creation of the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada (SERNNNoCa), for which he currently serves as Chair and Research Director. Currently he is the Principal Investigator for an international project popularly known as the ReSDA (Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic). Its mandate is to develop ways to ensure that a larger share of the resource development benefits stay in the region for the people of North with fewer costs to communities

\* \* \* \* \*

## IASSA Council Members continued

### Tatiana Vlasova

Researcher - Institute of Geography  
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Tatiana Vlasova is a leading researcher at the Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences where she received her Ph.D. in social/economic geography. She graduated from Moscow State University, Geographical Department as a physical geographer.

Her experience in the Arctic is based on the field work and participation in several international multidisciplinary projects such as Arctic Climate Impact Assessment where she served as a representative from RAIPON, Local Health and Environmental Reporting from the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North (UNEP Grid-Arendal), IASC Taiga-Tundra Interface Project, Arctic Social Indicators (ASI), etc. She is currently a member of the International Geographical Union Cold Regions Environment (CRE) Commission steering board.

During the IPY 2007-2008 she served as a member of the IPY Committee of Russia and the Sub-Committee on Observations under the WMO-ICSU IPY Joint Committee. She is the leader of the IPY National Russian project devoted to the construction of a network of observation sites in the Russian North, called the Integrated Arctic Socially-oriented Observation System (IASOS). IASOS is included in the multidisciplinary IPY PPS Arctic cluster, and is also endorsed by the Arctic Council SDWG as a parallel component to the ASI project - a follow-up of AHDR.

Her current research interests include socially-oriented observations and assessments of human-nature system

resilience to changes, adaptive capacities of Arctic residents, climate changes impacts on quality of life conditions of indigenous and other local people, involving traditional and local knowledge. She dreams about participation in a long-term circumpolar socially-oriented monitoring network construction which could serve as one of the instruments for the Arctic Change Assessment including the Arctic Resilience project implementation.



### Peter Schweitzer

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Peter Schweitzer received his Ph.D. degree in social/cultural anthropology from the University of Vienna in 1990 and has since taught at universities in Alaska, Austria, and Russia.

He is currently Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and, since 2007, Director of Alaska EPSCoR (Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research). His regional areas of expertise are northeastern Siberia and northwestern Alaska and his topical interests include social organization, ethnohistory, hunter-gatherer studies, and the history of anthropology. He is Project Leader of Moved by the State: Perspectives on Relocation and Resettlement in the Circumpolar North (MOVE), an IPY-endorsed European Science Foundation project within the BOREAS program.



### Florian Stammer

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Florian Stammer holds a position as Senior Researcher in anthropology at the Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland, where he coordinates the anthropology research team. He is also an Institute Associate at the Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, UK, where he has worked between 2003 and 2005 as a post-doctoral research associate.

He received his PhD from the Max-Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Germany, specializing in post-socialist transition studies on the example of Siberian Yamal reindeer herders. His publications are mainly on human-animal-environment relations, reindeer nomadism and the impact of the extractive industry on northern livelihoods - a topic he has been working on for 10 years.

More recently he started working on relocation and sense of place among industrial migrants in the North and is the Principal Investigator in the BOREAS project MOVE-INNOCOM, that studies such migrants' relocation and settlement histories in Soviet and post-Soviet industrial northern cities. He has done extensive fieldwork in various regions of the North, with a special focus on West Siberia and European Russia.



### And Introducing . . . . .

#### University of Northern British Columbia: New Home of IASSA Secretariat

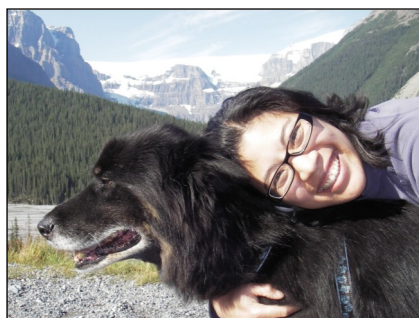
The International Arctic Social Sciences Association's (IASSA) Secretariat moved to its new home at the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) in the autumn of 2011. UNBC is known as "Canada's Green University"™ and is pleased at hosting the 8th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences in 2014.

UNBC's main campus is located in the city of Prince George, in the province of British Columbia (BC), in western Canada. Prince George is very close to BC's geographical centre, although it is often referred to as BC's Northern Capital. Some other interesting facts about UNBC and Prince George are outlined in the following table:

Interesting Facts about UNBC & Prince George

	UNBC	Prince George
Officially Established	June 22, 1990	March 6, 1915
Head	Dr. George Iwama (President)	Shari Green (Mayor)
Mascot	Timberwolves	Mr. PG
Motto	En cha huna (Respecting all forms of life)	Shaping a Northern Destiny
Population	4,183 students (2009/2010)	70,981 (2006)
Median age of the Population	27.4 years	36.5 years

#### IASSA Secretary - Cher Mazo



Cher at Kinney Lake, Mount Robson Provincial Park, with her dog, Troy. Mount Robson is the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies and is about 4 hours east of Prince George.

IASSA's newest secretary, Cher Mazo, was among the first graduates of the University of Northern British Columbia's (UNBC) International Studies Bachelor of Arts Program. Cher started her post-secondary education at the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Vancouver, BC, but enrolled at UNBC in 1994 as her younger sister was also going to be going to school at UNBC. Her younger sister went back to Vancouver, but Cher fell in love with the snow and the small city feel of Prince George and decided to complete her studies at UNBC

instead of returning to UBC. "In Vancouver we hardly got any snow during the winter, but in Prince George you have snow from October until April!"

Cher has called Prince George home since 1995, except for a five year period where she had the privilege to live on Haida Gwaii (also known as the Queen Charlotte Islands), off of BC's north-central coast. "Having grown up in Vancouver, I missed the ocean and was excited to move back to the lush vegetation of the coast, but after five years there, the snow & mountains of northern BC called us back home to Prince George" says Cher when asked why she moved back. "There really is nothing like walking in the snow on a cold winter day, hearing it crunch beneath your feet, while everything around you is covered in a blanket of pure white snow & iridescent ice."

Cher brings with her a strong administrative background, having worked for the Government of the Province of British Columbia for 10 years. She has worked at UNBC for the last year in various administrative positions, and is thrilled at being able to work for the institution where she received her post secondary education. She hopes her experience can assist Gail and IASSA meet some of their goals.

#### IASSA Intern - Alika Rajput

Alika Rajput is in the fourth year of a Northern Studies degree at the University of Northern British Columbia. She also serves as the Undergraduate Representative on the Northern Studies Program Committee at UNBC. Originally from Wales, Alika traveled to Sweden and Finland working and living in the North, which is where she developed her interest in the cultures and environments of the Circumpolar North. This interest resulted in her move to Prince George, BC, to undertake a Northern Studies degree. Alika will be serving as the IASSA student intern during this term.



Alika enjoys the view of a frozen waterfall while hiking in the Maligne Canyon, Jasper National Park, Alberta. Jasper is 376 km east of Prince George.





# Creating IPY 2007–2008 Publication Database in the Social Sciences and Humanities

by Igor Krupnik, Arctic Studies Centre, Smithsonian Institution

During the summer of 2011, a pilot project was started at the Smithsonian Institution aiming to create a bibliography of all social sciences and humanities related articles from the International Polar Year (IPY) 2007–2008 publications. Our small team of Anne Musica, Linguistics Major at the Georgetown University in Washington DC, and I decided to put the scores of known articles and collections published by social scientists in IPY into a searchable and user friendly database. This would complement the general IPY Publication Database (IPYPD) that is hosted by the Arctic Institute of North America in Calgary, Canada and the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK (<http://nes.biblioline.com/scripts/login.dll> – see Goodwin et al. 2011). In the summer of 2011, the IPYPD featured close to 5000 entries, including those related to IPY 2007–2008, the First IPY of 1882–1883, the Second IPY of 1932–1933 and the International Glacier Year (IGY) of 1957–1958.

The social science and humanities ('people') field in IPY 2007–2008 featured more than 30 international research and outreach projects and numerous national initiatives. Cumulatively they engaged an estimated force of 2000 researchers, students, local collaborators, indigenous experts and monitors, and community liaisons in all nations across the northern circumpolar zone. By the summer of 2011, the electronic IPYPD contained

the search terms as belonging to the 'social sciences' and the 'humanities.' The full list was pulled out from the IPYPD and kindly shared upon my request by Ross Goodwin, at the Arctic Institute of North America. I then cross-checked that original IPYPD sample for duplicates and non-related entries from other disciplines. The eventual number was reduced to some 150. Our team then worked for six weeks adding new entries to the database from various collections and publications from 2003–2011, mostly from my IPY records and personal book shelves (giving your papers to Igor often helps!). I also contacted the leaders of individual endorsed IPY projects in the 'people' field asking for their project publications. By late August 2011, the database had grown to over 700 entries; former Primary Investigators' (PIs) responses were critical to the growth of the database to its current size, which is almost *four* times larger than the original IPYPD list.

Our communication with the PIs also offered some clues to estimate the prospective footprint of the social sciences and the humanities in IPY through the size of its social science publication database. So far, the publication information has been collected (and inserted) on 23 international projects (out of 33 in the IPY 'people' field). A highly artificial average number is about 20–25 publications per project during 2005–2010. Several 'major'

projects (like CAVIAR, MOVE, SIKU, and others) have generated 50–60 publications each and smaller projects have produced 5–15 publications. Our absolute leader is the project #27, "History of International Polar Year" (Cornelia Lüdecke, PI) that produced about 100 publications. With the remaining list of 10–12 international projects yet to cover one may assume at least 150–200 new entries to be added to the database.

In addition, several nations (U.S., Russia, Sweden, Canada) initiated their *national* IPY efforts supported by the national funding programs. Some were full-scale research projects with substantial publication output yet to be tracked and covered. For example, the US NSF-funded project, "IPY–Documenting Alaskan and Neighboring Languages" (PI, Michael Krauss), with participants from the US, Canada, Russia, and Japan, has produced four dictionary and text volumes that are accepted for publications and scores of papers. Such *national* projects, if properly accounted, may eventually add yet another 100–150 entries. We also have very little input so far on the publications by our southern hemisphere colleagues working on social and human issues in Antarctica in Australian, New Zealand, and South American universities and research institutions. So, my rough estimate at this time is that the overall number of the IPY publications in the social sciences and humanities field should be in the range of at least 1000–1100 for the years 2005–2011.

To advance the search capacity of the pilot 'social science' database, IPY project numbers were added to 700 current entries wherever possible. Codes for eight geographic areas (Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, Russia, Arctic, Antarctic, Polar) and for 10 thematic fields have been introduced. Eventually, all entries in the social science/planned for the second phase of the project in 2012. So far, we have been humanities database will receive their respective project, geographic and thematic codes, to ensure a complete statistical assessment of the social sciences and the humanities footprint in IPY 2007–2008. This work will hopefully be done in January 2012, when Anne Musica may return to



Some of the early books produced by the IPY social science initiatives, 2007–2010. Photo by: Igor Krupnik

the project during her winter school break.

The ultimate goal is to keep the database growing at least until 2012–2013, with the prospective 'cut-off' date of 2014 (five years after the completion of IPY) or even 2015. We hope that many IPY participants will contribute to this effort by reporting their publications during the next major IPY conference, "Knowledge to Action" in Montreal in April 2012 or by simply sending lists of their project publications to [krupniki@si.edu](mailto:krupniki@si.edu).



The best strategy to make the 'social science' publication database usable, besides merging it back into the main IPYDin Edmonton and Cambridge, is to offer open access to it to polar researchers, students, and Arctic residents via electronic portals, such as the Arctic Portal and/or major professional websites, such as those of IASSA, International Arctic Science Committee (IASC – <http://iasc.arcticportal.org/>), Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR – [www.scar.org](http://www.scar.org)), University of the Arctic ([www.uarctic.org](http://www.uarctic.org)), and the likes. This is being done by simply booking my and Anne's time as the Smithsonian intern.

Therefore, any volunteer assistance that may be offered to this project—in terms of time, electronic support, scooping project websites, reporting people's publications, etc.—would be very welcome. We believe we have a good story to share with our colleagues in the social sciences and the humanities and with the IPY community, in general. It's about a little bit of new energy, a great deal of volunteerism, and good connections that can make a big difference. It is also a good piece for our common IPY narrative' (started in 2004) on how one student helped expand our reported input almost five-fold: from 200-some to over 1000 publications as an outcome of IPY.

## Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science

by Mare Pit, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Potsdam, and Joachim Otto Habeck, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle

This report is based on the roundtable "Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science", held at the Seventh International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS) in Akureyri, Iceland, in June 2011. The roundtable was organized by Joachim Otto Habeck (lead), Gunhild Hoogensen Gjörv and Peter Sköld upon the initiative of the IASC Human and Social Sciences Working Group. We especially thank the invited speakers: Gerlis Fugmann, Lawrence C. Hamilton, Amy Lovecraft, Chris Southcott and Anna Stammler-Gossmann, and all the other participants for their valuable contributions to the discussion.

### Outline: Why this Roundtable was Organized

The Arctic figures strongly in TV documentaries, newspapers, and other media around the world. Polar researchers of many disciplines are an important part of this imagery as their travels and fieldwork make for visually attractive, exotic footage. The International Polar Year 2007–2008 has triggered increasing interest in the Arctic, and strong media coverage is one of its most beneficial outcomes.

However, the dialogue between scholars, Northern residents, the media, and the wider public is not without problems. This has been noted at earlier occasions, such as the Second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP II): "The public outside the Arctic

of the North that are often formed by science, national identity, sovereignty, national pride, and resource pools, while people living in the Arctic have images of their homelands with their cultures, resources, and opportunities for a good life. Scientists' images of the Arctic may be driven by field seasons, access to funding, global politics, and science agendas" (Southcott et al. 2005). Among researchers, there are complaints about misperceptions and misrepresentations of research findings in the media. Journalists and politicians, on the other hand, think that researchers could do a better job in making themselves understood. Residents of Northern communities see researchers flying in and out, but in many cases the latter cannot provide results of immediate relevance for the communities concerned. Researchers, on the other hand, find that Northern residents' observations and explanations about change cannot always be easily connected with conventional scientific forms of knowledge.

Such examples of "messages not getting across" point to the multiple and contested perceptions and representations of arctic science. There has been an increasing if not widespread awareness of potential and actual misunderstandings on all parts, but even though this issue has been raised on earlier occasions, the issue has yet to be discussed systematically.

### Understanding Your Audience

"When we think about science in the public interest, we need to ask ourselves what our research is good for", says Peter Sköld from the Centre of Sami Research at Umeå University. "Do we make a difference and what are, and should be, our ambitions?" As a member of the Working Group "Science in the Public Interest", which produced a science plan on the topic as part of ICARP II in 2005, Sköld has found that one way of addressing these questions is to increase our knowledge of what the general public is willing and able to digest and what kind of information reaches them.

In that ICARP II science plan, the authors underline that the time when Arctic science was considered "a somewhat obscure field of study" – a projection screen for national pride and a space for courageous explorers – lies in the past. The current importance of the arctic region in understanding climate processes and developing tools for sustainable development in Northern communities, has pushed the need for Arctic science "to interact with, and focus on, issues that are important in the public eye as well as to ensure that the insights generated in science are put to better use" (Southcott et al. 2005).

However, it is not an easy task at hand. In his 2010 contribution "Rethinking our Relationship with the Public", Eric

## Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science continued

Solomon, Director of Arctic Programs at the Vancouver Aquarium, emphasized: "In order to effectively communicate Arctic research and related issues to public audiences, we must first understand our audiences' existing preconceptions. The public's current conceptualization of the Arctic as a barren, frozen inhospitable wasteland is likely limiting both interest in, and ability to understand, relevant Arctic science and issues" (Solomon, 2010). Solomon adds that there is a "tremendous number of stakeholders in Arctic issues (...). As a result, few areas of academic studies are under as much intense scrutiny as Arctic research" (ibid.). Many stakeholders mean many lines of communication and a broad variety of "senders" and "recipients".

In this roundtable the discussion centered on the scientist's role as "sender" and his or her relationship with three different "recipients": the general public, the media and the arctic communities. Larry Hamilton, Professor of Sociology at the University of New Hampshire, underlines the importance of understanding what kind of public knowledge exists about the Arctic and which channels people use to get their information. Hamilton conducted a number of surveys that examined what people know about the polar regions. "You need to find out what people's perceptions are and adjust your approach to this. But evenly important is the question: where do they get their knowledge from?" says Hamilton. And that brings us to one of the most delicate, and at times uneasy, relationships: that between the researcher and the media.

### Know Your Story

One of today's most influential information platforms are the new media, especially blogs. According to Hamilton, blogs are becoming more and more important, even influencing the newspaper reporters. Hamilton: "The traditional scientific publication moves with the speed of a glacier and reaches only a small public." Hamilton remembers how only a few years ago his scientific papers usually reached an audience of, say, one hundred readers. However one of his more recent papers received remarkably

strong attention, got over a thousand hits and eventually made it into the newspapers. "Not that everybody reads the paper," says Hamilton. "We got so many hits because we had issued a short press release through the institute. They all took excerpts from the press release or even just a phrase from the title." According to Hamilton this experience demonstrates that if you learn more about the process, you can anticipate (and counteract, if need be) on what is written about you and your research. "We need to follow this game even if we don't want to."

When talking about the online world and responding to it, Clive Tesar, communications specialist for WWF and long-time journalist, points out that there is an increasing number of paid bloggers, whose job is to promote certain views and positions. To counter their powerful influence requires a lot of energy. Tesar further emphasizes that at the same time, there has been a long process of hollowing journalistic resources. "Reporters have less time and are under more pressure. Often they have little opportunity to prepare [articles] themselves and will likely rely on earlier articles as preparation, thereby stimulating the agenda-setting effect." An experienced media person as well as researcher, Annika Nilsson from the Stockholm Environment Institute, identifies another, more intentional, form of agenda setting in media reporting on the Arctic. Knowing which narratives are "out there" and how they are being pushed can be an important part of the preparation for an interview in the media.

The TV station Al Jazeera just recently approached Gunhild Hoogensen Gjörv, specialist in security theory and politics, civil-military relations, and international relations theory at the University of Tromsø. They asked for her view on the potential of conflict in the Arctic over future developments in oil and gas extraction. One of the questions asked was if she expected that Canada and Denmark would go to war. "When I looked up the final article, I was amazed by the number of stories on the Arctic on the Al Jazeera website. I finally found the article under the title 'A scramble for the Arctic'. It's not just about the questions; much has to do

with the discourse. People simply wish it to be a certain way. And a strong current discourse is [about] the Arctic as potential conflict zone."

Sköld has also been witnessing this trend. He has researched the representation of indigenous peoples in the media and has built up an article archive containing a large variety of publications, from the most established newspapers to the most trivial magazines. Looking at the media reporting in Sweden and beyond over a period of forty years, he can discern a clear shift from a romantic picture of the Far North, with Sami women being depicted as the daughters of the midnight sun, to media coverage dominated by conflict as main topic. Sköld: "These publications shape the image that the public has of Arctic research and, even more importantly, it influences the self-image of the indigenous peoples." This situation is definitely in need of improvement, as Sköld observes.

"You need to know what your story is," says David Braun, who directs the National Geographic website's Daily News, Environment and Science content. Braun: "I fish for food every day. If a scientist can't tell us to the point what the interesting thing is about his or her research, I am not going to take the time to try and figure it out." Experience has taught him that developing a relationship with journalists can be highly beneficial for researchers because it will get them more in sync with what it is the reporter needs and can offer. "Don't forget, there are many fine media out there and just like scientists, journalists prefer not to make any mistakes." Amy Lovecraft, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Fairbanks, adds that researchers are faced with the same time pressure. "We need to teach, conduct our research and on top of that we as Arctic researchers have increasingly been directed into this new role of being public spokespersons on arctic Affairs. It is hard to have the time to get it all right." Lovecraft also recognizes that the natural sciences benefit from more experience in translating their research for a large general audience.

Nikolai B. Vakhtin, former rector the European University at St. Petersburg,



## Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science continued

identifies two rather incomparable discourses: that of the media and that of the academics. Vakhtin: "We have all experienced the 25-seconds interview where one's words are distorted to match the pre-intention of this or that particular program. We have been taught to be very careful with the words we use." Vakhtin emphasizes that when it comes to better communicating Arctic research, the main focus should be on the relationship and dialogue between the researcher and those that he or she studies.

### Sharing Knowledge with the Arctic Community

The ICARP II Science Plan 11 recognizes knowledge as a form of empowerment, but adds that it can also be a form of disempowerment, and therefore rights and access to knowledge are essential. The authors of the report witnessed a significant change in attitudes towards conducting research in the Arctic with a growing realization of the effect of research on communities and the establishment of ethical principles to guide the research. However, this insight points to yet another arena of conflict. "International law and regulations are under constant development. These laws and regulations may or may not aim at the same goals and support the same values as new guidelines in research ethics. Research tradition and copyright laws may, for example, give the right of ownership or sharing, and communication, of findings not to those it concerns, and who may have provided oral knowledge, but to those who publish" (Southcott et al. 2005).

"If you want to have everything bad in one place you go to Nelmin Nos [at the lower Pechora River], tells Anna Stammier-Gossmann, anthropologist at the Arctic Center of the University of Lapland. "I went there to find out people's views on climate change. But they kept asking me about a different project, a health research project for which people had come to take their blood samples. Because of a previous lack of communication and feedback, the people had become suspicious of researchers by the time I arrived." Stammier-Gossmann has experienced how people in this region

often suffer from a negative self-image and what they really are in need of, is feedback that makes sense in the local context. She continues: "Often it is a question of resources. Once your project is over, the resources are so limited. Every funding should include this kind of feedback activities. We have to think about the well-being of these communities and how we leave our sites for the researchers that come afterward."

Many social scientists will agree with her. Habeck, previously research assistant at Aberdeen University, participated in a multidisciplinary scientific project on environmental change and sustainable development in roughly the same region. In a community further upstream at the Pechora, inhabitants explained their observations about certain ecological phenomena by increased levels of nuclear radiation. These were discarded by one project member as "ignorance" and that was the end of the discussion. Outreach and feedback sessions in the region did help to increase dialogue between scientists and manifold local stakeholders, but the impression remains that different groups talk past each other.

Tesar stresses the importance of matching research agendas with the interest of the indigenous peoples and the broader arctic community. Tesar: "In some cases indigenous groups have constructed their own research agendas." And as concluded in the ICARP II Science Plan: "Research is funded for a reason. Social forces shape the research questions that drive arctic science. While the outside world may have certain images of the Arctic, arctic peoples and communities have their own images. A full understanding of the perceptions of their homelands would better enable arctic science to serve the interest of these communities" (Southcott et al. 2005).

Because in the end, "What science needs is an audience, or a public, that has an interest in science. How knowledge is communicated, and to whom, is as crucial as the gathering of the knowledge itself. Arctic research cannot be developed in isolation" (Southcott et al. 2005). A central theme during the roundtable turned out to be how to do this all

with due integrity: integrity of your research, integrity of the people involved in the study, and integrity of you as a person and scientist. Lovcraft: "The public does not always see the social sciences as 'sciences'. Sometimes we tend to come into the area of advocacy and it is a delicate line. We don't want to send out the image that we promote values. We want to send out the message that we tell truth to the world." At the very least, researchers have come to realize how their activities are informed by and feed back into power relations and political agendas, not simply in some abstract and removed sense, but also in local settings, and in very "real" and influential ways.

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Southcott, Chris et al. 2005. *ICARP II (International Conference on Arctic Research Planning II) Science Plan 11: Arctic Science in the Public Interest*. [http://aosb.arcticportal.org/icarp\\_ii/science\\_plans/Science%20Plan%202011%20-%2020ICARP%20II.pdf](http://aosb.arcticportal.org/icarp_ii/science_plans/Science%20Plan%202011%20-%2020ICARP%20II.pdf)

### Upcoming

The story doesn't end here. The IASC Human and Social Sciences Working Group, is planning for another roundtable at the Arctic Frontiers Conference (22- 27 January 2012) in Tromsø, Norway. At this roundtable the discussion will center on "Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science and Politics".

"Perceptions and Representations of Climate Science", will be the focus point of a session at the 2012 Montreal IPY Conference (22-27 April). The session is a shared initiative with the IASC Atmosphere Working Group and will be chaired by Peter Schweitzer and James Overland.



# A New Ally in the Advancement of the Arctic Social Sciences

by Peter Schweitzer

The Social and Human Sciences Working Group (S&HWG) of IASC is the youngest international entity devoted to the promotion of social science and humanities research in the Arctic. In addition, the WG encourages interdisciplinary research in collaboration with other IASC Working Groups. The membership of the WG consists of arctic researchers and scholars nominated by IASC member countries. The coordination and facilitation of international research is the center point of its mandate.

## Scientific Focus Areas

At the constituting S&HWG meeting in Potsdam, Germany, in early 2011, members agreed upon the following list of scientific priorities. This list is a living document that will be updated and refined as time progresses and arctic social science and humanities research evolves.

- Indigenous peoples and change: adaptation and cultural and power dynamics;
- Exploitation of natural resources: past, present, future;
- Histories and methodologies of arctic sciences and arts;
- Perceptions and representations of the Arctic;
- Human health and well-being;
- Security, international law and cooperation.

These focus areas were communicated to other IASC Working Groups. Resulting from these discussions was a smaller but more interdisciplinary set of cross-cutting issues. Obviously, this list is as dynamic as the previous one. Its realization will depend on the development of active collaborative links with other Working Groups.

- Human health, wellbeing and ecosystem change;
- Collaborative community research on climate change;

- Competing forms of resource use in a changing environment;
- People and coastal processes;
- Perception and representation of arctic science.

## Activities

The S&HWG actively participated in the Seventh International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VII) in Akureyri, Iceland, in June of 2011. Among the activities sponsored by the S&HWG was a well-attended Roundtable on "Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science".

Planned future activities include:

- A community-based workshop (possibly on Kodiak Island, Alaska) focused on local ecosystem changes and adaptations, with particular emphasis on invasive species. The S&HWG will collaborate with the community and local industry in planning and conducting the proposed workshop. Both the process of designing and holding the workshop and the outcomes of the workshop will be important 'products'.
- An inventory of existing funding opportunities for social science and humanities research in the Arctic (to advocate for a better integration of the humanities and social sciences into the funding structures of international arctic research).
- An inventory of past, existing, and planned initiatives and projects, which are in line with the selected scientific focus areas, thereby creating synergies and enabling cooperation.
- Contribute to the Arctic Human Development Report II (AHDR II), led by the Stefansson Arctic Institute in Akureyri, Iceland.
- Roundtable on "Perceptions and Representations of Arctic Science

and Politics" at the Arctic Frontiers Conference (22- 27 January 2012) in Tromsø, Norway.

- A joint session with the Atmosphere WG of IASC entitled "Perceptions and Representations of Polar Knowledge" at IPY Conference in Montréal in April 2012.
- A joint session with the Social Science Action Group of SCAR entitled "Changing Poles: Challenges to Antarctic and Arctic Communities and Institutions" at the SCAR Open Science Conference in July 2012 in Portland, Oregon (USA).

Check out our website <http://www.iasc.info/index.php/home/groups/working-groups/socialahuman> for more details. Among other things, you will find there a list of working group members (17 individuals representing 14 IASC member countries). We very much encourage your feedback; one way of providing that is by contacting your country representative(s) on the working group. Likewise, you may contact the chair or vice-chairs of the group. Finally, all our working group meetings are open. The next one will be held in Montréal on April 21, 2012, during Arctic Science Summit Week (see <http://www.assw2012.org>), just before the Montréal IPY Conference. Since our meeting room size is limited, please notify Mare Pit, the WG Secretary, at [mare.pit@iasc.info](mailto:mare.pit@iasc.info) if you plan to attend.

Our group is looking forward to cooperating with IASSA and other promoters of arctic social science research.

Peter Schweitzer  
Chair, S&HWG of IASC

Sylvie Blangy  
Vice-Chair, S&HWG of IASC

Gail Fondahl  
Vice-Chair, S&HWG of IASC

Lourens Hacquebord  
Past Chair, S&HWG of IASC

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## Mark this Date . . .

The next meeting of the **Social and Human Sciences Working Group of IASC** will be held in **Montréal** on **April 21, 2012**, during Arctic Science Summit Week (see <http://www.assw2012.org>), just before the Montreal IPY Conference. Contact Mare Pit, the WG Secretary, at [mare.pit@iasc.info](mailto:mare.pit@iasc.info) for more details.

### World Routes 3: Arctic Workshop

In 2010, the Department of Ethnology/Anthropology of the University of Tartu launched its annual Arctic workshop series. The first workshop was called "World Routes" and was dedicated to movement patterns in the Arctic. Due to the fact that the workshop was very successful, we plan to continue with the topic also in 2012.

After two successful workshops the Arctic Workshop series is continuing with the third and the last workshop with the subtitle "World Routes". "World Routes 3" is also focusing on movement patterns in the Arctic. We wish to bring together presentations that discuss the movement of people, physical object, ideas or the idea of movement in the context of the Arctic in a way that opens new horizons or initiates exciting discussions.

The Arctic is often seen as an isolated empty area covered with snow. However, the Arctic has been inhabited not only for centuries but for thousands of years. These inhabitants have been in constant movement. The Arctic is a

region with huge distances and with the constant requirement for importing more or less everything. This all means that movement is more central in the Arctic than in many other regions. The movement of people in different regions of the Arctic is linked with various environmental factors, changes in the economy, political processes, state policy, and movement of ideas, to name but a few. Besides that, physical movement is often accompanied with identity shifts, the creating of new identities, consolidation of existing ones or adapting to a new identity (e.g. *sibiraki* in Siberia). These multiple factors and different modes of movement and identity change have – contrary to population movement in other continents of the world – received little continuous attention by scholars. Moreover, the movement of people in the Arctic is often studied as the movement of two separate groups – the native and the incomer population, but we have to see it as interconnected on different levels.

The workshop wishes to explore these and other aspects of movement. The main theoretical framework of the workshop is that the movement of people in the Arctic, both past and present is multi-layered, has a complex background and content, and several initiators. We would like to discuss different levels and aspects of movement in the Arctic. Herewith we do not want to be limited to one discipline, region, ethnic group or economic form (mode). Beside anthropologists we also encourage contributions from specialists in history, biology, sociology, management studies and so forth. Colleagues who are working on their PhD thesis are also welcome to come and discuss their works.

Keynote speech at the third "World Routes" workshop is delivered by Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

For more information, contact Aimar Ventsel [AIMAR.Ventsel@ut.ee](mailto:AIMAR.Ventsel@ut.ee)

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### 15<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Circumpolar Health: The "Fragile" North? Social Science Views on the Health of Northern Peoples, Lands, and Cultures

The "North" is coming under increasing scrutiny by the global community. Views of its threatened health are being propagated by mainstream media as audiences are barraged with reports on shrinking ice caps, dwindling polar bear populations, toxic landscapes, debates over fossil fuel and mining, the re-emergence of infectious diseases, and sky-rocketing rates of cancer and other chronic diseases. These problems may seem new to many who live outside of the North, but all of these issues have manifested as the result of years, even centuries, of dynamic interactions between peoples and environments – and particularly out of conflicts between human groups over environments. The health of the North – and of its many peoples – cannot be understood without considering the socio-economic, political, cultural, and ecological ties between human communities and their lands. Nor can it be understood without critical consideration of the historical and

present-day interactions between northern Indigenous peoples and the waves of outsiders who come again and again. In this session, we ask people to think about the ways in which the social studies have contributed to current main-stream views of the fragile and threatened health of the North? In what ways can social scientists work to validate, enhance, critique, challenge, or correct these views? Why should we? We invite presenters to speak about human health in the North as it relates to the broader contexts of history, colonialism, ecology, cultural and social exchange, political economy, climate change, or other social issues. Topics on past and present human groups, from Indigenous knowledge, anthropology, sociology, geography, psychology, economics, and other social science and humanities disciplines, are welcome.

Deadline to submit is **January 31, 2012**. Oral presentations should be between 10-15 minutes long. Abstracts should be 300 words maximum, and

submitted online at <https://www.signup4.net/public/ap.aspx?EID=ICCH10E&OID=130>

Some of the preliminary ICCH sessions that you may also be interested in seeing/submitting to:

- The North: Unique Land and Social Environment (Anthropology, demography, genetics, housing, infrastructure, health service, delivery, climate change, health impacts, etc.)
- Research in the Circumpolar North
- Indigenous research and ethics, community participatory research methods, building research capacity
- Social Determinants of Health
- Social justice, education, health promotion, social marketing, health and social well-being, etc.
- Nutrition and Food Security
- Traditional diets, factors affecting food security, the politics of food, climate change for food

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### Gateways North: Expansion, Convergence and Change



The University College of the North invites presentation proposals for an interdisciplinary symposium of the Humanities and Sciences: *Gateways North: Expansion, Convergence and Change* to be held in The Pas, Manitoba, on May 3, 2012.

In conjunction with the centennial anniversary of The Pas and the extension of the northern boundary of Manitoba to the 60<sup>th</sup> parallel, this one-day symposium will focus on economic, social, cultural, and environmental trends and developments within The Pas and northern Manitoba. Also, 2012 marks what would have been Glenn Gould's 80th birthday as well as the 45th anniversary of his landmark CBC broadcast "The Idea of North," a radio documentary inspired by his train journey through northern Manitoba to Churchill. In light of this, we are interested in presentations on Gould's

relationship to the north or on (re) conceptualizing the north. We invite proposals from scholars, artists, storytellers, writers, and poets on the areas of (but not limited to):

- Agricultural development;
- Broadcasting and radio in northern communities;
- Critical Aboriginal perspectives;
- Education in the North;
- Environmental issues and biodiversity in northern Manitoba;
- Expansion and resource development north of 52;
- Fur trade / origins of northern communities;
- Glenn Gould's "The Idea of North";
- Immigration, migration, diaspora and métissage;
- Literary and artistic representations of northern Manitoba.

Performance pieces, artistic/video installations, and other creative approaches are also encouraged.

Please send proposals for 20-minute individual or panel presentations. Abstracts of 250 words (with accompanying biographical information of no more than one page) should be submitted by email **by Friday, February 3, 2012** to: [gatewaysnorth@ucn.ca](mailto:gatewaysnorth@ucn.ca)

For more information, please contact the conference program co-chairs:

Keith Hyde [khyde@ucn.ca](mailto:khyde@ucn.ca)  
tel 204-627-8670

Greg Stott [gstott@ucn.ca](mailto:gstott@ucn.ca)  
tel 204-677-6783

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### Coming In the Next Issue of *Northern Notes*.....

In the next issue of *Northern Notes*, Joan Nymand Larsen and Gail Fondahl will give an update on developments around the Arctic Human Development Report 2 (AHDR 2). As well, Joan Nymand Larsen will report on the success of the Seventh International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VII) that took place in Akureyri, Iceland this past summer. For a look at the people, place and events of ICASS VII please click on the links below. These six videos were made by the National Geographic at ICASS VII and were produced by Blue Lagoon Productions. The series is titled "Indigenous Voices of the Arctic".

- 1) Native Students Discuss their Projects, Concerns and Future  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=khSABH\\_xTOM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=khSABH_xTOM)
- 2) Tradition & Science: Canada's Inuit People featuring Martin Lougheed, Inuit Knowledge Centre  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5seQ2izBD2U&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5seQ2izBD2U&feature=player_embedded)
- 3) Repatriating Knowledge: Kodiak, Alaska featuring Dr. Sven Hakaanson, Alutiiq Museum  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvydC2H42II&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvydC2H42II&feature=player_embedded)
- 4) Salmon: Source of Life featuring Dr. David Koester, University of Alaska Fairbanks and Victoria Petrasheva, Senior Scholar, Pacific Ocean Geographical Institute, Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, Russia  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qv7FwUM7vEU&feature=related>
- 5) Alona Yefimenko, Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples Secretariat  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=78VNJEhAJJA&feature=related>
- 6) Joan Nymand Larsen, IASSA President, on ICASS VII  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGHXwAzms-A&feature=related>

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## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops

January 22 - 27, 2012

### Arctic Frontiers 2012: Energies of the High North

Tromsø, Norway

[www.arcticfrontiers.com](http://www.arcticfrontiers.com)

This conference will bring together representatives from politics, science and civil society to share perspectives on how upcoming challenges in the Arctic may be addressed to ensure sustainable development. It will also discuss the global energy outlook and assess the potential of traditional and renewable energy resources in the North. There will be four parallel sessions on:

- Arctic Geology, Hydrocarbon Reservoirs & Gas Hydrates
- Technological Development & Environmental Challenges
- Social, Political & Economic Aspects of Energy Projects in the High North
- Renewable & Alternative Energy

January 30 - February 1, 2012

### Workshop on Responding to Arctic Environmental Change: Translating Our Growing Understanding into a Research Agenda for Action

Kingston, Ontario, Canada

[www.queensu.ca/qieep/](http://www.queensu.ca/qieep/)

Endorsed by IASC, this workshop is the first in a planned series of meetings that aim to collectively shape and coordinate initiatives for research that directly address the needs of stakeholders who are affected by change or who are addressing Arctic environmental change. The long term objective is to enable local people, the Arctic nations and the wider global community to better respond to a changing Arctic. This workshop is a pre-IPY 2012 Conference event.

February 8 - 11, 2012

### 51<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the Western Regional Science Association: Remote Regions / Northern Development Sessions

Kauai, Hawaii, USA

[www.wrsa.info](http://www.wrsa.info)

The WRSA meeting includes a series of Remote Regions/ Northern Development sessions to accommodate social scientists who have a special interest in research on economic, social, political, and cultural issues in remote, sparsely settled regions in the circumpolar north and elsewhere. In the past, researchers from Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Greenland, Finland, Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand, Micronesia, Israel, and Russia have presented papers in these sessions. The Remote Regions/ Northern Development sessions are in 30th year.

February 24 - 25, 2012

### Association of American Geographers' Special Sessions on Polar Geography: Social & Environmental Systems in the Polar Regions

New York City, New York, USA

[www.aag.org/cs/annualmeeting](http://www.aag.org/cs/annualmeeting)

This conference has seven sessions on Polar Geography including: Polar Science & Climate Change, Polar Systems & Implications of Climate Change, Political Systems in the Polar Regions, Economic Systems in the Polar Regions, Social Systems in the Polar Regions, Change & Sustainable Development in the Arctic, and Arctic Futures: Sustainability, Human Development & the Role of Polar Social Sciences.

February 29 - March 3, 2012

### Alaska Anthropological Association 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting: Northern People and Landscapes in Times of Change

Seattle, Washington, USA

[www.alaskaanthropology.org/](http://www.alaskaanthropology.org/)



## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

April 19 - 22, 2012

### Arctic Science Summit Week 2012

Montréal, Québec, Canada

<http://www.assw2012.org>

Arctic Science Summit Week 2012 is scheduled just prior to the IPY 2012 Conference. The event includes a meeting of the IASC Social & Human Sciences Working Group (S&HWG) on April 21. See the article by Peter Schweitzer on [page 10](#) in this issue of *Northern Notes* – we very much encourage you to contact Peter or your country representative to provide ideas/ input for future ASSW meetings and for S&HWG initiatives.

April 22 - 27, 2012

### IPY 2012 Conference: From Knowledge to Action

Montréal, Québec, Canada

<http://www.ipy2012montreal.ca/index.php>

Registration is open, with fees increasing after Feb 28. Keynote speakers include Gro Harlem Bruntland and Aqqaq Lyng. Highlights of IPY 2007-2008 will be presented along with the recent polar science assessments that are advancing our knowledge of the polar regions.

May 1, 2012

### The Arctic Forum

Washington, DC, USA

<http://sites.agu.org/spconference/>

May 3, 2012

### Gateways North: Expansion, Convergence and Change

The Pas, Manitoba, Canada

[www.ucn.ca/ics/Welcome/UCN\\_Conference/](http://www.ucn.ca/ics/Welcome/UCN_Conference/)

This one-day symposium will focus on economic, social, cultural and environmental trends and developments within The Pas and northern Manitoba. Check out the call for proposals on [page 12](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes*.

June 1 - 2, 2012

### World Routes 3: Arctic Workshop

University of Tartu, Estonia

*Website to be announced*

The movement of people in the Arctic, both past and present is multilayered, has a complex background and content, and several initiators. This third and last workshop in the Arctic Workshop series brought to you by the Department of Ethnology/Anthropology will discuss the different levels and aspects of movement in the Arctic - movement of people, physical object, ideas or the idea of movement in the context of the Arctic in a way that opens new horizons or initiates exciting discussions. The Keynote speech at the third "World Routes" workshop will be delivered by Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Check out the call for proposals on [page 11](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes*.

July 13 - 25, 2012

### SCAR 2012: Antarctic Science and Policy Advice in a Changing World

Portland, Oregon, USA

*Website to be announced*





## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

July 29 - August 1, 2012

### The Arctic Imperative Summit

Girdwood, Alaska, USA

[www.arcticimperative.com](http://www.arcticimperative.com)

This two-day summit will focus on infrastructure developments, policy needs and economic opportunities in the Alaskan Arctic. Program topics include:

- Arctic International Affairs
- Arctic Investment Opportunities
- Emerging Industry Needs
- Arctic Science & Research for Development
- Principals for Responsible Arctic Development

August 5 - 10, 2012

### 15<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Circumpolar Health

Fairbanks, Alaska, USA

[www.icch15.com](http://www.icch15.com)

The health of the North – and of its many peoples – cannot be understood without considering the socio-economic, political, cultural, and ecological ties between human communities and their lands. Nor can it be understood without critical consideration of the historical and present-day interactions between northern Indigenous peoples and the waves of outsiders who come again and again. Check out the call for proposals on [page 11](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes*.

October 24 - 28, 2012

### 18th Inuit Studies Conference

Arctic/Inuit/Connections: Learning from the Top of the World

Washington, DC, USA

[www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/ISC18/index.html](http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/ISC18/index.html)

This conference, hosted by the Smithsonian Institution, will cover a broad spectrum of topics, including: climate change and indigenous people; international cooperation in the Arctic; roles of museums and museum collections in preserving Inuit languages, heritage and culture; governmental programs in the northern regions and their interactions with local communities; and Inuit cultural/political institutions.

April 14 - 20, 2013

### Arctic Science Summit Week 2013 - The Arctic Hub

Krakow, Poland

[www.iasc.info/index.php/home/assw](http://www.iasc.info/index.php/home/assw)

The Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) 2013 is a three day science symposium. The overall theme of the symposium is “The Arctic Hub - Regional and Global Perspectives”. The Scientific Steering Committee is chaired by Jacek Jania. And Naja Mikkelsen acts as co-Chair. IASSA President, Gail Fondahl, is the Association's representative in the Scientific Steering Committee.

The ASSW is an initiative of IASC. The purpose of the summit is to provide opportunities for coordination, collaboration and cooperation in all areas of Arctic science, and to combine science and management meetings to save on travel and time. The ASSW also offers insight into Arctic research undertaken by the host country. IASSA is one of IASC's main partners in the organization of the ASSW.

A Science Symposium is organized as part of the ASSW every other year. These symposia create a platform for exchanging knowledge, cross fertilization and collaboration and attracts scientists, students, policy makers and other professionals from all over the world.



### Arctic Integrates Interests of the Whole Planet: Observations at the International Arctic Legal Forum, Salekhard, West Siberia, 26-29 October 2011

By Tatiana Vlasova

The International Arctic Legal Forum "Conservation and sustainable development of the Arctic: legal aspects" was held in Salekhard, capital of the Yamalo-Nentsk Autonomous Okrug, from the 26<sup>th</sup> till 29<sup>th</sup> of October 2011. Academician Vladimir Kotlyakov asked me to participate in this Forum as a leader of the Integrated Arctic Socially-oriented Observation System (IASOS), network constructed in the Arctic by the Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences within the IPY 2007/2008. Simultaneously the IASSA received the invitation to participate in this international event, and I accepted with a great pleasure the proposal of Gail Fondahl, the president of IASSA, to represent this highly respectable international association of Arctic social scientists in the first Arctic Legal Forum. My "two-headed" role in this forum is a real symptom of on-going process of internationalization of the scientific works in the Arctic, the importance of which I stressed in my speech at the election to the IASSA Council.

Many participants from the government structures, business, politicians from Sweden, Russia, Norway, Finland stressed the importance to solve challenges facing the Arctic by uniting energies, experience and knowledge of interested countries, institutions, local and indigenous people. As it was declared by the Governor of Yamal, Dmitry Kobylkin, on the opening of the forum "the Arctic is the territory uniting interests of the whole planet".



Dmitry Kobylkin, Governor of Yamalo-Nentsk Autonomous Okrug, was the opening speaker at the International Arctic Legal Forum.

By the words Anton Vasilyev, ambassador at large and SAO, the situation in the arctic regions is stable and predictable and that its predominant feature is cooperation of arctic countries. "Joint work on different questions unites". The agreement between Russia and Norway about demarcation of sea space in the Barents Sea and cooperation in the Arctic Ocean is one of such examples. During the forum the participants were eager to find new approaches to international cooperation in the Arctic region, to understand nuances of legal basis of social, economic and cultural development in the Arctic region.

Among the unsolved issues discussed at this legal forum, concerning problems of normative and legal regulations, there were questions of the status of national traditional homes of indigenous peoples and shift camps in the Russian North, registration on the place of residence for indigenous peoples conducting nomadic life, legal regulation of investment mechanisms including governmental-private partnerships and stimulation of innovative activity, legal support of nomadic kindergartens and schools.

The president of the Russian Union of reindeer herders, Dmitriy Khorolya, considers that the main problem is the loss of pastures and traditional routes of the reindeer pasturing due to industrial development. Although Yamal region shows that two absolutely different civilizations can co-exist next to each other, by his opinion, it needs to be more careful about questions of environmental protection as well as rights of indigenous population and to consider many-century presence of nomadic population in the Arctic.

Many questions of legislative support in the Arctic could not be solved without elaboration and establishment of the legal status of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. That Russian authorities were working on the concept of the federal law about the Arctic zone was declared by the deputy minister for regional development of the Russian Federation Alexander Viktorov. He explained

that there is the need for precise definition of the Arctic zone in order to figure out measures of economic stimulation, social support, regulation of nature management and environmental protection and introduction of special regimes of economic activity.

In my presentation "Experience and Perspectives of Russia's Participation in Multi-Disciplinary and international Socially-Oriented Observations and Works" I stressed the high significance of international cooperation of the social sciences within IASSA and several new Arctic projects such as Arctic Resilience Report, Arctic Human Development Report II, etc. The need for the socially-oriented observations and consideration of interests of the local and indigenous population of the Russian North, which is one of main principles of IASOS network was highly appreciated at the forum in Salekhard.

The forum has shown that Yamal could be considered as a case study of good experiences for many international projects. Several achievements of Yamal may serve as good example of regional legislative norms realization for other regions of the Arctic facing common problems. At the forum it has been stressed that norms of international laws and activity of international organizations should be carefully considered as well as national legislative norms. Only strict obey of the laws could guarantee the further improvement of life quality of local and indigenous peoples.

During the Forum in Salekhard I observed once again that the process of internationalization is becoming one of the most important objectives in the Arctic to move towards resilience building and sustainability in the atmosphere of global changes facing Arctic states and communities. Internationalization is happening even in spite of whether any persons would like to see this or not. Hopefully, but I did not observe such people to be at the Forum.



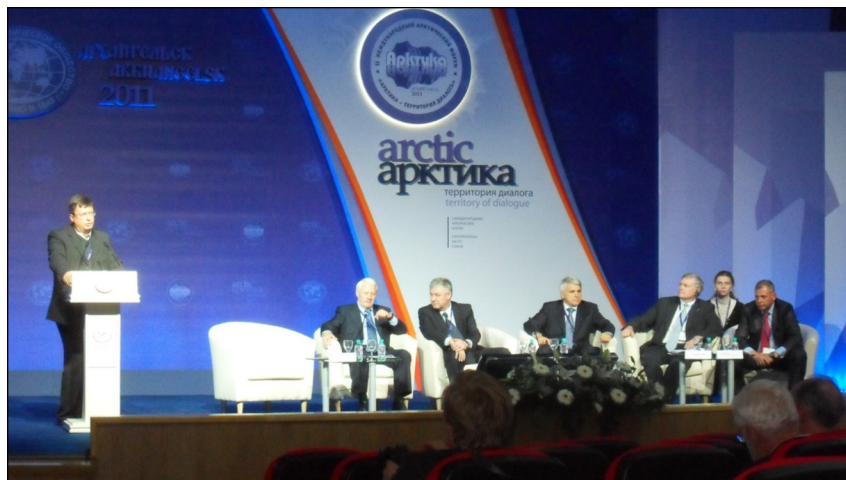
### Reflections of a Social Scientist on the Second International Arctic Forum “Arctic, Territory of Dialogue”, Arkhangelsk, Russia, 22-23 September 2011

By Andrey Petrov

The Second International Arctic Forum “Arctic, Territory of Dialogue” took place in Arkhangelsk, Russia on September 22-23, 2011. Similar to the First 2010 Forum held in Moscow, the Second Forum was organized by the Russian Geographic Society (RGS) and attracted a large number of scientists, political figures, public officials, and press. The keynote speakers of the Forum included Russia's Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, Prince Albert of Monaco, President Grimsson of Iceland, and RGS's President and Minister for Emergency Situations Serguei Shoigu, as well as a number of Russian ministers, governors, businessmen and foreign guests. Among 450 participants there were guests from the USA, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Canada. I attended the Forum as the IASSA representative.

The Second Forum's theme was the development of the Arctic transportation system as a key factor of Arctic development in the future. The Arctic, which is about 18% of Russia's territory, contains 95% of country's natural gas and 75% of its oil. In total the Russian Arctic has 279 oil and natural gas fields both on shore and along its 22,000 kilometer arctic coastline. The vastness of resources is one of the main reasons why, according to Forum's speakers, Russia is committed to investing in the Arctic infrastructure, whether inland or on the coast. For example, it was announced, that Russia is investing in the Northern Sea Route infrastructure by building ten search and rescue stations along the Arctic coast. The Russian Government is also purchasing at least three atomic and three regular icebreakers. In addition, federal and regional government officials presented the Belkomur railway project (connecting Solikamsk and Arkhangelsk), the Skovorodino-Yakutsk-Tiksi Corridor (a part of the China-Russia Corridor), the Northern Maritime Corridor, and other transportation mega-projects.

Other themes concerned the issues of safety, security, infrastructure investment, navigation, observation systems, and environmental protection. Just like last year, considerable attention was given to cooperation in the Arctic, especially



One of the many plenary sessions held during the Second International Arctic Forum in Arkhangelsk, Russia on September 22 & 23, 2011. This session was co-chaired by Mead Treadwell, Lieutenant Governor of Alaska (third from the right). Photo credits: Andrey Petrov

search and rescue initiatives and resource development projects. Lawson Brigham of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks noted that the recent Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) in the Arctic is an important and timely step towards enhancing circum-arctic collaboration and ensuring human safety in the Arctic waters. Other speakers emphasized the necessity to establish clear resource use and maritime transportation regimes in order to stimulate development in the region. The importance of the Arctic to Russia, all circumpolar countries and the global community was once again a recurring theme at the Forum.

It was pleasing to hear a number of speakers advocating a channeling of funds not only in to 'brick and mortar' infrastructure, but also in human resources through funding education and research in the Arctic. It remains to be seen whether their call will be answered by the Russian officials. On the other hand (and very unfortunately) the impacts of resource development on human societies, and particularly on Indigenous peoples, while mentioned by some presenters, did not receive much attention. There was no real discussion of social, economic, cultural, and well-being issues associated with new or on-going projects.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sulyandziga of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (the only speaker on the subject) pointed out that Indigenous societies confront both considerable opportunities and dramatic challenges in the face of climate change and development boom in the Arctic. Their voice is not only important, but is absolutely critical for making arctic development work for all its residents. We, social scientists, cannot agree more.

The meeting also had a rather rudimentary discussion of environmental problems specifically related to resource mega-projects, new transportation infrastructure, and other proposed activities. It is especially surprising since the First Forum's major achievement (touted at the Second Forum) was the charge to 'clean the Arctic' from the litter left behind during past development and military activities. There is a hope, however, that the lack of attention to environmental issues will be overcome at the Third Forum next year, which, as suggested by Mr. Putin, will be devoted to conservation and environmental protection in the Arctic. We can only guess when (or whether) human aspects of development and change in the Arctic will be a key topic for now annually held Arctic 'dialogue'.





### Arctic Educational Forum, Salekhard, West Siberia, 16-18 November 2011

By Florian Stammmler

This was a three days major conference organized by the Yamal-Nenets government aiming to gather experts from all fields of education to discuss avenues for the future in Arctic capacity building. Regional leaders opened the meeting, such as the governor of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug Dmitriy Kobylkin, vice-governor Buchkova, the chairperson of the Legislative Assembly of Yamal Sergey Kharyuchi, and the director of the regional department of education Irina Sidorova.

This was the first time that the forum was advertised as international, although most of the presentations, lectures and events were focused on the Yamal region, whereas presenters from other Russian Arctic areas were far less numerous. The foreign speakers included the Rector of the Center of Education of Saami region Liisa Holmberg (Finland),

University of the Arctic Council Chair, Jim MacDonald, and IASSA council member Florian Stammmler.

The Yamal government convinced many participants that the region is dedicated to taking the lead in various initiatives to provide high-quality education in the North, so that Arctic residents do not have to leave their home if they want to become qualified specialists. Initiatives presented included all levels of education, from nomadic schools for children all the way to a pan-Arctic Ph.D. program on Arctic extractive industries and the establishment of the first University at the Arctic Circle in Russia.

The program on the second day included several parallel sessions, where participants discussed educational resources of schools in the Arctic, opportunities of conservation of culture and languages of indigenous ethnic minorities,

international and inter-regional aspects of use of telecommunication technologies in education in conditions of the Arctic.

During the third day the best teachers of Russia conducted master-classes in Salekhard, and foreign visitors were travelling around different educational institutions to attend them. The overall perception is that the circumpolar North has all the opportunities to become an agent rather than a victim of rapid development as the Arctic advances to an ever more prominent region for the overall well-being of humankind.

Information on this event is available in Russian at [http://www.yamaledu.org/activity/regional\\_development/arkticheskiy-obrazovatelnyy-forum/](http://www.yamaledu.org/activity/regional_development/arkticheskiy-obrazovatelnyy-forum/).

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### The Arctic in Transition: Regional Issues and Geopolitics, Montréal, Québec, Canada, 3-4 October 2011

By Donat Savoie

At the International Conference "*The Arctic in Transition: Regional Issues and Geopolitics*" held October 3-4, 2011 at the University of Québec in Montréal, Canada, Jean-François Arteau, Legal Counsel and Executive Assistant to the President of Makivik Corporation Pita Aatami, delivered an outstanding presentation on "*The Arctic in Transition - Nunavik Inuit, Québec, Canada - Issues, Challenges and Priorities*".

The Arctic has been the focus of much attention by both Arctic and non-Arctic countries as they vie for access to its natural resources. International interest in the Arctic is also 'heating up' as the

effects of climate change are reported and it has become a global 'hot topic'.

Mr. Arteau's presentation began with a description of the Nunavik territory (located north of the 55th parallel in the Province of Québec, Canada) with a land mass of approximately 507,000 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 10,000 Inuit. He then identified the major issues in Nunavik. The majority of his paper deals with natural resource development in Nunavik, specifically the Makivik Corporation's approach and its policies. It's important to note that Makivik Corporation is the organization that represents the 10,000 Inuit of Nunavik.

In the space of a few years, the Arctic has gone from being totally ignored to being the flashpoint for a new form of geopolitics, and the old ways of doing business do not work here anymore. Recently, the French Minister of Economic Development, Éric Besson, who was on a tour of the Province of Québec declared that the north of Québec where Nunavik is included is now a 'new Eldorado!'

To read Mr. Arteau's nine page presentation go to [http://iassa.org/images/stories/arteaujean\\_francois\\_the\\_arctic\\_in\\_transitionnunavik\\_inuit\\_challengesissues\\_and\\_priorities.pdf](http://iassa.org/images/stories/arteaujean_francois_the_arctic_in_transitionnunavik_inuit_challengesissues_and_priorities.pdf)

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#### Attention: Conference & Workshop Participants

The editors of the *Northern Notes* are always wanting to hear from participants who have attended conferences and workshops relating to the international social sciences. If you've recently attended a workshop or conference and want to tell us about your experiences, please e-mail Cher Mazo, IASSA Secretary at [mazo@unbc.ca](mailto:mazo@unbc.ca)



### University of Saskatchewan & Yukon College Sign Collaboration MOU

By Colleen Cameron

The University of Saskatchewan's (U of S) International Centre for Northern Governance and Development (ICNGD) was pleased to oversee the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) around northern research and programming between the University of Saskatchewan and Yukon College on December 5, 2011.

The two institutions entered into a joint partnership whereby any department at

either school could enter into a joint collaboration to the benefit of their respective northern students and communities. U of S president Peter MacKinnon and Yukon College president Karen Barnes signed the document in Saskatoon.

The MOU means that students of both northern regions will benefit from expanded education and research options. Through the sharing of resources, students will have the opportunities to access expanded course options and new research opportunities. They will also have the benefit of uncovering parallels between the two northern regions and applying their learning more broadly to the international northern context. The MOU also confirmed the priority both institutions place on responding to the needs of Aboriginal partners. "Innovative partnerships like this mean expanded options for students, researchers, and communities," said MacKinnon. "A student in the Yukon may now have access to a University of Saskatchewan program



Peter MacKinnon, University of Saskatchewan President and Karen Barnes, Yukon College President signing a MOU that enables any department at either institution to enter into a joint collaboration. Photo credits: Colleen Cameron

they wouldn't have otherwise – and of course the reverse is true as well. This partnership may also serve as a model for other regions and jurisdictions."

The ICNGD is already looking for ways to put the new partnership to work for its students in the Bachelor of Arts Northern Studies and Master of Northern Governance and Development programs. "We couldn't be happier to see this deal happen," said the ICNGD's director, Greg Poelzer. "Partnerships like this are the key to maximizing resources and meeting demands. We'll be able to offer new programming as a result and Northern students will benefit from expanded opportunities."

The ICNGD is currently working towards establishing other similar partnerships internationally and hopes to introduce joint degree options in 2012. Visit the ICNGD online at [artsand-science.usask.ca/icngd](http://artsand-science.usask.ca/icngd) or contact them directly at [info.icngd@usask.ca](mailto:info.icngd@usask.ca).

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### Oral History in the Arctic [www.arcticcentre.org/orhelia](http://www.arcticcentre.org/orhelia)

By Florian Stammler

The Finnish Academy funded a four-year research project on narratives of tundra residents of their perception of the state. The project acronym ORHELIA translates as "ORal History of Empires by ELders In the Arctic" with the subtitle "A comparative history of the relations between states / Empires and their subjects in their northernmost peripheries." Preliminary research has already started and a short experience report from the first field trip is available at <http://arcticanthropology.org>.

Project coordinator Florian Stammler and five post-doctoral anthropologists with their collaborators are keen to start fieldwork with the research partners in four different field sites along the Arctic Ocean, as far north as you can get, and as far away as you can get from the respective state and provincial capitals where official history is usually written.

The idea for this undertaking was originally circumpolar and for all residents in the Arctic, not just indigenous, but was restricted to research with four groups for this particular application, namely the Skolt Saami, Kola Saami, European Nentsy, and Siberian Nentsy.

This project aims to develop a comparative history of relations between remote people and states in the eyes of Arctic indigenous elders, by using the method of life history analysis and oral history fieldwork combined with anthropological participant observation. In doing so, the project will also contribute to preserve incorporeal cultural heritage among Uralic speaking northern minorities of Europe and study the transmission of historical heritage between different generations. All groups are united by their experience of the rise of the Soviet Union, with consequences such as

sedentarisation pressure, prosecution of shamans, deportation, collectivization of reindeer, World War Two, resettlement, encroachment of pastures, land use change, demographic and socio-economic marginalization, and language change. Comparing the experience of such events in elders' lives, this project will contribute to our theoretical understanding of state development in what is often called the 'northern periphery'. Thus while the project documents life histories of Arctic elders, it goes further than that in its comparative ambition to contribute to a theory of states as perceived on the ground in their remotest outposts.

If you want to stay updated or are interested in collaborating with us, maybe for joining a similar initiative elsewhere in the Arctic, please subscribe to news from <http://arcticanthropology.org>, or write an email to Florian at [fstammle@ulapland.fi](mailto:fstammle@ulapland.fi).

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### Siberian Documents in Polish Historical Archive By Maria Dybowska

*The New Acts Archive* in Warsaw houses less known photos and diaries, letters and other documents of scientists and political exiles who had connections with Siberia and the Far Northeast. These were deposited in PZPR Historical Archive (from October 1956 to the beginning of 1990s), and thus less known and accessible. Two items of interest include: Bronisław Piłsudski (1893 - 1918) Acts and Jan and Estera Strożecki Acts (1897 - 1905).

Bronisław Piłsudski was a famous researcher of the Ainu culture, a political exile on Sakhalin, and a co-worker of Arsienev Museum in Vladivostok. The archives include letters from well-known Siberian researchers: Waclaw Sieroszewski (also a well known political exile, researcher of Yakut culture, and author of the well known book titled *Twelve Years in Yakutsk Country*) dated 1903, and four letters from Bronisław Piłsudski's brother Józef Piłsudski (1906 - 1907), a Polish marshal. As well there is a 1898 letter written by Bronisław

Piłsudski about an ethnographical expedition. The letters are mostly in Polish. The Acts also include pictures of Ainu, Gilyak and Oltec taken by Piłsudski.

Bronisław Piłsudski shot a large number of pictures during his Sakhalin period, some of which are also deposited in PAU archive in Cracow (Polish Scientific Academy archive). Most are group pictures of children and men from different Siberian settlements. There are about 40 pictures, some yet unpublished, taken at the beginning of the 20th century, mostly well preserved.

The Acts of Estera and Jan Strożecki also include Siberian documents and pictures and are divided into two parts: first, materials of political activity and publications and, second, memoirs. The Acts include pictures taken by Jan Strożecki, who spent eight years, from 1897 onward, in Srednekolymysk, a penal colony for Polish political exiles. Jan Strożecki was exiled for his role as a member of the Second Proletariat and also as a Polish Socialistic Party organizer. Only

very few of his ethnographical photos were preserved. He took photos of Chukchi, Yukagir, Lamut (Even) and Yakut inhabitants of the Kolyma area, as well as trying to record shamanistic *kamlanie* on the phonograph. Other pictures of his were of exiles. The book *Za poljarnym krugom. Dziesiat lat zsyłki w Kolymskije* by G. Cyperkowicz, published in Sankt Petersburg in 1907 (2nd edition, Leningrad 1925) was all illustrated by his pictures. While Strożecki was not an ethnographer, he tried to review ethnographical and literary works of other exiles. For example, the acts include his review of W. Sieroszewski's account of the Chukchi. He took part in many scientific and hunting expeditions, including to Bere-zovka, the location of a major mammoth discovery.

Anyone interested in this topic is welcome to contact:

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[mardy8@wp.pl](mailto:mardy8@wp.pl)

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### Alaska Centre for Climate Assessment and Policy: New Listserv

By Brook Gamble, Program Manager, Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy, University of Alaska Fairbanks

The Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy (ACCAP) works to provide accurate and up-to-date climate science information to Alaskans and to assist in climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.

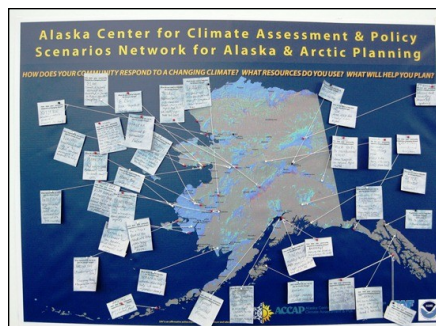
ACCAP is partnering with US Geological Survey and others throughout the state as lead contributors to the Alaska regional section of the 2013 National Climate Assessment (NCA). The NCA is produced every four years by the United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). The USGCRP, under the US Global Change Research Act of 1990, is mandated to deliver a status report to the President and Congress that evaluates, integrates and interprets the findings of their \$2.6 billion federal research program on global change. The NCA aims to integrate new information on climate science into the context of larger social, ecological, and policy systems. It will provide a current report of climate change impacts and vulnerability,

evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation activities, identify knowledge gaps, and help the federal government prioritize climate science investments. It will provide the science that can be used by communities around our Nation to create a more sustainable and environmentally-sound plan for our future.

ACCAP's National Climate Assessment projects include:

- Providing primary science support and core contributors to the multi-agency technical input writing team for the Alaska Regional Chapter of the NCA
- Developing an inventory of existing adaptive responses to climate and environmental change in Alaska
- Conducting a vulnerability assessment of Alaska fisheries to projected climate change

To join ACCAP's listserv and stay informed of upcoming events, workshops, and newsletters, please fill in our on-line form [www.accap.uaf.edu/listserve.htm](http://www.accap.uaf.edu/listserve.htm).



A map of climate change adaptation activities occurring across Alaska. Photo credits: Brook Gamble

To learn more about ACCAP's involvement & upcoming events for the NCA, see their website at: <http://ine.uaf.edu/accap/research/nca.htm>.

ACCAP is a NOAA RISA program housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

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## Indigenous Health Adaptation to Climate Change – A New International Research Project

As climate change drastically influences the face of our planet, remote Indigenous communities will recognise various health impacts as a consequence of these climatic shifts. The Indigenous Health Adaptation to Climate Change (IHACC) program ([www.ihacc.ca](http://www.ihacc.ca)) has brought a multinational interdisciplinary team together to understand and characterize the impact of climatic changes on Indigenous health systems. Working with community, government and Indigenous organizations the program reflects the needs identified by partners within Inuit (Canada), Batwa Pygmy (Uganda), and Shipibo and Shawi populations (Peru) to conduct research and initiate pilot adaptation interventions and adaptation planning.

The overall aim of the research program is to apply scientific and Indigenous Knowledge to empower remote Indigenous populations to consider and plan adaptations that will reduce negative health effects related to climate change and potentially also identify opportunities related to the changing environment. Within the 3 remote regions, this will be achieved through 6 specific objectives:

- 1. Characterize current vulnerability:**  
An empirical understanding of how remote Indigenous health systems are affected by and manage food and water insecurity and vector-borne disease will be developed, characterizing pathways through which climate affects incidence and prevalence, and comparing study regions.
- 2. Estimate future vulnerability:**  
Future vulnerability will be characterized by analyzing how climate change will alter identified health risks and whether changes lie within the adaptive capacity of health systems.
- 3. Implement and monitor pilot interventions:**  
Indigenous and scientific knowledge on health vulnerability and

adaptation will be mobilized to implement pilot adaptation interventions at a local level.

- 4. Develop adaptation plans:**  
Vulnerability assessment, and experience from pilot interventions and comparative analysis, will inform the development of adaptation plans which identify actions that can reduce vulnerability and increase adaptability. Plans will target multiple scales, identify resources for operationalization, prioritize interventions, and examine the sustainability of existing and planned practices.
- 5. Create adaptation leaders:**  
The research program will train adaptation leaders within the scientific community, partner organizations, and communities, who have the tools, experience and knowledge to continue, develop, and promote adaptation during and after project completion.
- 6. Indigenous Knowledge Bank creation:**  
The bank will document Indigenous Knowledge on health, demonstrating its importance for health adaptation within the study regions.

The IHACC program addresses a significant deficit in understanding of the health dimensions of climate change among Indigenous populations; and is, to our knowledge, the first program to place explicit emphasis on implementing and monitoring adaptation interventions. Using a validated approach the program offers best practice guidance for other initiatives, creates community and scientific adaptation leaders with expertise in Indigenous health and climate change, and demonstrates the importance of Indigenous Knowledge for adaptation, empowering communities to manage the health effects of climate change.

Each IHACC team (in the Arctic, Uganda and Peru) provides site-specific research, training and intervention

activities, while contributing unique data which shall form the basis of pilot adaptation interventions and adaptation planning. The project concentrates on food security, water security, and vector-borne disease in a changing climate. Within these foci, attention is directed to the differentiation in vulnerability among children and elders, the importance of Indigenous Knowledge, and the role of globalization and resource development.

Climate change is felt strongly in the Arctic. However the health repercussions of climate change are felt around the world. The IHACC program strives to characterize these repercussions and empower remote Indigenous populations in the Arctic and around the world to adapt to the health effects of climate change.

More information can be obtained by visiting [www.ihacc.ca](http://www.ihacc.ca) or contacting:

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Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia  
(Peru)

**ihacc** Promoting Indigenous health in a rapidly changing world  
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Mark this Date . . .

This year, Earth Day is on Sunday, April 22, 2012. For more info, go to: <http://earthday2012.com/earth-week-2012-green-week-2012>

## New Publications

### Inuit and Whalers on Baffin Island Through German Eyes Wilhelm Weike's Arctic Journal and Letters (1883 - 1884)

Author: Ludger Müller-Wille & Bernd Gieseke  
(Translated by William Barr)  
Publisher: Baraka Books  
Publication Year: 2011  
ISBN: 9781926824116

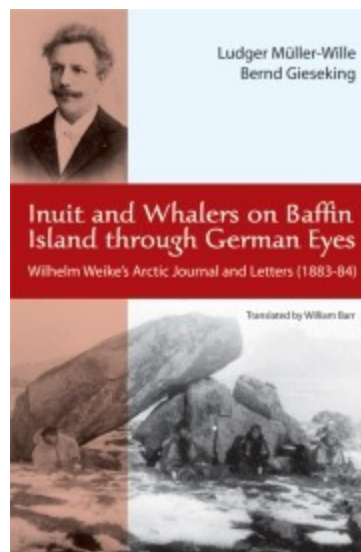
Wilhelm Weike, a 23-year old handyman from Minden/Germany, accidentally found himself spending the year of 1883-1884 among Inuit and wintering with whalers on Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic. The fledging scientist Franz Boas (1858-1942), later the eminent cultural anthropologist, hired Weike to attend to and assist him in his geographical and ethnological research following the first Polar Year of 1882-83. Weike's journal is a fascinating text and an exceptional piece of working-class literature.

Ludger Müller-Wille and Bernd Gieseke have edited and annotated Weike's journal extensively. They present his biography and highlight his observations and his contributions to Boas's scientific work.

William Barr of the Arctic Institute of North America (University of Calgary) translated this book from the German.

Distribution in Canada: LitDistCo  
1-800-591-6250 [orders@litdistco.ca](mailto:orders@litdistco.ca)  
Distribution in the USA:  
Independent Publishers Group (IPG)  
Tel: 1-800-888-4741 / Fax: 312-337-5985  
[orders@ipgbook.com](mailto:orders@ipgbook.com)  
Individual orders: [www.barakabooks.com](http://www.barakabooks.com)

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### From Oral Tradition to Rap: Literatures of the Polar North

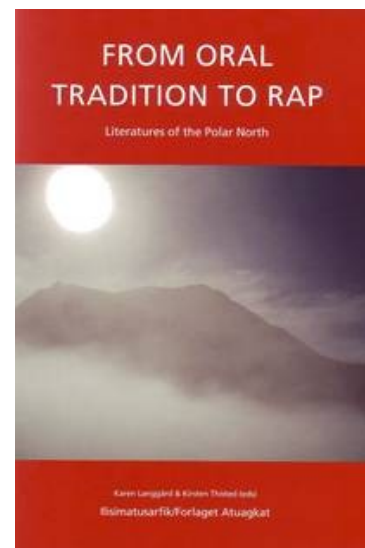
Editors: Karen Langgård and Kirsten Thisted  
Published by: Forlaget Atuagkat / Ilisimatusarfik  
Publication Year: 2011

With chapters on Sami, Faroese, Greenlandic, Canadian Inuit, native Alaskan and indigenous Siberian literature this anthology provides a first attempt to draw the literary landscape of the Polar North. The contributors weave together a platform for studying and comparing these literatures across the borders of nation states and old colonial relations as yet another way of renegotiating outdated centre-periphery constructions. This literary landscape provides a map based on the indigenous peoples' own descriptions and thoughts about their past and their future.

Contributors include: Karen Langgård & Kirsten Thisted — Introduction;

Harald Gaski — Song, Poetry, and Images in Writing. Sami Literature; Malan Marnersdóttir — From Oral Poetry to Rap in the Faroes; Kirsten Thisted — Greenlandic Oral Traditions. Collection, Reframing and Reinvention; Karen Langgård — Greenlandic Literature from Colonial Times to Self-Government; Michael P. J. Kennedy — Canadian Inuit Literature in English. A Critical Bibliography; Noel McDermott — Canadian Literature in Inuktitut; William Schneider — Alaska Native Writers. Writing and Tradition; and Alexander D. King — A Literary History of Koryak. Writing and Publishing an Indigenous Siberian Language.

The project with Karen Langgård as main responsible started as an International Polar Year project. It has been funded by Nordic Ministers' Council's Arctic Joint Program 2006 - 2008 and University of Greenland Ilisimatusarfik's Publishing Funding.



To purchase this book, please contact  
[info@forlaget-atuagkat.gl](mailto:info@forlaget-atuagkat.gl).

\* \* \* \* \*

### Severnye khanty (polevye dnevniki) [English translation: Northern Khanty (Field Diaries)]

Author: Z.P. Sokolova  
Publisher: Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, RAS  
Publication Year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-5-4211-0053-9

The book contains the author's field diaries dating from 1956, 1962, 1963,

1969 and 1971-1973. They were kept during the field studies conducted among Northern Khanty settling along the rivers of Kazym, Synia, Kunovat, Ob' tributaries, and partially along Ob' River itself. The diaries are comprised of descriptions of economy, material and spiritual

culture, religion and rites, as well as the notes on their every day life and methodology of field research.

The book is addressed to researchers, teachers and students of history, geography, ethnography and sociology.

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## New Publications continued

### Bibliotheca Kamtschatka

General Editors: Erich Kasten and Michael Dürr  
Published by: SEC Publications  
Publication Year: 2011

Since the 18th century, researchers and scientists have traveled the peninsula of Kamchatka in the Russian Far East. Many of them were of German origin and had been commissioned by the Russian government to perform specific tasks. Their exhaustive descriptions and detailed reports are still considered some of the most valuable documents on the ethnography of the indigenous peoples of that part of the world. These works inform us about living conditions and particular ways of natural resource use at various times and provide us with valuable background information for current assessment. Each of the volumes contains essays by scholars from various historical, ethnological and natural science perspectives. First volumes of this series that have been published recently are listed below. As most publications by Verlag der Kulturstiftung Sibirien | SEC Publications these volumes are distributed both in print and in electronic form in order to provide scholars and in particular indigenous communities in Siberia easy and free access to these materials.

More information and access to the electronic editions: [http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/bika\\_E.html](http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/bika_E.html) or contact: [info@kulturstiftung-sibirien.de](mailto:info@kulturstiftung-sibirien.de)

Title: Johann Karl Ehrenfried Kegel: Forschungsreise nach Kamtschatka. Reisen und Erlebnisse von 1841 bis 1847, with an essay by Erich Kasten.  
Editor: Werner Friedrich Guelden  
Language: German  
Publisher: Kulturstiftung Sibirien  
Publication year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-3-942883-80-1

Title: Adam Johann von Krusenstern / Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff / Otto von Kotzebue / Adelbert von Chamisso: Forschungsreisen auf Kamtschatka. [Auszüge aus ihren Werken]  
Editors (and with essays) by Marie-Theres Federhofer and Diana Ordubadi  
Language: German  
Publisher: Kulturstiftung Sibirien  
Publication year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-3-942883-81-8

Title: Friedrich Heinrich von Kittlitz: Denkwürdigkeiten einer Reise nach dem russischen Amerika, nach Mikronesien und durch Kamtschatka. [Auszüge zu Kamtschatka.]  
Editor: Erich Kasten, with an essay by Lisa Strecker.  
Language: German  
Publisher: Kulturstiftung Sibirien  
Publication year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-3-942883-84-9



Title: Karl von Ditmar: Reisen und Aufenthalt in Kamtschatka in den Jahren 1851–1855 (Bd. 1, 1890).  
Editor: Michael Duerr.  
Language: German  
Publisher: Kulturstiftung Sibirien  
Publication year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-3-942883-82-5

Title: Karl von Ditmar: Reisen und Aufenthalt in Kamtschatka in den Jahren 1851–1855 (Bd. 2, 1900). Karl von Ditmar: Ueber die Koraeken. Gerhard von Maydell: Reisen und Forschungen im jakutischen Gebiet Ostsibiriens 1861–1871. [Auszüge.]  
Editor: Michael Duerr, with essays by Erki Tammiksaar.  
Language: German  
Publisher: Kulturstiftung Sibirien  
Publication year: 2011.  
ISBN: 978-3-942883-83-2

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### Zabaikal'skie evenki: sotsial'no-ekonomicheskije i kul'turnye transformatsii v XX-XXI vekakh

[English Translation: Transbaikalian Evenks: Socio-Economic and Cultural Transformations in the 20th - 21st Centuries].

Author: O. A. Povoroznyuk  
Publisher: Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, RAS  
Publication Year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-5-4211-0057-7

The monograph is a first comprehensive ethnographic study of Evenks living in the North of Zabaikal'skii (Transbaikalian) Region. Drawing on her own extensive field data, unpublished archival materials,

local and regional statistics the author analyses socio-demographic development, economic activities and land use practices, linguistic and cultural processes and traces the dynamics of transformations among these local indigenous groups in Soviet and post-Soviet periods. The history of the 20th century and changes taking place in people's lives in two recent decades are illustrated by the

case studies of an Evenk village family and a nomadic reindeer herding community.

The book is recommended to ethnologists, anthropologists, historians and readers interested in Evenk culture and the history and present day status of indigenous peoples of the Russian North.

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## New Publications continued

### Histories from the North - Environments, Movements and Narratives: Proceedings of the Final BOREAS Conference Rovaniemi, Finland, October 29-31, 2009

Editors: John Ziker and Florian Stammer  
Published by: Department of Anthropology, Boise State University in conjunction with Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland  
Publication Year: 2011

This edited volume is unique in the way that it is more than a collection of presentations held at a big Northern Social Science conference. In *Histories from the North* the reader can also find out how the contributions by different top northern scholars were discussed by the approximately 150 participants from all over the North and also several other regions of our planet.

*Histories from the North* takes an innovative perspective on hot-button issues such as climate change, sustainability, de-industrialization, and religious conversion, by focusing on the perceptions of environment, movements, and narratives of the Circumpolar North's inhabitants. People have made the North their home for millennia. Consulting with them and their history creates a dialogue between local inhabitants and scientific researchers that can better inform research and guide civic engagement. The book presents histories from the North to share among Northerners and Northern researchers, as well as to offer potential

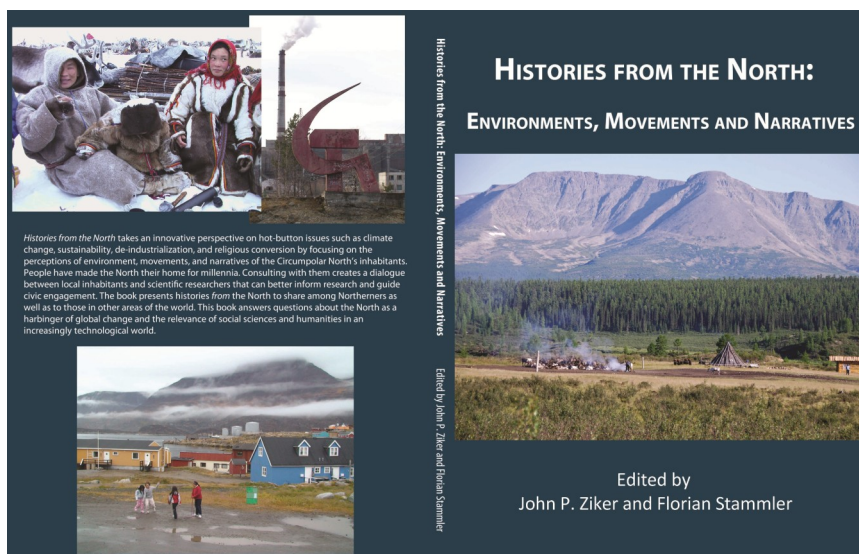
lessons for those in other regions of the world. This book answers questions about the North as a harbinger of global change and the relevance of social sciences and humanities in an increasingly technological world.

As a proceedings volume, the book gives also a good overview of the topics and some of the results generated from the so far largest international northern social science and humanities research program, BOREAS, which ran from 2006-2010 under the umbrella of the European

Science Foundation with prominent participation of the US National Science Foundation and Canada's SSRC.

All participants of the BOREAS final conferences in Rovaniemi will get a copy of the book to their address as given to the conference organisers. If you are interested in additional copies, please contact [fstammle@ulapland.fi](mailto:fstammle@ulapland.fi) if you are in Europe, and [jziker@boisestate.edu](mailto:jziker@boisestate.edu) if you are elsewhere in the world.

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### Korennyye malochislennyye narody i promyshlennoe razvitiye Arktiki: etnologicheskii monitoring v Yamalo-Nenetskom Avtonomnom Okruge [English Translation: Indigenous Numerically-Small Peoples and Industrial Development of the Arctic: Ethnological Monitoring in Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District]

Authors: T.N. Vasil'kova, A.V. Evai, E.P. Martynova, and N.I. Novikova  
Publisher: Shadrinskii Dom Pechati  
Publication Year: 2011  
ISBN: 978-5-7142-1269-7

The book is based on the results of the ethnological assessment and monitoring of the potential impact of industrial development on the socio-economic situation and ethnocultural development of indigenous numerically small peoples of the North of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (YaNAO) conducted by *Ethnoconsulting, LLC* and the Research Centre of Therapeutic and Preventive Nutrition, the Siberian Branch of the

Russian Academy of Sciences, Tiumen'. It analyses the status of indigenous communities of Yamal'skii, Nadym'skii and Tazov'skii Districts, YaNAO, traditional economic activities, socio-economic situation, as well as the interrelations between indigenous numerically small peoples and OAO Gazprom, impacts of the changes in food ration on the health of indigenous and migrant population of the district. The authors discuss theoretical and historical aspects of the ethnological assessment in the Russian Federation, as well as the legal premises for its implementation in YaNAO. The recommendations addressed to state and

local authorities, as well as to OAO Gazprom subcontracting enterprises, are provided in the book.

The monograph may be useful for social anthropologists, ethnologists, lawyers, healthcare practitioners, politicians, employees working in the fuel and energy sector, activists of ecological and indigenous organizations, as well as for readers interested in cultures of indigenous numerically small peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East. The full version of the text is available in Russian at [www.ethnoconsulting.ru](http://www.ethnoconsulting.ru)

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# New Publications continued

## Polar Geography, Volume 34

Editor: Timothy Heleniak  
Published by: Taylor & Francis  
ISBN: 1088-937X (Print)  
1939-0513 (Online)

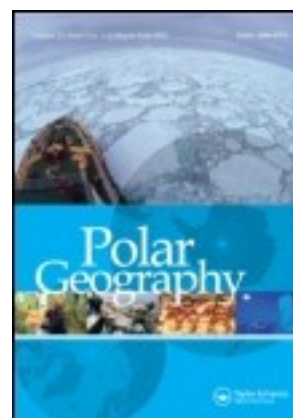
Polar Geography is a quarterly publication that offers a venue for scholarly research on the physical, human, and human-environmental aspects of the Polar Regions. The journal seeks to address the interplay of the natural systems, the complex historical, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, and

security issues, and the interchange amongst them. The journal also does book reviews of the most recent scholarship and policy document in Polar geography.

Information about the journal can be found on its website <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tpog20/current>.

Those wishing to submit manuscripts to the journal can do so at: <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tpog>.

Questions or ideas about submissions can be directed to Timothy Heleniak at [heleniak@umd.edu](mailto:heleniak@umd.edu).



### Issue 4

Solid Water - Past, Present and Future: A Review of the Frozen Water Resources of the World  
by Roger G. Barry

Reindeer Herders in the Timan-Pechora Oil Province of Northwest Russia: An Assessment of Interacting Environmental, Social and Legal Challenges  
by W.K. Dallmann, V.V. Peskov, O.A. Murashko, and E. Khmeleva,

Making Wilderness: Tourism and the History of the Wilderness Idea in Iceland  
by Anna Sæþórsdóttir, Michael Hall, and Jarkko Saarinen,

Reclaiming Indigenous Seascapes. Sami Place Names in Norwegian Sea Charts  
by Camilla Brattland and Steinar Nilsen,

Oil Spill Emergency Response in Norway: Coordinating Inter-organizational Complexity  
by Maria Ivanova

#### Book Reviews:

- *Cold Region Hazards and Risks*, by Colin A. Whiteman
- *Polar Tourism : Human, Environmental and Governance Dimensions*, edited by Patrick T. Maher, Emma J. Stewart, Michael Luck
- *Biocultural Diversity and Indigenous Ways of Knowing: Human Ecology in the Arctic*, by Karim Aly-Kassam
- *People of the Lakes: Stories of Our Van Tat Gwich'in Elders/Googwandak Nakhwach'anjò Van Tat Gwich'in*, by Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation and Shirleen Smith
- *The Expeditions of the First International Polar Year 1882-1883*, by William Barr.

### Issue 3

Contours, Contrasts, and Contradictions of the Arctic Internet  
by Barney Warf

In Search of Balance: Russia and the EU in the North  
by Jussi Laine

Space and Timing: Why was the Barents Sea Delimitation Dispute Resolved in 2010?  
by Arild Moe, Daniel Fjærtøft & Indra Øverland

#### Book Reviews:

- *The Arctic Gold Rush: The New Race for Tomorrow's Natural Resources*, by Roger Howard
- *Conversations With Landscape: Anthropological Studies of Creativity and Perception*, edited by Karl Benediktsson and Katrín Anna Lund
- *Migration in the Circumpolar North: Issues and Contexts*, edited by Lee Huskey and Chris Southcott
- *Russia and the North*, edited by Elana Wilson Rowe
- *Iceland Imagined: Nature, Culture, and Storytelling in the North Atlantic*, by Karen Oslund

### Issue 1 - 2

Arctic Observing Network Social Indicators Project: Overview  
by Jack Kruse, Marie Lowe, Sharman Haley, Ginny Fay, Larry Hamilton & Matthew Berman

Developing an Arctic Subsistence Observation System  
by Jack Kruse

Observing Trends and Assessing Data for Arctic Mining  
by Sharman Haley, Matthew Klick, Nick Szymoniak & Andrew Crow

Social Indicators for Arctic Tourism: Observing Trends and Assessing Data  
by Ginny Fay & Anna Karlsdóttir

Arctic Observing Network Social Indicators and Northern Commercial Fisheries  
by Marie Lowe

Linking Pan-Arctic Human and Physical Data  
by Lawrence C. Hamilton & Richard B. Lammers

Next Steps Toward an Arctic Human Dimensions Observing System  
by Matthew D. Berman



## Unrestricted Access to Siberian Indigenous Folklore Collection via Web Interface

The *Corpus of Folklore Texts in the Languages of Indigenous Peoples of Siberia* is being developed by the researchers and postgraduate students of the Department of Northern and Siberian Studies, Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), with the support from the RAS Praesidium *Corpus Linguistics* research initiative. Upon completion of the pilot stage the project's website, <http://corpora.iea.ras.ru> provides unrestricted access to 47 texts in the Evenki, Teleut, and Shor languages belonging to several genres of folklore.

The corpus is capable of storing original (images of handwritten pages, audio- or video-records with or without transcriptions, etc.), as well as orthographically standardised version of any text. Currently 27 texts are available in both versions simultaneously.

The Shor part comprises 120,789 orthographic words in 26 texts (25 epic texts and 1 legend), and is supplemented by the oral sub-corpus of approximately 28,000 words, which is currently accessible in audible form only. Included

texts represent both Kondoma (kondomskiy) and Mrass (mrasskiy) dialects of the Shor language. Two texts belong to the Lower-Kondoma (nizhnekondomskiy) sub-dialect of the former, and the rest belongs to the Lower-Mrass (nizhnemrasskiy) and the Tom (tomskiy) sub-dialects of the latter. It is noteworthy that 17 epic texts are unique to this corpus and have not been previously published in any form. Also there is no other freely accessible corpus in Shor or any other Turkic language of the Sayan-Altai region of comparable volume.

The Evenki part comprises 6,368 orthographic words in 18 texts of several genres (fairy-tales, legends, and mythological stories). The texts representing 4 sub-dialects (those of Chirinda, Ekonda, Kislokan, and Tutonchany) of Ilimpiya (ilimpiyskiy) dialect of the Evenki language were recorded during fieldwork in Ilimpiyskaya group of settlements of the Evenki District (formerly Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug), Krasnoyarskiy Krai. This part is nearing the state of parallel Evenki-Russian corpus.

The Teleut part comprises 1,681 orthographic word in 3 texts, and is currently included mainly as a proof of concept.

The web interface (in Russian only at the time of this writing) provides means for:

- looking up specific word-forms and their context;
- finding word-forms adjacent to the given one from left or right, as well as co-occurrences of given word-forms on a certain distance within sentence;
- collecting statistical data on frequency of any word-form, and comparing lists of word-form from any number of texts in the same language;
- comparing sentences from any two texts in order to identify recurring expressions.

For more information, please contact:

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## Extractive Industries Working Group Webpage Launched

By Florian Stammler



IASSA's Extractive Industries Working Group (EIWG) recently launched their website, finally!!! Everybody is invited to go to [www.arcticcentre.org/eiwig](http://www.arcticcentre.org/eiwig), to check out who our members are, what we do, what our charter is, and how we see our work in relation to research ethics.

EIWG is a network of Arctic Social Scientists interested in and working on the extractive industries in the Arctic – looking at the social, cultural, political and economic impacts of such development, not only in present day, but also historically, and future scenarios. If you have a project, interesting publication, or something else related to this topic, you can contribute it by writing an email to EIWG coordinator Florian Stammler at [fstammler@ulapland.fi](mailto:fstammler@ulapland.fi) or for Russian

letters at [stammler@mail.ru](mailto:stammler@mail.ru), or, if you want to become an EIWG member, by submitting a little profile like the ones posted on the website to the same email.

For those interested, several EIWG members are having a side meeting during the 2012 Arctic Frontiers Conference in Tromsø, Norway, being held January 23 - 27, 2012. If you are interested in attending this meeting, please write an email to [Jessica.Shadian@uin.no](mailto:Jessica.Shadian@uin.no)

More information and news related extractive industries you can also find in the blog <http://arcticanthropology.org> under the category "extractive industries. Please feel free to comment on any of the posts there.





### Strengthening Institutions Workshop: Strategies for Cooperative Management in the Marine Environment of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas

From 2009 to early 2011, a dozen social scientists in Alaska—at both the University of Alaska and in the private sector—jointly explored ways government and private institutions could better coordinate the management of oil and gas and other offshore resources in the Beaufort and Chukchi seas. They particularly considered how to reduce conflicts among groups with different interests and establish ecosystem-based management—that is, management that takes into account the effects of resource development and other activities on an entire ecosystem, rather than on just individual resources or species within that ecosystem.

With support from NSF, the social scientists organized a workshop and invited representatives of federal, state, and borough governments; co-management groups; and others to join them in talking about these management issues. That workshop, “Strategies for Cooperative Management in the Marine Environment of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas,” was held in Anchorage, Alaska, March 3-5, 2011.

The workshop participants spent two days discussing principles for increasing participation and reducing conflict in management of resources in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas; existing data-integration projects in Alaska; marine spatial planning in the Canadian Beaufort and around the globe; and lessons learned from the explosion of the *Deepwater Horizon* offshore drilling rig and the

resulting disastrous oil spill. They talked about current management structures in Alaska and considered ways to modify those structures to reduce conflict, provide for multiple human uses, improve stewardship in the face of rapid change, and increase coordination across institutions with regional stakeholders. They learned that marine spatial planning means different things in different regions—it can be improving communication and coordination; developing tools to support decisions; or establishing regulation and zoning.

Workshop discussions identified ways to improve cooperative management of offshore Arctic resources:

- First define goals & then identify an appropriate management structure
- Define desired outcomes and timelines
- Build on current institutions
- Recognize complexity of systems
- Reduce uncertainty and increase understanding of issues
- Engage a broader range of those with interests in the resources
- Build trust and identify common interests across those with diverse interests
- Identify effective ways of sharing data
- Recognize sub-regions in Alaska
- Learn from management successes and failures in other regions

Participants also discussed possible next steps—briefing other groups, doing



further outreach and education, fostering more discussions to identify management goals, analyzing the interests of diverse groups, and developing data and tools to support management decisions. Further findings will be developed in the final workshop report.

A complete set of workshop materials has been posted to the project website: <http://www.iarc.uaf.edu/en/NX2020/SI>. The research team developed a series of institutional models and graphics that will be published as part of the final workshop report. The final report, executive summary, and journal publication are forthcoming.

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### Request for Information from a Polish Colleague

I'm a Polish anthropologist, pedagogue, and translator. I am the author of *Kamchatka in the Texts, Photos, and Items of Benedykt Dybowski* and *Written in the Snow*. More information about the texts—mostly about Polish diaries, books, memories of Polish travellers, political exiles, and scientists, can be found in this issue of Northern Notes (see [page 20](#)). At the moment I am planning to do some

research on the Polish roots of Kamchatka inhabitants. Many families have Polish ancestry but only very few have memories about their ancestors. If anyone knows of anyone who would like to take part in my research please contact me by e-mail at [mardy8@wp.pl](mailto:mardy8@wp.pl). Thank you, Maria Dybowska



### In Memory of Dr. Deanna Marie Paniataaq Kingston July 21, 1964 - December 2, 2011

Oregon State University (OSU) Professor of Anthropology, Dr. Deanna Kingston, 47, of Corvallis followed her ancestors on December 2, 2011. Deanna, descendant of the King Island Native Community, was born, raised, and resided in Oregon.

Deanna often commented that she felt she was born an anthropologist. Her love for peoples, cultures, stories and legends carried her to many parts of the world but always brought her home. Dr. Kingston received her BS in Science Communications from the University of Portland in 1986, an MAIS in Cultural Anthropology from OSU in 1993 and her PhD in Anthropology from the University of Alaska Fairbanks in 1999. In 2000, Dr. Kingston began her journey as a professor of anthropology at Oregon State University.

Deanna had many great accomplishments through her work, her son and family, and her open candor during her long battle with cancer. She served on the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs Advisory Committee and also on the SEARCH (Study for Environmental Arctic Change) Responding to Change panel. Dr. Kingston participated in numerous workshops and conferences including "Designing an Arctic Observing Network" in Copenhagen, Denmark, and international conference on indigenous knowledge at Pennsylvania State University and a workshop at the International Arctic Social Science Association meeting, sponsored in part by the Alaska

Native Science Commission, on collaborating with Arctic communities. She was cognizant of efforts both in the circumpolar Arctic and in the Pacific Northwest to consult, respect, and collaborate with Native American / indigenous communities, particularly when it comes to their knowledge of the environment. Her unerring commitment to the betterment of others and her community were demonstrated in her participation in a myriad of organization such as the International Arctic Social Science Association, Alaska Anthropology Association, the Arctic Institute of North America and the Planning Committee for the International Conference on Indigenous Placenames, Guovdageiadnu, Norway, September 2010.

In 2003, she received a National Science Foundation grant to document and compare scientific knowledge with traditional ecological knowledge of King Island, Alaska. This work culminated in one of her proudest accomplishments, the King Island Placenames Project interactive website <http://kingislandplacename.com/> that documents the cultural geography, biogeography and traditional ecological knowledge of King Island.

Devoted to furthering numerous causes and helping others along their paths, Deanna kept a long-running, open, intimate diary of her journey with cancer ([deeupdates.blogspot.com](http://deeupdates.blogspot.com)). Despite the often heavy topics of her blog posts, Deanna strove to find the humor and



insight in every situation and communicate both to others. Her courageous and kind spirit will forever be missed and remembered.

About her next voyage, Deanna wrote on her blog, "don't be sad, be happy for my passing 'cause I'm going on a wonderful journey. I'm not sure where, but if you miss me, just think about me and I'll be there - wrapping you with my spirit, keeping you comfortable, wishing you well."

A public remembrance, honouring and celebrating Deanna's life is being planned at OSU's Native American Longhouse. A private family ceremony will be held at a later date.

In lieu of flowers, please send donations to the Deanna Kingston Memorial at the OSU Federal Credit Union, PO Box 306, Corvallis, OR 97339-0306.

Other related links:

- [OSU media release](#)
- [Taking Alaska Blog Post](#)

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