

# Northern Notes

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

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## From the President

“Why join IASSA?” Twelve years ago, the founding president of our association, Ludger Müller-Wille, was opening his editorial with this question (*IASSA Newsletter* Fall/Winter 1993). The answers he provided proved convincing, since our association has grown to a current membership of 560 persons in 22 countries. But why become or remain a member of IASSA today?

The tangible, direct benefits remain, such as this Newsletter, occasional publications (the Proceedings of ICASS V are on their way to you just now, see announcement page 6 below), the website, the electronic discussion list, and the right to participate in the International Congresses of Arctic Social Sciences (see the first announcement of ICASS VI page 5 below).

Other benefits of IASSA membership have increased steadily since the foundation of the association. IASSA has become well known and

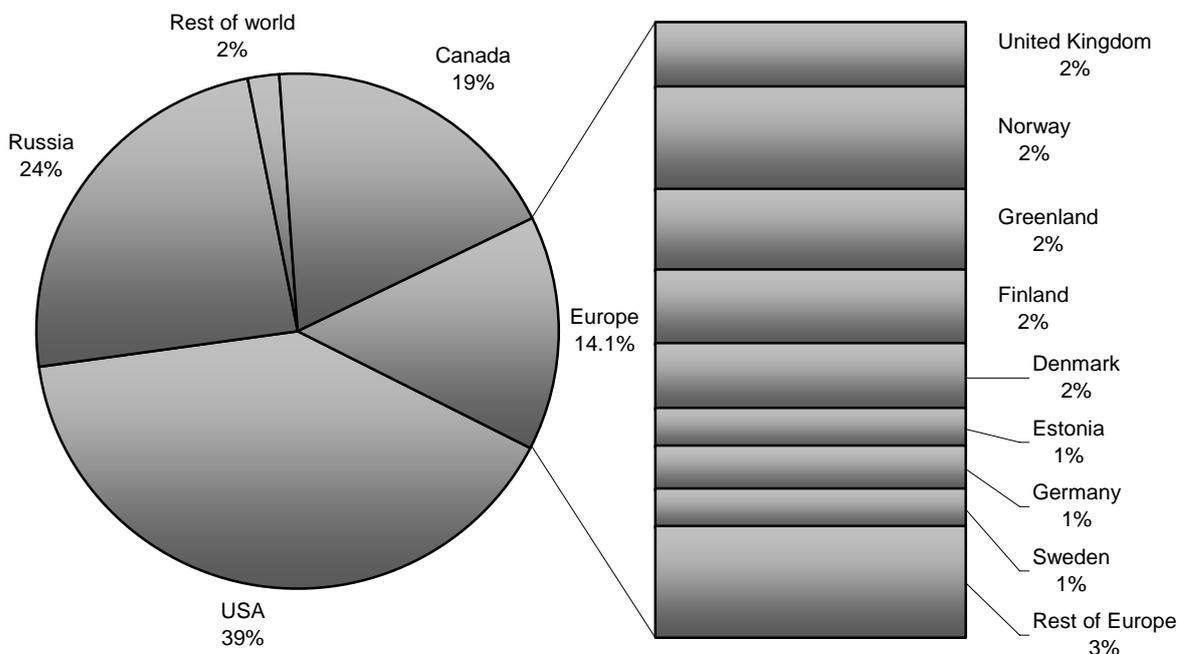
respected in all high circles dealing with Arctic research and, together with other institutions, it has managed to impose the social sciences, and the voices of indigenous and other Arctic residents, as matters of course in the planning, funding and conduct of research. Let us consider the giant leap, under those aspects, between earlier International Polar Years, and the one that is now imminent (see contribution by Igor Krupnik and Grete Hovelsrud, below as well as in past issues), or the “paradigm shift” that has taken place between the first International Conference of Arctic Research Planning (ICARP I, in 1995), and the very recent ICARP II (more below). For each of us, the lobbying efforts carried out over the years by our Association on behalf of the community of Arctic social scientists, which it can legitimately claim to represent, are beginning to translate into increased research opportunities, and easier access to and greater abundance of funding. This, as well as increased acceptance by other stakeholders, among whom our colleagues from the natural sciences,

represent very concrete enhancements of our professional lives. Needless to say, such benefits are indirect in the sense that they accrue to the entire community, not only to IASSA members. Being member of an Association *and paying membership dues regularly* is thus, here as in many other spheres of social life, also a matter of responsibility and solidarity towards the community.

The financial situation of IASSA, precisely, is modest but sound. We are however facing a strained treasury situation this year. This is due in great part to the fact that membership fees are paid every three years, usually in connection with registration to the ICASS that concludes the term

of a secretariat—thus, intervening years are lean ones. Furthermore, quite a few pay membership dues in connection with their registration to participate in an ICASS, but let their membership lapse when they don't attend the next Congress. We surmise that this “conference effect” explains the current under-representation of Europe-based members (currently 14 % of all members, see graph below), and the corresponding over-representation of North America (USA 39 %, Canada 19 %), where the last two ICASS took place. Being located as they are at the juncture of Europe and America, the current IASSA secretariat and upcoming ICASS VI should contribute to restore balance in this regard.

IASSA membership by countries, as of December 2005 (N=568)



In order to avoid the high costs of printing and mailing, and considering that access to internet is now very widespread, this very issue of the Newsletter is published electronically only. IASSA is thus following a trend set by other institutions comparable to ours. Those members for whom we have an e-mail address will receive this issue only as an electronic file. A limited number of hard copies will be mailed to the few members who did not provide an e-mail address, and to libraries. This, and back issues of the Newsletter can at any

time be downloaded from the website [www.iassa.gl](http://www.iassa.gl). Members are welcome to comment on the future form of Newsletter delivery, by sending an e-mail to [iassa@ilisimatusarifik.gl](mailto:iassa@ilisimatusarifik.gl) or by letter to the postal address.

The above were among the considerations and decisions taken at the first face to face IASSA Council meeting of this term, that took place November 8-9, 2005, in Copenhagen (see summary report below). The Council also

considered that the limited financial means of IASSA could be put to better use by introducing new services to its members and to the community at large. It considered making available on its website a database of Arctic social scientists, a project which might be realized in the near future.

The IASSA Council meeting was held, like quite a few other important meetings (ACIA and AHDR follow up, IPY Consultative Open Forum, etc.) in conjunction with the second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning, ICARP II. Being among the sponsors of that important conference, in which human and social sciences were represented on a par with the natural sciences, IASSA found it an optimal venue for its Councilors to meet—and thereafter participate in the main conference and in other side meetings. We cannot fail to stress that the ICARP II Conference Statement (reproduced below) highlights a “*paradigm shift to a [...] holistic perspective [that] integrally includes the human dimension, Indigenous insights and a more full integration of Arctic processes in the earth system*” (italics in the original).

It becomes increasingly clear that Arctic social sciences have managed to become full partners in

high profile international and multi-disciplinary initiatives such as the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), ICARP, and IPY. Multi-disciplinary projects within the human and social sciences themselves do not quite yet reach the same high profile and expected level of funding. Monitoring Arctic human development (follow up to the AHDR) remains actual, but it does not raise quite as much interest (and, presumably, funding) as climate induced (social) changes. In the meantime, the first program for internationally coordinated fundamental research in the humanities and social sciences in the North, BOREAS (see Vitebsky and Klein in the previous issue of the Newsletter), is about to begin in earnest: the results of the evaluation of full proposals for Collaborative Research Projects will be known in January, and projects will be carried out over the next three to four years. It remains important to impose the evidence that investigating human affairs *per se* is as worthwhile and useful, and therefore as worthy of funding, as researching the natural world.

I wish you pleasurable reading, and a year to the measure of your hopes and expectations!

Yvon Csonka

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### *Short report on the IASSA Council meeting, Copenhagen, Nov. 8-9, 2005*

The current IASSA Council held its first face to face meeting recently, back to back with ICARP II. Seven of the eight Council members participated. Inge Seiding, secretary of the association, and Klaus Georg Hansen, webmaster, were also in attendance. The meeting was funded, beside participants' own travel grants, by an ad hoc subsidy from KVUG, the Danish-Greenlandic Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland. The Greenland Home Rule representation in Copenhagen kindly allowed us to meet in its premises. A number of discussions and decisions were prepared by preliminary discussions by e-mail over the preceding months.

#### *Reports from the Secretariats*

Both the Fairbanks office, which has carried out IASSA-related activities until now, and the current secretariat in Nuuk, presented activity and financial reports. The proceedings of ICASS V, which took place in Fairbanks in 2004, have been

edited and printed in, and will be mailed out of Fairbanks before the end of this year. Any IASSA funds left will then be transferred to the current secretariat. At the Nuuk secretariat, Inge Seiding took over as secretary in September after Najâraq Paniula obtained a full time position with the Greenland Home Rule.

#### *Finances*

As the fiscal year is not over yet, the current secretariat did not present a definitive financial statement. Main income since the takeover from Fairbanks are: leftover from Fairbanks term, a one-time subsidy from the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland to cover travel for representation at Arctic Council, and IASSA Council meeting, a 3-year subsidy from the Research unit of the Greenland Home Rule to cover ca. 400 hours a year of secretarial support. The University of Greenland provides an office and associated overhead as in kind.

The financial situation of IASSA is sound, but modest. Ad hoc subsidies and in kind contributions allow the running of the secretariat on a modest scale. Due to the fact that membership renewals are for three years at a time, and that most renewals occur in connection with registration to ICASS on the third and final year of each term of secretariat, only limited entries can be expected during years 1 and 2 of each new term. The Fairbanks secretariat was able to transfer the substantial sum of 8000 USD, but expenses such as printing and mailing the Newsletter, and the website, will exhaust it within a year.

### *Newsletter*

After having carefully considered all pertinent arguments, Council agreed that the next issue of the Newsletter (the one you are holding now) would only be published electronically. The high costs of printing and mailing the newsletter are not justified anymore in an age of almost universal internet access. In a tight budgetary situation such as that of IASSA today, Council deemed it better a) to explore alternative services to members, such as making a database of Arctic social scientists, and other information, available online (see below), and b) to avoid giving cause for any further raise of membership fees. A limited number of copies of the Newsletter will be printed and mailed to members without internet access, libraries, and partner institutions.

### *Membership*

The distribution of members by countries is unbalanced (see graph above page 2). This may be partly explained by the fact that many renew their membership only in conjunction with participation in ICASS, where it is mandatory, and let it lapse in between congresses. The last time ICASS was in Europe was in 1998, thereafter it was held twice in North America. The secretariat will endeavor to conduct a recruitment drive.

So far, members in Russia have not been requested to pay membership fees, nor to renew their membership and update their personal data. A consequence is that the roster of members in Russia is unreliable. Council decided to consult key members in Russia a) about updating the roster of members in Russia and introducing regular re-registration, and b) about the opportunity and feasibility of introducing a (special rate) membership fee for IASSA members in Russia.

### *Revision of IASSA bylaws*

This issue had been discussed by e-mail before the Council meeting. This term of Council gives itself the task, after fifteen years of existence of IASSA, to adapt the bylaws of the association to current and future situations. Revised bylaws can only be accepted at the next General Assembly which will take place at ICASS VI. Thus, Council will take the time to prepare a thoroughly thought-out draft over the next two years.

### *IPY*

The Council recognizes that the "IASSA-IPY International Task Group", which had been mandated by the latest General Assembly, has accomplished its mission with full success. Igor Krupnik points out that the preparation of IPY is far from over, and that the social sciences must continue their action to ensure proper representation in the implementation of the Polar Year. Upon his recommendation, Council agrees that the current Task Group should be succeeded by a smaller group composed of representatives of social sciences on national IPY committees and the IPY Joint Committee. Igor Krupnik will draft terms of reference for this group and submit them to Council in the near future.

### *ICASS VI*

The Council accepts the suggestion from Birger Poppel that the next ICASS be held in 2008, so that it could be hosted in Ilimmarfik, a large building under construction in Nuuk that will house the enlarged University of Greenland, and other institutions such as Groenlandica (the Greenland collection of the National Library), the National Archives, Greenland Statistics, and others. The building, to be inaugurated at the heart of the Polar Year, in early 2008, will be a symbol of Arctic research capacity building. Local organizers will soon decide on dates for the Congress, which will be either in May or in late August 2008. ICASS VI has recently received a definitive endorsement as IPY activity by the IPY Joint Committee, but the congress will also be open, as usual, to research that is not related to IPY. The exact wording of the theme of the Congress is still under consideration.

### *Social scientists' database*

Yvon Csonka, after preliminary consultation with webmaster Klaus Georg Hansen, proposes a project to make a database of Arctic social

scientists available on the IASSA website, as it already has an up to date database of its members at its disposal, it could rapidly and without great expense provide this service. As IASSA is more and more often solicited to identify specialists, such a database would be very useful for IASSA itself. Council members support the project, some of them expressing reservations regarding the

new service to the community. Since IASSA scope of the database and those who have access to it (only IASSA members?), and issues of personal data protection. The Greenland team will present a refined project in the near future.

Yvon Csonka

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### *First announcement*

### *ICASS VI is going to take place in Nuuk, Greenland, in 2008*

The IASSA board has decided that the **ICASS VI is going to be held in Nuuk, Greenland, in 2008.**

The working title for ICASS VI is “*Circumpolar Social Changes: Opportunities and Challenges for Social Sciences in the International Polar Year 2007-2008.*”

So far the International Congresses of Arctic Social Sciences have been held triennially, but for two main reasons the 6<sup>th</sup> Congress is not following this scheme:

1. To be meaningful in relation to the IPY process – the Congress should be held not earlier than half way through the IPY.
2. The venue chosen: Ilimmarfik, Greenland’s contribution to Arctic social sciences in the Polar Year, is planned to be ready to receive the Congress at the earliest February/March 2008. Ilimmarfik will be a centre for education, research, documentation and communication. Ilimmarfik will be housing eight institutions: the University of Greenland (Ilisimatusarfik), the National School of Social Work (Isumaginninnermik Siunnersortinngorniat Ilinniarfiat), the School of Journalism (Tusagassiornermik Ilinniarfik), the Centre for Teacher Development (Inerisaavik), The National Library (Groenlandica), Statistics Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaanni Naatsorsueqqissaartarfik), The National Archive (Nunatta Allagaateqarfik), and the Language Secretariat (Oqaasileriffik).

Hence the Congress will be held either during the first half of May or very late August 2008. The final dates will depend on when it will be possible to attract most participants, to ensure best possible

accommodation and the all together most cost-efficient arrangement. The exact dates will be announced before April 1 this year.

ICASS VI has already been endorsed as an IPY project by the IPY joint Committee. Being an IPY project and taking place in the second half of the Polar Year, ICASS VI will offer various venues for IPY scholars, other northern researchers, and local participants to analyze the progress of IPY 2007-2008 in social and human fields. This includes special project sessions, discussion panels, plenary presentations, invited talks by the leading IPY scientists and representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic, public meetings. Sessions and panels at the ICASS VI will be framed along major IPY research fields and initiatives, with the broad international and interdisciplinary participation. For many international network projects, ICASS sessions will offer the only chance for face-to-face discussions, as participants from many countries and regions may have limited contacts in the field and across the boundaries. Special efforts will be made to ensure presence of as many project collaborators from arctic communities, as possible. Having ICASS VI held in Nuuk, the capital of the only indigenous self-governing Arctic country, will give an unprecedented voice to polar residents and indigenous peoples.



Despite the IPY focus it is important to stress that all Arctic social scientists are most welcome to present their research and participate in the discussions no matter their affiliation to IPY activities.

So far it has been decided that the organisation of ICASS VI will be made up as follows:

The *IASSA council* (members from 5 Arctic countries) is responsible for organizing the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, ICASS, on behalf of IASSA.

The council forms a *research board* that will be overall responsible for the ICASS VI.

An *ICASS VI local organising committee* headed by the IASSA vice-president - including both indigenous and non-indigenous researchers - will be established in Nuuk with members from

Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland and other Greenland research institutions as well as from the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, ICC.

A *secretary* has been hired in the beginning of 2005 to serve the IASSA constituency and, if needed more staff will be employed to support the organising committee. Later in the preparatory process a Secretariat will be established to run the ICASS VI.

Gradually, keynote speakers, session-chairpersons, and presenters of papers and poster sessions will be included in the preparatory process.

Birger Poppel, vice president of IASSA – in cooperation with the IASSA board, the local organising committee, the IASSA-secretariat as well as with the different working groups – is the *convener* of ICASS VI.

Birger Poppel

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## *Connections: Local and Global Aspects of Arctic Social Systems Keynotes presented at the Fifth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences*

IASSA is pleased to announce the completion of *Connections: Local and Global Aspects of Arctic Social Systems*, the publication from the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS V), held in Fairbanks, Alaska in May 2004.

ICASS V brought together some 400 researchers, students and indigenous people from around the world to share ideas about social science in the North. This volume, fifth in IASSA's *Topics in Arctic Social Sciences* series, highlights the many contributions ICASS V made to arctic social science. It begins with the opening remarks of Reverend David Salmon's blessing, in recognition of and respect for the conference taking place in Athabaskan country. It continues with the conference's keynote speeches from Larisa Abryutina (Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North): *Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North: Sources of the Crisis and Ways to Overcome It*; Fikret Berkes (Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba): *Why Keep a*

*Community-Based Focus in Times of Global Interactions?*; Dalee Sambo Dorrough (Inuit Circumpolar Conference Advisory Committee on United Nation Issues): *Pathways and Roadblocks to Securing Indigenous Human Rights*; Tim Ingold (University of Aberdeen): *A Manifesto for the Anthropology of the North*; and Georgianna Lincoln (Senator, Alaska State Senate): *Listen to the People*. Our sincerest thanks to the speakers for traveling to Fairbanks and honoring us with their ideas.

The publication also includes session and special panel abstracts, to provide an understanding of what the major research themes were and who was advancing them.

All IASSA members will be receiving *Connections* by mail. For other mailings, contact the IASSA Secretariat in Greenland.

Anne Sudkamp  
Past IASSA Executive Officer  
Editor, *Connections*

## *IPY 2007-2008: THE CLOCK IS TICKING*

The year 2005 turned to be a busy time for the International Polar Year 2007–2008 (IPY 2007–2008) planners. It witnessed scores of major international meetings, three rounds of proposal application, and an intensified communication within a bustling IPY community of scholars and activists. A permanent IPY program office (IPO) is now housed at the British Antarctic Service in Cambridge, UK. Headed by its energetic new Director, David Carlson, it has become a key player in the IPY preparation. Several new national IPY committees have been established, with Bulgaria becoming the 30th nation to join the IPY program in late 2005. First IPY monies also began to flow in. By the year's end, the overall contours of the new initiative became quite visible, with more nations, agencies, and science groups signing in for the effort.

To Arctic social and human scholars, the year 2005 marked another substantial advance in their participation in IPY 2007–2008 (see our previous reports in earlier issues of this Newsletter). Despite our relatively small numbers and research budgets, we are now regarded as respected players in many critical IPY fields. Our voice is clearly heard and actively sought in many interdisciplinary programs, in the planning for the IPY observation and data management systems, and, particularly, in its future education and outreach activities. There is no doubt that IPY 2007–2008 will be the venture with a highly visible 'human face.' This 'human face' of IPY 2007–2008, as now broadly accepted, may become its most distinguishing feature compared to its three predecessors of 1882–83, 1932–33, and of 1957–58. To us, this is the most rewarding outcome of the past year's efforts to go on record.

### **2005: The Year in the Making**

The year 2005 started with what may be called a preliminary 'census' of the IPY community. Scholars aspiring to take part in IPY 2007–2008 were asked to register their research outlines by submitting a standard 5-7-page 'Expression of Intent' (EoI) developed by the IPY Cambridge office. By January 14th, 2005, over 800 EoI's arrived, far more than anyone expected. In a few weeks, those EoI's have been sorted, reviewed by the members of the Joint Committee (JC) for IPY 2007–2008, and put into the web-accessible database. This first census revealed a great

enthusiasm for IPY across nations and the polar science community. Social and human scientists did fairly well in that first round; they submitted about 130, or roughly 1/6 of the initial EoI's. Eventually, the number of EoI's in the main IPY database grew over 1000, as more submissions kept arriving for several more months.

Besides great enthusiasm, the EoI 'census' of early 2005 also exposed a substantial fragmentation and the lack of adequate communication within the IPY science community. Many outlines for proposed IPY research overlapped, without referring to, or even being aware of each other. The sheer number of initial proposals would have made funding IPY efforts hardly realistic if not unmanageable. Several EoIs all but ignored the much-desired interdisciplinary and international spirit of IPY 2007–2008; many did not venture beyond specific interests of sub-disciplines, even single scholars. Therefore, at the first full meeting of the Joint Committee for IPY 2007–2008 in Paris in March 2005 (see our report in the Spring-Summer 2005 issue of this Newsletter), the committee agreed to appeal to IPY scholars to re-submit their applications under a revised 'full proposal' template. The JC introduced *three* timelines (rounds) for such new submissions: June 30, 2005; September 30, 2005; and January 30, 2006. Prospective IPY participants were specifically asked to explore possibilities for combining, or consolidating their efforts under bigger umbrella initiatives. They were advised to seek more interdisciplinary and international collaboration, and to offer more details on their plans for education, outreach, data- and project management. They were also requested to address some specific IPY goals, such as building IPY legacies, engaging scholars from nations that have no tradition of polar research, developing next generation of polar scientists, and the like.

The first round of 'full proposal' submission to the IPY office in June 2005 has drawn some 120 applications. Of those, 15 belonged to the social and human field: from northern economies to community building to linguistics to polar prehistory to the history of scholarly research in the polar areas. Social themes also featured highly in several interdisciplinary programs that were focused primarily on large-scale environmental change in polar regions. All proposals have been

reviewed and evaluated by JC members (usually, by 3-5 reviewers per proposal), according to the set of 15 criteria outlined in the application template (see above). The first set of some 40 full proposals endorsed by JC by early August 2005 (or about 1/3 of those submitted) was featured on a new 'road-map' for IPY planning introduced by David Carlson, IPY office director. This chart called the 'IPY honey-comb' for its clusters of hexagonal cells with individual proposals grouping together has quickly become the most visible image of the IPY planning efforts.

By the second submission deadline of September 30th, 2005, over 90 additional new proposals arrived to the IPY office. They were, again, promptly evaluated by JC members, and put into the 'honey-comb' chart of the proposed IPY activities. Over 40 applications have scored very highly and received a letter of endorsement from the JC. In this second round, the share of applications in social and human studies (including some related efforts in education and outreach) was almost 1/3 (30 out of 92), that is, twice higher than among the original EoI's earlier this year. The second round featured several new proposals on the documentation of indigenous knowledge; human health; northern community resilience and viability; and on social change (see the list of applications on the main IPY website at [www.ipy.org](http://www.ipy.org)). It became obvious that the polar social/human science community is very enthusiastic about joining IPY 2007-2008 and that it is eager to invest its energy and resources to develop a full-fledge social and human field for the IPY effort. So, our earlier struggle to build a special social/human 'theme' within the IPY 2007-2008 program proved to be worth undertaking. Many other IPY-related activities during the second part of the year 2005 helped keep the momentum going. The IPY 2007-2008 has been officially approved by the ICSU (International Council for Science) 28th General Assembly held in Suzhou, China in October. This is the highest level of endorsement and of public support that a major scholarly venture can get from the international science community and its key governing bodies. The IPY 2007-2008 has been also endorsed by the European Polar Board (in November), the Arctic Council (in October), the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research, UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission' General Assembly (in June). The IPY community also held its second large town-hall meetings called 'Consultative Forum' on the

day after the ICARP meeting in Copenhagen (see short report on ICARP in this issue), after the first one in March, at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. In October, the Canadian Government announced its pledge for major new IPY funding in 2006-2009, in the amount of 150 millions CAD. To our delight, the Canadians advocated two fields to be the focal themes for Canadian IPY activities: (1) studies of recent climate change and its impacts in polar regions; and (2) research in adaptation, health, and well being of northern communities. Another semi-annual meeting of the IPY Joint Committee took place in November, at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva. At that last meeting, the JC members reviewed the many facets of the ongoing IPY preparations and set the new goals for the year 2006 (see below). The list goes on and on.

During the second half of the year 2005, the IPY themes have been featured at over 20 international meetings. Those were being held across the world, in places as different as Sofia, Bulgaria (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, SCAR), Khanty-Mansiisk, Russia (Arctic Council Meeting, with a special symposium on Arctic Human Health Initiative), Seoul (International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium on Remote Sensing of Ice Sheets and Glaciers, IGARSS), Beijing (Annual Meeting of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences), Venice (Third International Conference on Oceanography of the Ross Sea), Bremerhaven (2nd International Alfred Wegener Symposium), and Dunedin, New Zealand (International Symposium on Sea Ice). Following the IPY official endorsement by the Arctic Council at its latest meeting in Khanty-Mansiisk in October 2005, IPY was also featured at the Arctic Indigenous Leaders Summit at its subsequent meeting in Hay River, NWT, Canada in December 2005. The summit featured a special panel on IPY 2007-2008 and an-hour long review of IPY activities delivered by David Carlson, as Arctic indigenous leaders sought to understand both the opportunities and the prospective impacts of IPY.

During 2005, IPY 2007-2008 was also discussed at the innumerable symposia, special panels, and national and/or agency gatherings. Two of those sessions held in Boulder, CO in July 2005 were of particular interest to the social and human science community. One was an international workshop called "Community-Based Monitoring and

Observations in the Arctic: Creating a Circumpolar Network and Developing an Arctic People's Observation Center" hosted at the National Snow and Ice Data Center, University of Colorado in Boulder. It eventually materialized in the ELOKA proposal, "Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic," that was endorsed at the second round of IPY applications three months later. Another meeting called "Poles Together: Coordinating IPY Outreach and Education" was organized as a three-day workshop on the IPY education and outreach planning. It brought together over 100 educators, polar researchers, media specialists, agency representatives, and NGO people at the Boulder NOAA office (US National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration).

By the year's end, the IPY community mustered its latest mighty gathering at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) in San Francisco. It brought hundreds of IPY enthusiasts from many fields, both scientists and agency people, though, hardly any from social and human sciences. The AGU and its counterpart sessions of the European Geophysical Union (EGU) are developing into the main IPY meeting places. The next EGU General Assembly will take place in Vienna in April 2006; it would be worth for social and human scientists to attend those AGU/EGU meetings and to give papers at its sessions in the future.

### **IASSA and IPY 2007-2008**

IASSA has been very instrumental in designing the social and human science agenda for the IPY 2007–2008. Thanks to its many actions, a special theme for social and human studies has been added to the IPY provisional science plan in 2004 (see *Northern Notes*, Spring-Summer 2005). We have presented an update of those efforts as well as our perspectives on the role of social sciences and humanities in IPY in a paper published in the journal *Arctic* in early 2005 (Krupnik et al. 2005).

During the year 2005, IASSA maintained its close association with IPY 2007–2008. In fact, as the vigorous role of the arctic social science in IPY became quite visible, the IPY will remain among the priorities for IASSA action for the next several years. IASSA representatives, including its President and several Council members, were seen in full force at the two IPY 'open forums' held in 2005 in Paris and Copenhagen. At the last JC meeting in November 2005, a report on IASSA

activities related to IPY was on the committee's agenda, next to similar presentations by major polar science and policy players, such as IASC, Arctic Council, European Polar Board, WCRP (World Climate Research Programme of the World Meteorological Organization), SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research), and other. Igor briefed the JC on IASSA role in marshaling polar social and human science community for various IPY-related efforts.

IASSA will continue to be fully involved in the preparation and monitoring of the IPY 2007–2008 activities, particularly in social/human studies and education and outreach fields. In order to improve communication and information exchange, IASSA Council decided, at its last meeting in Copenhagen in November 2005, to adapt the membership and the tasks of the IASSA-IPY task group established by the General Assembly in 2004. The new group is to be made of social and human scientists who are serving as standing members on their respective national IPY committees, and on the JC. At least, twelve national IPY committees now have social and/or human scientists among their members (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK, USA). Some have several; most of them are IASSA members. The group will continue to serve as the main advisory body on IPY-related issues to the IASSA Council and to the Arctic social/human science community at large.

Last but not least, IASSA received the Joint Committee's approval to list its next International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS-6) in Greenland as an official IPY event. So far, this has been the first announcement of a 'disciplinary' science association to dedicate its major meeting to the IPY issues. As preparations for ICASS-6 start later this year, more IASSA members will be involved in tuning up and disseminating their IPY research plans. Eventually, we hope to see several IPY-related panels launched at ICASS-6 in Nuuk, with major updates on IPY efforts to be given in individual presentations and plenary sessions (see short report on Council meeting, and ICASS preliminary announcement, this issue.)

### **2006: What Lies Ahead?**

As of this writing (December 2005), the next major threshold for IPY 2007–2008 is the third round of 'full proposal' submission from scientists and groups eager to participate in IPY research and public activities. It is due January 31, 2006. The

IPO tentatively expects another 100 proposals to be processed and reviewed by the JC members in the next few weeks. If those deadlines hold, we may have a full, though by no means final picture of what is in preparation for IPY 2007–2008 by early March 2006, or exactly a year prior to its official launch. By that time, the clock literally starts ticking.

As the new proposals are screened, approved, and added to the overall ‘honeycomb’ chart of the planned IPY activities, the next key task will be to develop more linkages among existing groups and initiatives. All forms of collaboration and proposal ‘clustering’ among the prospective IPY teams are to be encouraged, in order to improve coordination, facilitate funding, and to minimize stomping of the more popular field grounds. For social/human scholars, the latter task is rather crucial. As the IPY planning accelerates, we may start registering fatigue and disengagement in many polar communities that may feel being overwhelmed by the scope of our scientific enthusiasm. Several outreach and balancing acts will be needed to arrest those feelings by the time the first IPY research projects hit the road in March 2007, or even earlier.

The next JC meeting is scheduled to take place in April 2006 at the IPY office in Cambridge, UK. It is to approve the overall science plan for IPY 2007–2008—which has to be finalized by that time, including all of its major research ‘clusters.’ Gaps in research efforts and in geographic coverage, as well as major disproportions between the Arctic and Antarctic activities are to be identified and presented to the polar science community, in writing, on the web, and in public. The JC will disseminate the emerging vision of IPY 2007–2008 science plan in several papers in major scholarly journals and in public presentations during the rest of the year 2006. We certainly intend to do so for our section of the IPY social and human studies, as well as for observation, education, and outreach. Hopefully, more ‘state of the IPY field’ addresses will follow, like the one we did earlier for the *Arctic* journal (Krupnik et al. 2005).

The other major set of actions will be focused on advancing the IPY implementation plan. This will include rapid launch of the main sub-committees on observation; data management; education, communication, and outreach. The JC and IPY office also have to come up with a common language and general guidelines for the IPY scientists, to facilitate their search for funding and

requests for logistical support from respective national and international agencies. In fact, ‘implementation’ is most likely to become the key term in IPY activities during most of the year 2006.

At its last meeting in Geneva, the JC has endorsed several specific actions aimed at raising public visibility and science profile for IPY 2007–2008. It approved the establishment of three sub-committees: on Observations; Data and Data Management; and on Education, Outreach, and Communication. On each of those sub-committees, there is going to be some representation from social scientists and/or organizations representing polar residents and indigenous people. The sub-committees are going to start drafting their specific plans of action in early 2006. As soon as the membership in the new Sub-Committee on Education, Outreach and Communication is finalized, this group will be tasked to prepare a ‘countdown’ public event in March 2006, one year prior to the formal launch of IPY. It is to become a test model for prospective opening activities for IPY in 2007. Reports and periodic updates on IPY preparation will be disseminated in various public formats to highlight the IPY goals and prospective outcomes. Other issues on the agenda for IPY 2007–2008 outreach plan are to develop a press strategy; explore the possibility for IPY ‘coffee table’ book; design an IPY science publication series; and to exploit the new cutting edge technologies, such as Bloggs and PodCasting to reach out to younger audiences. Sounds like the IPY train has finally moved from its staging platform, cleared off its first stations, and started to gain steam. See you in our next ‘travel report.’

*Reference:*

Krupnik, Igor, Michael Bravo, Yvon Csonka, Grete Hovelsrud-Broda, Ludger Müller-Wille, Birger Poppel, Peter Schweitzer, and Sverker Sörlin. 2005. Social Sciences and Humanities in the International Polar Year 2007–2008: An Integrating Mission. *Arctic* 58(1): 91–97.

**Igor Krupnik** is a research anthropologist at the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. He is a member of the IPY Joint Committee, as well as member of the IASSA Council.

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

*INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARCTIC RESEARCH PLANNING II*  
*The Arctic System in a Changing World*  
*COPENHAGEN, DENMARK*  
*November 10-12, 2005*

As stated on the conference website, “the goal of ICARP is to prepare Arctic research plans to guide international cooperation over the next 10-15 years.” ([www.icarp.dk](http://www.icarp.dk)). The following statement is reproduced here with permission (IASSA being among the sponsors of the conference).

CONFERENCE STATEMENT

The second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP II) brought together over 450 scientists, policy makers, research managers, Indigenous Peoples and others interested in and concerned about the future of Arctic research. Conference participants concluded that:

*Since the first Conference on Arctic Research and Planning held in 1995 in New Hampshire, there has been a paradigm shift to a holistic and multidimensional perspective in the Arctic. This holistic perspective integrally includes the human dimension, Indigenous insights and a more full integration of Arctic processes in the earth system.*

The Conference is the culmination of a 24-month planning process involving over 140 scientists working to develop research plans around thirteen critical research themes identified by the Conference sponsors based upon input from the science and Arctic community at large. Conference participants were actively involved in modifying and improving these plans for future implementation.

The Arctic is a unique and important part of the Earth system, environmentally, socially, economically and politically. It surrounds a northern polar sea strategically positioned between two continents and bridging eastern and western societies. How the Arctic system works, how it is changing, and what will it be like in the future are the important questions being asked by policy makers, land use managers, and people who reside in the Arctic. The ICARP II Conference put voice to these questions and developed plans to address them. But several important issues arose during the proceedings.

It became clear during the work of the Conference that the Arctic is a system that can no longer be divided into traditional disciplines. The linkages to other disciplines and other knowledge systems and to the global system is critical and must be addressed in the post-conference process. During the breakout sessions and in the concluding plenary session, it was repeatedly stated that education and outreach are critical components of successfully tackling the issues of the next decade as well as critical to creating the next generation of scientists. The integration of education and outreach is another element which must be addressed in each working group report and in the post-conference process.

Conference participants also raised continued concern about issues surrounding data management, interoperability and dissemination. It is clear that in light of the International Polar Year and implementation of ICARP II plans over the next decade that the research community must urgently address this issue. The need for enabling infrastructure to provide the platforms for the next generation of users is a critical need highlighted in the reports and during the conference plenary sessions. Providing for our future remote sensing needs, ice breakers, circum Arctic observing networks and the such is critical to meeting the needs of scientists in the years to come. The ICARP II process will continue with the revision of working group reports guided by the Conference discussions, the development of a full Conference proceedings and ultimately implementation of the science plans that will benefit those who live in and near the Arctic as well as the global community at large.

Source: ICARP II website

The “paradigm shift” mentioned in the statement above, between the two editions of the Conference ten years apart, was readily apparent to those who had participated in both. The editorial of the Spring 1996 issue of the *IASSA Newsletter* reported on that first ICARP, regretting the dominance of the natural sciences, and the very sparse representation of indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents.

A number of IASSA members who were present at ICARP I had met there to discuss this situation which they found unsatisfactory, and had come up with a “strong recommendation to IASC to include Arctic indigenous peoples and indigenous viewpoints in the IASC research priorities under the headline of ‘Rapid Cultural Changes in the Circumpolar North’.” Such a research plan was elaborated by a common IASC-IASSA working group (see earlier editions of the Newsletter), but it did not materialize under the auspices of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), which had figured prominently as the main organizer of ICARP I.

ICARP II was organized and sponsored by a broad and representative group of stakeholders, including indigenous organizations and IASSA. Out of eleven research themes discussed at the conference (full list see [www.icarp.dk/WGreports/Start.html](http://www.icarp.dk/WGreports/Start.html)), four deal specifically with human and social issues:

- Sustainable development and Arctic economies
- Indigenous peoples and change in the Arctic
- Resilience, vulnerability and rapid change

- Science in the public interest

Together, these four themes represent a triumphant expansion of the original project presented by IASSA at ICARP I. The seed planted ten years ago is thus, after many tribulations, close to blooming into large, international research projects. All the eleven research plans are currently being revised taking into account the conference discussions, and will be presented at the next Arctic Science Summit Week in Potsdam, Germany, in March 2006 (see [www.icarp.dk/Followup\\_timetable.PDF](http://www.icarp.dk/Followup_timetable.PDF)).

As they should be implemented over the next ten to fifteen years, linkages with other major programs such as IPY and ACIA must be dealt with by careful coordination (see [www.icarp.dk/Linkage\\_IPY\\_ACIA.PDF](http://www.icarp.dk/Linkage_IPY_ACIA.PDF)). The draft of “A Synthesis of Critical Research Needs for the Decade Ahead” at [www.icarp.dk/Grand\\_Challenges.PDF](http://www.icarp.dk/Grand_Challenges.PDF) presents a summary of the “Grand Research Challenges” identified at ICARP.

Comments by Yvon Csonka

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## *REPORT FROM ARCTIC COUNCIL MEETINGS IN RUSSIA, October 2005*

From October 10 to 15, 2005 the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug – Yugra hosted the second meeting of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) and the second meeting of Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) of the Arctic Council (AC)

under the auspices of the Russian AC chairmanship.

Being an observer to the AC, IASSA were represented in both meetings.

### *SDWG meeting, Khanty-Mansiysk, October 10 and 11*

The main agenda item was concerned with progress reports from SDWG projects focussing on information about the progress of the projects, required decisions and anticipated deliverables to the 5th Ministerial Meeting in the autumn of 2006.

The following SDWG-projects reported (info on lead country in bracket):

- **The International Circumpolar Surveillance (ICS): Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases in the Arctic (USA)**
- **Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, SLiCA (Denmark/Greenland)**
- **Arctic Infrastructure: Aviation (USA)**
- **S.M.A.R.T. (Ecological and Cultural Tourism) (Finland)**
- **Telemedicine (USA)**
- **Children and Youth of the Arctic (Canada)**
- **Product Development and Processing in Sustainable Reindeer Husbandry (“Ofelas”) (Finland)**
- **EcoNor: The economy of the north: Impacts and effects of climate change: A proposal**

for an Arctic Council project 2005-2006 (Norway).

- **Women and resource management in the rural North (Norway).**

The S.M.A.R.T. project (Sustainable Model for Arctic Regional Tourism) made their final project report to the SDWG at this meeting, whereas the rest of the projects still are in progress and will be reporting to the Ministerial in October 2006. Brief summaries of the background of the projects and links to more detailed information can be found on the SDWG web site: [www.sdwg.org](http://www.sdwg.org).

A proposal from RAIPON/Russia on **Sustainable Development of Russian North** was recommended by the SDWG and subsequently adopted by the SAO meeting as an Arctic Council project.

Below some items that might be of special interest to the IASSA constituency are noted:

**Requirements and endorsements of SDWG projects:** Sweden had prepared a revised proposal for guidelines and a structured format to project proposals that seek endorsement by the SDWG/AC. The Swedish proposal distinguished between projects that may be *Endorsed, Promoted* or *Mandated*. Endorsed and mandated projects would be labelled SDWG/AC projects, whereas promoted projects would be sponsored by others but fulfil AC criteria.

To Arctic social scientists it is especially worth noting, that the proposed guidelines include the demand for considerations on how indigenous peoples are involved. The proposal too asks for outlining of incorporation of *locally applicable ethical research requirements* as well as *how project results will be communicated to northern residents*. Furthermore, it is proposed that

### **Report from the Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) Meeting, Khanty-Mansiysk, October 12-14**

A major part of the Senior Arctic Officials' (SAO) meetings usually deals with reports from the Arctic Council working groups and ongoing activities. At this meeting comprehensive reports were presented by WG's. Just a few comments are referred to, but more extensive information can be found at [www.arctic-council.org](http://www.arctic-council.org) or on the websites listed below:

- ACAP, Arctic Council Action Plan to Eliminate Pollution of the Arctic.

proposals can be sent to IASC and IASSA for a scientific or quality content evaluation ....

The SDWG did not conclude on *Guidelines for project proposals* and a taskforce was established to develop the proposal

**Follow-up activities to AHDR, Arctic Human Development Report:** A Human Indicators workshop during the ICARP II in Copenhagen, November was announced.

In Finland a town hall meeting was held in Inari and further town hall meetings were planned to take place in 2006.

I took the opportunity on behalf of IASSA to support the continuation of the AHDR process and confirmed that IASSA in 2006 would be sponsoring a town hall meeting, following up on both AHDR and ACIA, in Nuuk, Greenland.

### **Follow-up activities to ACIA, Arctic Climate**

**Impact Assessment:** At the SAO meeting in Yakutsk in April 2005 an ACIA focal point (SAO-chair, working groups' chairs and a representative from the Permanent Participants) was established to coordinate and initiate follow-up activities to the ACIA report. As other AC working groups (AMAP, CAFF and PAME) had initiated activities related to climate change, SDWG agreed to establish an ad hoc task group led by Norway and Finland to consider how SDWG can best contribute to the ACIA focal point process. The tasks to be undertaken until the next SDWG meeting were primarily defining the agenda of the ad hoc group and investigating national and international projects concerning impacts of climate change in the Arctic. The ACIA Science report, the ACIA Overview Report as well as other documents related to the ACIA process can be found at: [www.acia.uaf.edu](http://www.acia.uaf.edu).

- AMAP, Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Plan focussed especially on the Oil and Gas Assessment Report that is being prepared for the Ministerial meeting in 2006. ([www.amap.no](http://www.amap.no))
- CAFF, Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora ([www.caff.is](http://www.caff.is))
- EPPR, Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (<http://eppr.arctic-council.org/contact.html>)

- PAME, Protection of the arctic Marine Environment. The focus of this presentation was on Arctic shipping assessment and climate change ([www.pame.is](http://www.pame.is))
- SDWG, Sustainable Development Working Group. A part of the discussion was related to AHDR follow up activities - among others the meeting on indicators in Copenhagen in November and the potential cooperation with The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, SLiCA. (See report from SDWG meeting for further information). ([www.sdwg.org](http://www.sdwg.org))
- ACIA Focal point update. As this is a coordinating body many follow up activities take place in the different WG's. Again, it is **worth noting the explicit demand for social science projects related to climate change.** (See report from SDWG meeting for further information).
- The Canadian delegation announced a CAD 150 mill. funding initiative. The Government of Canada will provide \$150 million in new funding (90 mill. for research and 60 mill. for logistics, education and outreach) over six years to carry out an innovative, interdisciplinary program for International Polar Year (IPY) along with our international partners. See <http://forum.polarcom.gc.ca/forum/> for further information.
- The US lead, Arctic Council IPY-initiative Arctic Human Health Initiative, AHHI has been endorsed by the IPY Joint Committee. See [www.iuch.org.ipy](http://www.iuch.org.ipy) for further information

### AC's preparation for the IPY

IPY Director for the International Programme Office, David Carlson presented a status of the IPY process to the SAO's. His full presentation can be found at the web site of the IPY Secretariat <http://www.ipy.org/international/presentations/>.

With a point of departure in the general IPY status the SAO's presented national initiatives and problems - of which some is mentioned below:

- An increase in charges to access Russian waters was seen as an obstacle to research vessels. The delegation of the Russian Federation replied that the Foreign Department is working on lowering tariffs.
- Moving samples from flora and fauna out of some regions had been problematic to some projects. The Russian and Canadian delegates explained about the national procedures and the rules of operation that had to be followed by researchers working with flora and fauna samples in these countries.
- The Swedish delegation presented a progress report on the Swedish lead Arctic council IPY-initiative, COMAAR (Coordination of Observation and Monitoring of the Arctic for Assessment and Research). A proposal that AC applied to join GEO (the Group on Earth Observations) as a "Participating Organization" was not decided at the meeting but postponed to November 1. The permanent participants complained by not being involved in the project and urged the project leadership to include the PP's in the continued work.

### University of the Arctic, UArctic

A Special Edition of the University of the Arctic Newsletter, *Shared Voices* was prepared for the AC Meeting in Khanty-Mansiysk ([www.uarctic.org](http://www.uarctic.org)) and the UArctic agenda item focused on the UArctic Evaluation decided by the Arctic (UArctic) Board of Governors (BoG) in May 2005. The intention of the terms of reference approved by the BoG is to guide a systematic evaluation of the growth of the University of the Arctic over a ten-year period and to provide useful input into UArctic planning for the future. The Arctic Council and the authorities responsible for evaluation of higher education in the member states were encouraged to engage in the evaluation process.

An internal evaluation was planned to be started right away, whereas an external evaluation is planned to be started late 2006.

### Miscellaneous

- A feasibility study on the Icelandic lead Arctic Portal project was endorsed by the AC (a workshop was held in Iceland in the beginning of December 2005).
- Canada called for input to *Arctic Day* at the United Nations' CoP XI meeting in Montreal, November-December 2005.
- Possible Arctic Council event at the Permanent UN Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York, May 2006 were discussed.
- In 2006 AC celebrates the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Contributions related to the IPY process and hence ideas from the Arctic science communities were among the ideas brought forward.

Birger Poppel

## *University of the Arctic Council meeting, May 2005*

The eighth meeting of the Council of the University of the Arctic was held in Oulu, Finland, from May 19 – 21, 2005. The meeting was hosted by the University of Oulu and Oulu Polytechnic with the participation of more than 120 members representing more than 70 different institutions connected to education activities in relation to the Arctic. During the meeting eighteen new institutions were approved as members, of which 11 were from higher education institutions while 7 were from other types of organisations. During the dense program many issues of relevance for the Social Science community were discussed, and three of them would call for special attention.

### **Teaching and learning**

In connection with the ongoing and future teaching initiatives within the group of University of the Arctic members the importance of development of quality control processes that are compliant with the Bologna process was stressed. And – compliant with this process - that the providing students with information on studying opportunities across borders should be emphasized. Members of The University of the Arctic already offer a wide number of programs as well as opportunities for student mobility. A new program – GoNorth - was approved by the Council. The GoNorth Program will be seeking four major goals:

- a. To strengthen and promote Northern institutions in their role as the major providers of knowledge about the North,
- b. To increase international awareness and knowledge of northern issues and regions by educating and informing the next generation of decision-makers,
- a. Enhance understanding of the significance of the circumpolar regions in the environment and economy of lower latitudes, and
- b. Use the University of the Arctic's principles and values, including the key role of indigenous peoples for the development of the north, as a guide during the implementation of the program.

Among the teaching activities the development of field courses have become an important issue, as these courses both enables student exchange arrangements, and open up for Arctic experiences in connection with the study activities. In the future a University of the Arctic-wide catalogue will be established, including procedures for

streamlining the application- and approval procedures.

### **Health and well-being**

The question of health and well-being had been chosen by the organizers as a key issue during the session, and it was stressed by one of the key-note speakers, Mary Simon, that a key priority for future activities should be mental health, especially suicide prevention. She emphasized that it is important to consider more than just physical health, and to adopt a holistic approach because health informs every other part of life. She called for increased action on mental health issues, public awareness and student awareness in public and private agendas. Another keynote-speaker, Oran Young, mentioned that The Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) includes a chapter on human health where it is emphasized how research has demonstrated that there have been positive improvements over the past 50 years, for example in the prevention of tuberculosis. He also stressed that well-being has a different meaning in the Arctic than in other regions, and one of the most important elements would be a sense of control over one's destiny. The two last keynote speakers on this theme, Gert Mulvad and Vilho Myllylä, recommends the creation of a thematic network on Arctic Health and Well-being, tentatively called TN HealthWell, called for the creation of a formal working group to pursue the idea, and emphasized that student involvement, broad collaboration and connections with international organizations/initiatives, should be a cornerstone for such a network.

### **IPY**

As a key theme for the scientific community these days are the possibilities in connection with the International Polar Year, the Council also confirms that University of the Arctic sees IPY as an important opportunity to promote northern higher education. The University of the Arctic is ready to assist in the area of education and outreach, and the formation of a University of the Arctic Task Force to develop core IPY projects to strengthen the role of northern higher education institutions in the creation and dissemination of knowledge about the north. Several ideas were presented, such as the incorporation of IPY research into curricula, a book-video project to communicate the research to a broader audience, and increased involvement of

indigenous PhD students through the creation of fellowships through expanding the indigenous circumpolar networking opportunities in PhD networks, just as a travelling museum exhibit or film festival could be planned in cooperation with the Polar Libraries Colloquy. The next steps would be to ascertain the precise role of the University of the Arctic's role in relation to the IPY, to identify interested parties and funding, and to refine a mechanism for UArctic members and communities to get involved.

### **Next council meeting**

The Council accepted the invitation of Bodø University College to host the Spring 2006 Council meeting in Bodø, Norway from June 15 – 17, 2006.

Rasmus Ole Rasmussen  
NORS – North Atlantic Regional Studies  
Roskilde Universitet

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## ***Call for Submissions***

### **Final call for IPY 2007-2008 submissions**

Please be aware that the third and final call for International Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY 2007-2008) submissions of full proposals to the International Programme Office (IPO) is now extended until January 31, 2006.

All proposals received by that date will be reviewed promptly by the members of the Joint Committee (JC) for the IPY 2007-2008. The applicants will be notified of the results within a month or so, most certainly by March 5, 2006.

The IPO emphasized at the IPY Discussion Forum in Copenhagen in November that it is not too late now--that proposals submitted by next January will have the opportunity to receive IPY endorsement and thus be eligible for their national funding sources as 'official' projects under the IPY 2007-2008 program.

This also relates to the proposals that were submitted during earlier rounds in June and September 2005 and that were not endorsed at that time. Investigators and teams that did not receive such endorsements are encouraged to revise their proposals, following IPO recommendations, and to resubmit them in January 2006. If accepted those proposals also become part of the IPY 2007-2008 overall science program.

To submit a proposal, go to the IPY website at: <http://www.ipy.org> Please pay special attention to several specific requirements outlined in the IPY proposal template that go beyond the disciplinary merits of your science outline, such as interdisciplinarity; partners from other nations and/or regions; plan for project and data management; plan for education and outreach activities; engaging younger scholars, students, and northern residents, and others.

To familiarize yourself with proposals that have already been submitted, click on the "Link to the EoI and Full Proposal Databases, EoI Clustering and Science Plans" on the main IPY website. We hope that you will give your serious consideration to this chance to become an active part of the International Polar Year 2007-2008 program in social and human sciences. We wish you well,

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## ***For Students***

### **IPY Youth Steering Committee**

The idea for an International YSC grew from a group founded in Canada and endorsed by the Canadian IPY Steering Committee. This group was formed because of concerns raised that although IPY's mandate included inclusion of the next generation of polar researchers, nothing was actually being done to bring this to fruition. Myself, and my fellow YSC co-chair, Tyler Kuhn, brought these concerns forward to the Canadian Steering Committee along with the plan of the YSC to address them. This plan involved a national committee of youth throughout all levels of education (high school through PhD) representing all regions of the country with interests in the polar regions. These regional representatives would be responsible for outreach and education about IPY to youth in their area. The YSC as a whole would tackle larger national programs such as a webpage, mentoring programs, links to other youth and polar organizations, and programs to aid youth in running their own IPY programs. Ultimately at the close of the IPY this network of youth would continue as a legacy of IPY and ensure continued interest and research in the polar regions.

The success of this program and the enthusiasm around it caused us to dream that such a program could occur internationally as well, ensuring that all of the world's youth would have equal opportunities to participate in IPY. With this goal in mind we approached the Joint Steering Committee who enthusiastically approved the idea and encouraged us to submit a full proposal for the September 30th deadline (which we plan to do). Our vision is that the International YSC will be composed of youth representatives from around the world who will represent their countries on the International YSC as well as found their own national youth committees to ensure that youth everywhere are aware of IPY. Some of the projects that are proposed to be tackled by the international group include an international youth conference on the poles during IPY, international field schools and other learning opportunities focused on the polar regions and trying to bring IPY to youth who would not normally be involved or interested in it (especially those in non-science streams or those who chose not to pursue university level education).

If you know of anyone who might be interested in

this program I ask that you pass this along to them. If you would like more information or would like to be involved in this program in any way please contact myself, Amber Church ([amber@alkhemedia.com](mailto:amber@alkhemedia.com)) or my fellow co-chair, Tyler Kuhn, ([tyler@alkhemedia.com](mailto:tyler@alkhemedia.com)).

### **The 4<sup>th</sup> Open Meeting of the Northern Research Forum (NRF) 2006**

The 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting entitled *The Borderless North* will take place on October 5-8, 2006 in the Bothnian Arc, in Oulu and Tornio (Finland) and Haparanda and Luleå (Sweden). The main theme of this meeting is *Tech-knowledge in Economies and Cultures*, with several integrated sub-themes. The event is being organized by the Northern Research Forum (NRF) together with the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Host Planning Committee.

About 20-25 young researchers will be selected (based on applications) to receive funding to attend the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting and present a scientific paper during a relevant session, that is, in a Square Hour, Plenary or Project-Day session. **For further details see the full announcement in the *Conferences and Meetings* section.**

### **University of the Arctic 2006 Spring Semester, February 1-April 30th Spring course offers**

The Undergraduate Studies Office for the University of the Arctic wishes to invite registrations from students at all UArctic member institutions to study northern topics in online global classrooms with students from Russia, Greenland, Denmark, Canada, Alaska, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland!

#### **BCS 100: Introduction to the Circumpolar World (Section 1)**

**Instructor: Amanda Graham, Yukon College**  
**Offering Institution: Yukon College, Canada**

#### **BCS 100: Introduction to the Circumpolar World (Section 2)**

**Instructor: Kathleen Osgood Dana,**  
**Offering Institution: Center for Northern Studies, Sterling College, USA**

#### **BCS 312: Land and Environment of the Circumpolar World II**

**Instructor: Leanne Fishback**  
**Offering Institution: University of Manitoba**

**BCS 322: Peoples and Cultures of the Circumpolar World II**  
**Instructor: Lisbeth Glanfield, Bodø Regional University**  
**Offering Institution: Bodø Regional University, Norway**

**\*BCS 331: Contemporary Issues I**  
**Instructor: Heather Myers**  
**Offering Institution: University of Northern British Columbia**

**BCS 332: Contemporary Issues in the Circumpolar World II**  
**Instructor: Chris Southcott,**  
**Offering Institution Lakehead University**

\*BCS 331 is offered January 3<sup>rd</sup> to April 5<sup>th</sup>.  
**Registrations for BCS 331 must be received by January 16<sup>th</sup>**

More information about these courses and the Circumpolar Studies program at [www.uarctic.org/bcs](http://www.uarctic.org/bcs)

University of the Arctic Undergraduate Studies,  
209 Kirk Hall, 117 Science Place, Saskatoon, SK,  
Canada, S7N 5C8  
Phone: +1 306 966 1665 Fax: +1 306 966 1220  
Email: [bcs@uarctic.org](mailto:bcs@uarctic.org)

Courses are delivered online via WebCT. Each course is worth 6 ECTS, or 3 credit units at most North American institutions. The language of instruction is English. **Tuition and other fees are charged only by a student's home institution, where applicable. Credit will be recorded at the offering institution and may be transferred to a student's home institution after successful completion of the course.** Students should consider if they need a letter of permission or other official approval for credit transfer with their site coordinator before registering.

**To register please contact:**

<http://www.uarctic.org/bcs/registration.doc> and return it by email to [academicoffice@uarctic.org](mailto:academicoffice@uarctic.org) or by fax to + 1 250 960 6330.

Participating students must have permission from their site coordinator.

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE JANUARY 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006**

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## ***Conferences and Meetings***

### **February 24-26, 2006**

#### **Images of the North Conference**

The Reykjavik Academy in collaboration with the Reykjavik Winter Festival organizes an international conference on the images of the North in Reykjavik, Iceland

This interdisciplinary conference seeks to examine and explore the various issues surrounding image construction, identity making and representations of the North, as well as the interconnectedness between those issues. The aim is to elucidate the multiple aspects of the idea of the North, both as a mythological space and a discursive system created and shaped by cultures outside the North as well as from within.

The North, whether an imaginary place or geographical locus, constitutes a fascinating multiple mosaic shaped by myth, image, text and experience. In contemporary discourse the complex and often contradictory images of the North co-exist at the same time, and as their representations they have been in constant

construction, shifting and re-shaping through time and space.

The conference will be divided in two parts, with two closed seminars on the one hand and several open workshops on the other. Two keynote speakers will be invited to the closed seminars (to be announced later). For each seminar participation is limited to 40 individuals. A fee of ISK 15.000 will be charged for both seminars and ISK 8.000 for one.

**Registration will take place on the conference's homepage or by sending an email to [images@akademia.is](mailto:images@akademia.is). Registration will close on February 17, 2006.**

No entrance fee will be charged for participation in the workshops and they are open to all. We welcome proposals for papers to be presented in this part of the conference. Participation is sought from those engaged in the fields of the social sciences, humanities, environmental studies and tourism studies. We also welcome professionals working in the fields of advertising, tourism

promotion, culture management or other sectors relating to the subject.

Submissions must have a focus on the images, identities and/or representations of the North, either in local, regional or global perspective. Topics can relate either to a specific geographical location or to a more abstract idea of the North.

### **March 16-18, 2006**

#### **The 36th Annual International Arctic Workshop**

Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado

For more information, please go to:

<http://instaar.colorado.edu/meetings/AW2006>

or contact:

[ArcticWS@colorado.edu](mailto:ArcticWS@colorado.edu)

Deadline for Registration and Abstracts:  
Wednesday, 22 February 2006

The 36th Annual International Arctic Workshop will be held 16-18 March 2006 at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado at Boulder. The meeting is open to all interested in the Arctic, and will consist of a series of talks and poster sessions covering all aspects of high-latitude environments, past and present. Previous Arctic Workshops have included presentations on arctic and antarctic climate, archeology, environmental geochemistry, geomorphology, hydrology, glaciology, soils, ecology, oceanography, Quaternary history, and more.

#### **WHEN**

A reception and registration is scheduled for Wednesday evening March 15th from 5 pm - 8 p.m. The main program is scheduled for Thursday through Saturday, March 16th to 18th.

#### **ABSTRACTS**

Submission of abstracts through the website will begin before Thursday, 15 December 2005. The deadline for submissions is Wednesday, 22 February 2006. Presentations can be either a poster or a talk, but probably not both.

#### **REGISTRATION**

Registration through the website will begin before Thursday, 15 December 2005. Professional registration will be \$135 USD if paid by Wednesday, 22 February or \$160 USD thereafter. Students presenting a talk or poster can register for free. Other students can register for \$60 USD until Wednesday, 22 February or \$160 USD thereafter.

#### **LODGING**

Organizers will provide updated links on the website to Boulder motels and plan to arrange block reservations at a local hotel.

#### **RESEARCH THEMES**

This workshop has grown out of a series of informal annual meetings sponsored by INSTAAR and other academic institutions worldwide. In keeping with this tradition, there are no formalized topics, and the workshop is organized around themes developed from the abstracts submitted for presentation. However, organizers can accommodate specific themes and arrange small group meetings. Please identify any special topics or needs by e-mailing Tad Pfeffer at [pfeffer@tintin.colorado.edu](mailto:pfeffer@tintin.colorado.edu).

#### **SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS**

Student participation is a vital component of this workshop. A limited number of graduate student presenters will receive free registration and reimbursement for meals and hotel.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Support for student participation is subsidized by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF, grant OPP-0425387).

### **May 25-26, 2006**

#### **ARCUS 18th Annual Meeting and Arctic Forum 2006**

National Association of Home Builders  
Conference Center  
1201 15th Street, NW  
Washington, D.C.  
25-26 May 2006

For further information, please contact ARCUS at:  
E-mail: [info@arcus.org](mailto:info@arcus.org)  
Phone: 907-474-1600

The ARCUS 18th Annual Meeting and Arctic Forum 2006 will be held in Washington, D.C. on 25-26 May 2006. All sessions will be held at the National Association of Home Builders Conference Center located in downtown Washington, D.C.

The focus of this year's Arctic Forum is "International Arctic Research at a Turning Point: Innovations and Collaborations for the Future." The Forum will be co-chaired by Craig Tweedie of the University of Texas at El Paso and Volker Rachold of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC).

Arctic Forum 2006 will gather scientists, agency personnel, policy makers, and other stakeholders for a dynamic exchange of ideas and solutions on innovations and collaborations for the future of arctic research. See the detailed description of the 2006 Arctic Forum theme below.

An agenda and further information on registration, abstract submission, and hotel specifics will be available on the ARCUS website soon:

[http://www.arcus.org/annual\\_meetings/2006/index.html](http://www.arcus.org/annual_meetings/2006/index.html)

Information about registration and abstract submission also will be distributed via ArcticInfo.

#### Arctic Forum 2006 Abstract

In response to the growing realization that the Arctic is a complex integrated system of natural, physical, and social domains inextricably connected to the larger global system, there has been considerable movement toward new collaborative modes and approaches of science. Initiatives and programs such as the International Polar Year (IPY), the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), and the Second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP II) underscore the importance of these developments. Arctic science is at a turning point, the research community poised to develop unprecedented partnerships and innovations transcending disciplinary, geographical, political, and mission-related boundaries.

The ability of arctic researchers to successfully forge and maintain novel innovations and international partnerships will be critical to the success of arctic science in the near future, especially in view of likely agency budget constraints. The arctic community, however, is only beginning to understand how to successfully design research and education activities to meet these new directions. Issues such as stakeholder involvement, multi- and interdisciplinary research, training of the next generation of scientists, technological innovations, and data management are all issues in which innovation and collaboration are all critical, yet still remain a challenge in most contexts.

What new methods, approaches, or innovations will prove successful and sustainable to advance our understanding of the Arctic? What are the barriers to success in formal and informal

partnerships and what is needed to overcome these barriers? Arctic Forum 2006 will address these questions with a 1.5-day open forum featuring a combination of invited and contributed plenary and poster presentations as well as moderated panel discussions. Arctic Forum 2006 will gather scientists, agency personnel, policy makers and other stakeholders for a dynamic exchange of ideas and solutions on innovations and collaborations for the future of arctic research.

#### July 10-14, 2006

##### Arctic Change and Coastal Communities

Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories

For further information, please go to:

<http://www.czc06.ca/e/home.html>

Arctic Change and Coastal Communities is the seventh conference in a biennial series, sponsored by the Canada Coastal Zone Association. This is the first of the series to be located on the arctic coast.

The intent of the Coastal Zone Canada 2006 conference is to raise awareness about the unique challenges faced by residents of the arctic coastal zone in the face of rapid changes occurring in arctic marine ecosystems. While the focus is on coastal and ocean issues in the north, contributions from coastal areas around the world are encouraged, recognizing that many of the drivers of coastal change, and the adaptation of people to them, are common to many parts of the world.

For further information, please go to:

<http://www.czc06.ca/e/home.html>

#### October 5-8, 2006

##### The 4<sup>th</sup> Open Meeting of the Northern Research Forum (NRF) 2006

The 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting entitled *The Borderless North* will take place on October 5-8, 2006 in the Bothnian Arc, in Oulu and Tornio (Finland) and Haparanda and Luleå (Sweden). The main theme of this meeting is *Tech-knowledge in Economies and Cultures*, with several integrated sub-themes. The event is being organized by the Northern Research Forum (NRF) together with the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Host Planning Committee.

The NRF promotes internationally wide, intensive and interdisciplinary discussions among members of the research community and a wide range of publics and stakeholders such as politicians, business leaders, educators, civil servants, community leaders, NGO representatives, and resource users and managers.

In various 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting sessions this dialogue will address a disparate set of topics as well as numerous critical issues, problems, and opportunities facing people living in the regions of the North; however, discussions will particularly focus on the experiences within, and comparisons with, the Baltic Sea Region and the North Calotte, while embracing the theme of *Tech-knowledge in Economies and Cultures*. The discussions are expected to particularly highlight the matters of the role of research and the social relevance of science in addressing the issues of economics, knowledge and technology, borders, (sustainable/regional) development, international relations and politics, environmental politics, culture and community viability, integration and security, and regionalism and globalization in Northern regions. The NRF is currently soliciting Position Papers as background documents covering the various sub-themes, topics and sessions of the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF that will be published in advance of the meeting.

Presentations and discussions covering the main theme and sub-themes will be conducted during three Plenary Sessions as well as four Square Hours, i.e. session reserved for scientific presentations by young researchers. Several local and regional case studies will be introduced in the Plenary Sessions and Square Hours – for example, *Oulu phenomenon: techno-growth and tech-knowledge*; *Kiruna: raw materials and technology*; *The borderless twin-town of Tornio-Haparanda: from utopia into reality*; and *The Tornionjoki River valley and “Vittulanjätkä” : interactive cultures in a borderless space - a unique culture*.

In addition to the above the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting will include so-called Project-Day Sessions, several of which are to be conducted simultaneously at different locations, and each of which addresses or focuses on a specific topic, ongoing project, or new initiative. These sessions will be structured by way of a workshop or in the format of formal introductions/presentations followed by general discussion. Finally, the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF program includes the following types of sessions that are referred to as Special Sessions and will be open not only to registered conference participants but also the general public: 1) *Northern Traveling Film Festival*, late-afternoon and evening showings of films from around the Circumpolar North, 2) *Town Hall Meeting focusing on the findings, issues, problems, opportunities and initiatives raised by the Arctic Human Development Report and the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment reports*, and 3) *School-day session* in Tornio and Haparanda including the

participation of children, teachers, parents and others.

About 20-25 young researchers will be selected (based on applications) to receive funding to attend the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open Meeting and present a scientific paper during a relevant session, that is, in a Square Hour, Plenary or Project-Day session. In addition of delivering an oral presentation and participating in discussions, each young researcher will serve as a rapporteur for one of the sessions, and then present a brief oral report reflecting her/his substantive and personal impressions on this particular session during a Summary Session at the end of the meeting. In January 2006, the NRF will send out an announcement requesting that young researcher applicants send to the NRF Secretariat a brief statement of interest that describes how her/his research and professional and personal experiences relate to the main theme and particular sub-themes and/or to a topic which will be the focus of a particular Project-Day Session or Special Session. In addition, the applicants will be asked to send a one-page resume as well as an abstract for a scientific presentation.

For further information on the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Open meeting - including detailed listing of sub-themes, case studies and Project-Day sessions already proposed, and the identities of the 4<sup>th</sup> NRF Host – please consult [www.nrf.is](http://www.nrf.is). The final list of sub-themes and Project-Day topics has yet to be determined; discussion on relevant and interesting potential sub-themes and topics will continue for some time. Please contribute by sending your ideas and proposals to the NRF secretariat ([nrf@unak.is](mailto:nrf@unak.is)), or any member of the NRF Steering Committee.

Jón Haukur Ingimundarson, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Stefansson Arctic Institute  
Borgir, Nordurslod

## **October 26-28, 2006** **15th International Inuit Studies** **Conference**

Orality in the XXIst Century  
Inuit discourse and practices  
Musée du quai Branly, Paris, France  
222, rue de l'Université 75343 Paris cedex 07  
Organizing Committee :  
Michèle THERRIEN, National Institute for  
Oriental Languages and  
Civilizations (INALCO) Nicole TERSIS, National  
Center for Scientific Research (CNRS)

Béatrice COLLIGNON, University Paris 1  
(Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Keywords:

Today status of orality in its geographic diversity  
Reactivating orality. Passing down knowledge  
Verbal arts, cultural heritage  
Methodological problems in analyzing orality  
Relations between oral and written practices  
History and social memory  
Landscapes and oral tradition

New spaces and discursive practices  
Linguistic change. Shifting structures  
Semantics and cognition

Multi-voices papers are encouraged.  
First Call for Papers and Sessions  
Deadline: February 15th 2006  
Contact: Secretary of the conference  
gwenaële.guigon@inalco.fr

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## ***New books, dissertations & film***

### ***Arctic Climate Impact Assessment - Scientific Report***

Cambridge University Press, New York,  
November 2005

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

Information on this title:

[www.cambridge.org/9780521865098](http://www.cambridge.org/9780521865098)

Hardback, USD \$200

ISBN-10: 0521865093 | ISBN-13: 9780521865098

Full scientific report can be downloaded for free at  
[www.acia.uaf.edu](http://www.acia.uaf.edu)

Earth's climate is changing, with the global temperature now rising at a rate unprecedented in the experience of modern human society. These climate changes, including increases in ultraviolet radiation, are being experienced particularly intensely in the Arctic. Because the Arctic plays a special role in global climate, these changes in the Arctic will also affect the rest of the world. It is thus essential that decision makers have the latest and best information available regarding ongoing changes in the Arctic and their global implications. The Arctic Council called for this assessment and charged two of its working groups, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) and the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), along with the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), with its implementation. An Assessment Steering Committee was charged with the responsibility for scientific oversight and coordination of all work related to the preparation of the assessment reports. This assessment was prepared over the past five years by an international team of over 300 scientists, other experts, and knowledgeable members of the indigenous communities. The lead

authors were selected from open nominations provided by AMAP, CAFF, IASC, the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat, the Assessment Steering Committee, and several national and international scientific organizations. A similar nomination process was used by ACIA to select international experts who independently reviewed this report. The report has been thoroughly researched, is fully referenced, and provides the first comprehensive evaluation of arctic climate change, changes in ultraviolet radiation, and their impacts for the region and for the world. Written certification has been obtained from the ACIA leadership and all lead authors to the effect that the final scientific report fully reflects their expert views.

The scientific results reported herein provided the scientific foundations for the ACIA synthesis report, entitled "Impacts of a Warming Arctic", released in November 2004. This English language report is the only official document containing the comprehensive scientific assessment of the ACIA. Recognizing the central importance of the Arctic and this information to society as it contemplates responses to the growing global challenge of climate change, the cooperating organizations are pleased to forward this report to the Arctic Council, the international science community, and others around the world.

Financial support for the ACIA Secretariat was provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Support for ACIA-related workshops, participation of scientists and experts, and the production of this report was provided by the governments of the eight Arctic nations, several other governments, and the Secretariats of AMAP, CAFF, and IASC.

International, Inuit Circumpolar Conference,  
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the

North, and Saami Council), and official observers (including France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom, non-governmental organizations, and scientific and other international bodies).

*Community at Play - Social and Religious Dynamics in the Modern Inuit Community of Qikiqtarjuaq*

Stuckenberger, A.Nicole  
Rozenberg Publishers  
Price: 26.50 Euros  
ISBN: 90 5170 957 9

For further information and to order the book, please go to:

<http://www.rozenbergps.com>

This study shows, by examining ways of social and religious life in a modern Inuit community and the annual "Ten Days of Christmas" festival, that after more than 100 years of being Christians and about 50 years after moving from nomadic hunting camps to modern settlements, Inuit still perceive themselves as a hunting society and formulate their self-perceptions in cosmological terms emphasizing relations to God, land, and animals. To Inuit the community does not represent a corporate unit encompassing and transcending the participants, it represents potential for cooperation.

About the Author

Anja Nicole Stuckenberger received her M.A. in Cultural Anthropology at the Westfaelische Wilhelms University (Muenster, Germany) in 1997. In 1999, she studied Inuktitut at the Institut National de la Langues Orientales (Paris, France). From 1999 until 2004 she conducted Ph.D. research at Utrecht University on Inuit perceptions of modern communities. As part of her project, she carried out 14 months of fieldwork in Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut (Canada). She earned her Ph.D. degree in 2005 with the study "Community at Play - Social and Religious Dynamics in the Modern Community of Qikiqtarjuaq." From 2004 until 2005 she taught at Utrecht University. Currently, she holds a Postdoc position at the Institute of Arctic Studies (IAS) that is part of the John Sloan Dickey Center for International Understanding at Dartmouth College (Hanover, NH, USA). She is working on a project of arctic peoples' perceptions and ways of dealing with effects of climate change.

*Dansksprogede grønlanderes plads i et Grønland under grønlandisering og modernisering" (Danish Speaking Greenlanders' Position in Greenland in an Era of Greenlandization and Modernization)*

Gad, Ulrik Pram  
ISBN 87-87874-23-7  
Price: \$34 USD (plus postage)  
To order this book, please contact:  
Adda Schack  
Department of Eskimology and Arctic Studies  
Strandgade 100H  
DK-1401 Copenhagen K

Greenlandic language is central to Greenlandic identity. But how are Greenlanders who do not speak Greenlandic dealt with? Ulrik Pram Gad analyzes the Greenlandic debate on language and offers, inspired by post-structuralism, a conceptual apparatus for systematically grasping identity negotiations as politics. This publication is written in Danish.

*Geografisk Orientering Tidsskrift for Geografforbundet Tema: Grønlands Kulturgeografi (Geographical Information Journal of The Geographer's Union Theme: The Ethnography of Greenland)*

No 6, volume 35  
November 2005  
ISSN 0105-4848  
This publication is in Danish.  
To order an issue/subscribe, please contact:  
Geografforlaget  
Rugårdsvej 55, 5000 Odense C  
Denmark  
Phone +45 63 44 16 83 Fax +45 63 44 16 97  
[go@geografforlaget.dk](mailto:go@geografforlaget.dk)  
[www.geografforbundet.dk](http://www.geografforbundet.dk)

This issue of GO focuses on the societal perspectives of Greenland. This way it follows up on GO no. 4, 2005 which described the environment of Greenland. The Greenlandic society is undergoing great change these years where, for example, the wish for independent self-government replacing the present home rule system is being weighed against the economic realities. In these considerations, education is a central issue securing a qualified

work force for the new sectors in growth. The articles in this thematic issue provides a description of the state of a number of sectors in society from demographics and education to a description of the political situation and developing industries.

*Indigenous Ecological Practices and Cultural Traditions in Yakutia: History, Ethnography and Politics*

Edited by Hiroki Takakura

Series: Northeast Asian Study Series 6

Sendai, Japan: Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, 2003, iii+150 pp., no price, ISBN 4-901449-12-5.

Orders: Send the postage by international reply coupon, 500 Japanese Yen, to the Library, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, 41, Kawauchi, Aobaku, Sendai, 980-8576, Japan.

This book is the results of a cooperative Japanese-Sakha (Yakut) anthropological research. It explores the historiography of Sakha national intellectuals, the current socioeconomic condition of the indigenous peoples in Yakutia, and the related environmental issues: N. Diakonova & E. Romanova "The role of the Yakut intelligentsia in the national movement"; H. Katsuki "The foundation of Soyuz Yakutov and the political exiles"; A. Borisov "The first Yakut law of land relations"; N. Vasileva "Spiritual culture of the Sakha people"; S. Boyakova "Traditional ecological culture in Yakutia: transformations in the 21st century"; V. Ignatieva "Current ecological situation in the Sakha Republic: aspects of nuclear pollution"; T. Ikeda "Present situation of furbearer hunting in Northern Yakutia"; S. Sasaki "Changing in hunting systems and strategies in Post-Soviet Yakutia"; H. Takakura "Horse husbandry and absentee livestock ownership in the Sakha".

*Ny Herrnhut i Nuuk 1733-2003: missionsstation, rævefarm, embedsbolig, museum, universitet.*

*(New Herrnhut in Nuuk 1733-2003: Mission Station, Fox Farm, Official Residence, Museum, University)*

Kjærgaard, Kathrine and Thorkild

2nd edition. Nuuk 2005. Atuagkat Publishing.

Price: 128 DKK

ISBN 87-90197-04-6 (Greenlandic version)

ISBN 87-90133-47-1 (Danish version)

The book can be ordered via [www.atuagkat.gl](http://www.atuagkat.gl)

Eighteenth Century Greenland in the Global Web

The modern history of Greenland begins in 1721 when the Danish-Norwegian royal missionary Hans Egede came to West Greenland. At the beginning he had his base at a small island close to the Davis Strait. After seven years, however, he moved some miles inward to the place of present Nuuk, the official birthday of the town being 28th August 1728. A few years later Hans Egede received some help in his efforts to christen the Greenlanders by Moravian missionaries coming up from Herrnhut in South Eastern Germany, not far from Dresden. The Moravian missionaries installed themselves in the first valley east of old Nuuk, and after some difficult years they succeeded in building up a considerable congregation. In 1747 a new missionary station was built and proudly called Neu Herrnhut (New Herrnhut) after the home town of the Moravian Brethren. New Herrnhut is the big red house with a small tower, situated between the water and the cemetery covered with white crosses, which today serves as the main building of Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland. The Moravians are no more in Greenland; they have been gone since 1900.

In a small, abundantly illustrated book (available in Greenlandic and in Danish) Kathrine Kjærgaard and Thorkild Kjærgaard, both members of the teaching staff of the University of Greenland, tell the story of the beautiful house, which, sometimes in competition, sometimes in cooperation with the dominant Danish mission, became an important cultural and religious centre in Greenland. Here, in New Herrnhut, the Greenlanders became acquainted with European music and music instruments. Here they met European art, and here, in a modest printing office on the first floor, the first book printed in Greenland (a Greenlandic hymn-book) was produced in 1792. The Greenlanders who chose to join the Moravian congregation were integrated in a worldwide community. The book gives surprising examples of a vast triangular web uniting Greenland, America and Germany long before the end of the 18th Century.

Since 1900, when the Moravians were asked by the Danish authorities to leave Greenland, the building has served as a guesthouse, as a centre of a polar-fox-farm, as home for Danish top civil servants, and as home of the first Museum of Greenland until it finally, in 1987, was inaugurated as main building of the young University of Greenland. Carefully restored, the red house with the black roof stands today as a surprising

monument of 18th Century European architecture in Greenland, a witness of the cosmopolitan spirit of the Moravians.

*Practical Dictionary of Siberia and the North*

Akbalian, E., Golubchikova, V. and Khvtisiashvili, Z  
European Publications  
ISBN 5-98797-002-4  
1104 Pages, Hardcover  
Price: 100 EURO  
Translated from the original in Russian  
For further information or to order the book, please go to:  
<http://www.ruslandia.com/language-1/context-161/entity-1/details-5472.html>

"Practical Dictionary of Siberia and the North" embraces the history, nature, geography, and economy of northern areas worldwide (Siberia, Scandinavia, Canada, Alaska, the North Pole, Northern Russia). The dictionary contains 500 black and white illustrations and three color inserts with northern maps, flora and fauna, and clothing of northern peoples. The publication is offered in two languages, English and Russian, with an attached CD containing 2,000 more illustrations, photos, and maps, as well as sound tracks with samples of northern ethnic music.

*Socio-Economic Research on Management Systems of Living Resources Strategies, Recommendations and Examples*  
Proceedings of the Workshop on "Social and economic research related to the management of marine resources in West Greenland" organised by and held at the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Nuuk (Greenland) 18-20 November 2003

Edited by Ludger Müller-Wille, Michael C.S. Kingsley and Søren Stach Nielsen  
Inussuk, Arctic research Journal 1, 2005  
Ministry of Culture, Education, Research and Church, Nuuk 2005  
160 pp., 198 DKK  
ISBN 87-90948-10-6  
ISSN 1397-7431  
Publications in the Inussuk series can be ordered from:  
Atuagkat  
PO Box 1009  
DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland

[mail@atuagkat.gl](mailto:mail@atuagkat.gl)  
[www.atuagkat.gl](http://www.atuagkat.gl)

The Ecogreen research programme on the West Greenland marine ecosystem is focused on long-term sustainable management of the natural resources on which Greenland depends. But the management of resource use is very much a question of interactions of people – fishermen and hunters, managers, scientists – and the need for research on the human aspects of using and interacting with the resources is just as great as that for the study of the underlying ecological systems.

Therefore, the initial workshop on the biological sciences was followed up by the one reported here, held from 18 to 20 November 2003. The social scientists and economists assembled from around the entire North Atlantic to share their thoughts gave presentations that afforded many insights into different socio-economic aspects of resource use.

User's views of natural resources and of their dependence on them, as well as their reactions to management actions, are illustrated, for example, by articles on beluga hunting and management in Greenland and an analysis of fishery management interactions with small communities. The place of natural resource use in Arctic societies is described, and analyses of different strategies of community development presented, as are managers' views of their responsibilities. Economists have provided analyses of ways in which economic incentives can be made to work to help safeguard resources and of how the exploitation of natural resources by user groups can be brought to benefit society as a whole.

The persistent tendency of socio-economic research to remain sundered from biological research so that these domains continue to go their separate ways also receives extensive treatment, with suggestions on how these two solitudes can be better integrated.

We foresee that this first attempt to lay groundwork for the development of integrated programmes of socio-economic research related to the management of natural resources, and to suggest ways to integrate it with biological research, will be the forerunner of further developments in this important area.

Michael C.S. Kingsley  
Pinngortitaleriffik, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources

*Song-Elfs. A History of a Settlement at the World's End.*

Martova, Olga  
2005, Skt.Petersburg:Boreas  
This publication is in Russian  
The book can be ordered from the Barents Centre  
for Social Research in  
Murmansk at the price of EURO 39 plus shipping  
and handling. Please send  
your order to:  
Tel./fax: +7 8152 455981  
Fax/tel.: +7 8152 450514  
E-mail: [Oleg\\_Andreev@dionis.mels.ru](mailto:Oleg_Andreev@dionis.mels.ru) Address:  
P.O. Box 707, 183038, Murmansk, Russia  
Web: [www.andreev.net.ru/olga](http://www.andreev.net.ru/olga)

Olga Martova's (Andreeva) new book in Russian  
"Song-Elfs. History of a settlement at the world's  
end" was published by the St. Petersburg  
publishing house "Boreas".

The novel is in fantasy style and deals with the  
mythology of the indigenous peoples of the North.  
As is said in the preface, "in this narration taking  
place in no man's land between history, poetry and  
pure fiction the reader will find fairy tales of Kola  
peninsula Laplanders, legends and tales of  
Norway, Sweden, and Finland".

There are 49 chapters in the book, approximately  
as many as there are days in the Polar Night. The  
author advises the countrymen-northerners to read  
one chapter each day, claiming that "this is the best  
way for struggling against darkness and emotional  
famine".

The novel "Song-Elfs" will teach you many new  
and interesting things about the past of our land.  
It will be distributed through local libraries and  
bookshops. In January, 2006 the author will make  
a presentation of the book.

Michail Ignatov, Chairman of the Murmansk  
regional organization

### *Tjukotka i fortid og nutid (Chukotka past and present)*

Edited by Bent Nielsen  
ISBN 87-87874-21-0  
Price: \$29 USD (plus postage)  
To order this book, please contact:  
Adda Schack  
Department of Eskimology and Arctic Studies  
Strandgade 100H  
DK-1401 Copenhagen K

In this publication, seven Danish scholars give a  
presentation of Chukotka Russia. Every article has  
a different focus (archaeology, history, linguistics,  
philology, socio-linguistics, and anthropology)  
and the reader is offered a wide range of

information and research concerning Chukotka and  
its population. All articles but one (M.Fortescue:  
How far West can Eskimo language be traced?) are  
published in Danish and the authors are affiliated  
with the University of Copenhagen, University of  
Aarhus, and Danish National Museum.

### *Yeenoo Dai' K'e 'tr 'ijilkai' Ganagwaandaii: Long Ago Sewing We Will Remember - The Story of the Gwich'in Traditional Caribou Skin Clothing Project.*

Thompson, Judy and Kritsch, Ingrid  
Mercury Series, Ethnology Paper 143,  
Canadian Museum of Civilization. 61pp.  
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Elegant, distinctively styled garments of white  
caribou hide once were a striking feature of  
Gwich'in culture. Clothing styles changed  
following contact with Europeans, however, and  
by the late nineteenth century few Gwich'in  
seamstresses made "old style" outfits. Within a  
few generations, knowledge of this aspect of the  
culture was lost to the Gwich'in.

In February 2000, the Gwich'in Social and  
Cultural Institute, Prince of Wales Northern  
Heritage Centre and Canadian Museum of  
Civilization (CMC) initiated a project to  
"repatriate" the knowledge and skills involved in  
making a traditional summer clothing outfit  
through replication of a nineteenth century  
example from the CMC collection. More than forty  
seamstresses and many others in Gwich'in  
communities, and in the two museums, participated.  
Their work culminated in early 2003 with the  
completion of five beautiful reproduction outfits.

This book tells the story of this collaboration  
between the Gwich'in of the Northwest Territories  
and the two museums. It is richly illustrated - with  
historic and artefact photographs, garment pattern  
drawings, and images of the people, places and  
events central to the project. This will be a  
resource to all who are interested in Gwich'in  
cultural heritage.

## ***Dissertations***

### ***The nativeness of settlers: Constructions of belonging in Soviet and contemporary Chukotka.***

Thompson, Niobe

Ph.D. Dissertation, Cambridge University, Scott Polar Research Institute, 2005.

This dissertation is an ethnographic account of the emergence of a permanent settler population in the northeast Russian region of Chukotka. It explores the development of a collective settler identity through the late-Soviet and post-Soviet eras, culminating in senses of belonging clearly linked to specific northern landscapes and communities. Reflecting in its structure three distinct periods in the settler experience, this dissertation begins with an account of northern migration and settler lifestyles in the Soviet period, arguing that the northern settler constituted a distinct and superior social class in the Soviet hierarchy of privilege. While transience and colonial agency were key elements of settler identity in this era, forms of community life and discourses of distinction in Chukotka's settler population created the conditions for rooted attachments even then. Moving to the post-Soviet era, this dissertation contextualises socio-economic collapse within a crisis of governance, in which local administrative elites employed their patronage powers as a strategy of departure from the north. Despite extremely high out-migration, not all settlers shared the mentality of transience; strategies of survival among those who remained in fact deepened settler loyalties to local communities. The final three chapters of this dissertation examine the arrival of oligarch-governor Roman Abramovich in 2000, and the impact of his campaign of investment and modernisation on the settler population. Despite the governor's material benevolence, many settlers met the programmes of transformation with hostility. This was an outcome of social distance between imported "experts" and local people, and moreover reflected the manner in which specific projects of modernisation challenged the legitimacy of the settler in local domains. The social texture of modernisation consequently took the form of "two solitudes", in which incomer and local networks employed discourses and practices of separation to define the boundaries of their respective group identities. Because the modernising challenge unseated

traditional settler assumptions of expert status and transient cosmopolitanism, it encouraged settlers to adopt overtly rooted and localist identities, appropriating a position traditionally occupied by Chukotka's indigenous population.

This dissertation is the product of multi-sited ethnographic research, conducted in Chukotka's capital Anadyr and a series of smaller settlements over 12 months in 2002-2003. It is also based on an additional two months of interviews conducted in 2003 with former residents of Chukotka now resettled throughout central Russia. Its theoretical framework employs notions of collective identity and group boundary marking, the meaning of community, and interpretations of belonging on a landscape. Revisionist social histories of Stalinist and late-Soviet society play an important role in contextualising the emergence of the northern settler as a distinct social class. In turn, ethnographies of late-Soviet social life assist in examining social networks, patronage and survival in the post-Soviet "transition". Theories of development, as well as ethnographies of peripheral communities, are critical in framing Abramovich's modernisation, although a long view of centre-hinterland relations in Russia also figures here.

The aims of this dissertation are first, to somewhat repair the imbalance in post-Soviet northern anthropology, which has thus far failed to examine the settler population in any depth; second, to offer a diachronic portrait of "settling", as a process through which transient migrants develop rooted identities; and third, to suggest the potential for former migrants to make legitimate claims to native entitlement through discourses and practices of rootedness.

### ***Northern wildlife, northern people: Native hunters and wildlife conservation in the Northwest Territories, 1894-1970.***

Sandlos, John K.

Ph.D. Dissertation, York University, 2004.

This dissertation examines the conflict between native hunters and federal wildlife conservation programs within the present-day borders of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut from the late nineteenth century to the end of the 1960s. From the first conservation legislation specific to the northern Canada in 1894 to the broad range of

responses to the so-called caribou crisis of the post-war era, the introduction of wildlife conservation in the Northwest Territories brought a series of dramatic changes to the lives of Dene and Inuit hunters in the region. The imposition of restrictive game laws, the enclosing of traditional hunting grounds within national parks and game sanctuaries, and the first tentative introduction of police and game wardens to the area were all part of a process whereby the nation-state had begun to assert authority over the traditional hunting cultures of the Dene and Inuit.

This work traces the historical development of the discord between aboriginal subsistence hunters and federal wildlife managers over three species that were all thought to be threatened with extinction at various points in the study period: the wood bison, the muskoxen, and the caribou. It also questions the common assumption that conservationists were motivated solely by an enlightened preservationist philosophy of wildlife management.

Through a close study of the federal government's proposals to domesticate large ungulates on vast wildlife ranches in Arctic tundra, this work argues that conservationists were also motivated by a desire to conserve wildlife for commercial purposes. In either case, the subsistence hunting cultures of Native people were marginalized and excluded from state wildlife conservation programs, a process that the Dene and Inuit resisted through various forms of protest throughout the study period.

The dissertation invokes themes from the literature of environmental history, northern Canadian history, and the history of science in an effort to reveal the intersection between the discourse of wildlife conservation and the expansion of state power in the Northwest Territories.

## **Film**

*The Call of the Tundra.*  
*A Chukchi family seeks a way between nomadism and modernity*  
(Lower Kolyma, Siberia 2000)

**A film** by Joëlle Robert-Lamblin, 22 min. (French and English versions).

DV video film - Editing: M.F. Deligne CETSAAH-CNRS, 2003.

Distribution: CNRS Images, 1 place Aristide

Briand, 92195 Meudon Cedex, France. Fax:  
(33) 1 45 07 58 60

This film was made during autumn 2000, in northeastern Yakutia, in a research program on humans' adaptation to the Arctic environment and the consequences of environmental changes on ethnic minorities.

**Abstract:** Along the border between Yakutia and Chukotka, not far from the mouth of the Kolyma river, a family group of about thirty individuals tries to find an original way to live autonomously. With the fall of the Soviet Union, Egor Nutendli and his wife Akulina Kemlil, Chukchi reindeer herders, claimed property on part of the cattle, which had formerly been confiscated from their parents, as well as the use of a territory. With their relatives they have built a small family co-operative devoted to reindeer breeding and fishing. They were still entirely nomadic in 1993. Since then they have built a permanent base in Krasnushka, where the elders are established. The film shows the members of this community in the three places where they live and operate: - in the tundra, where part of this group takes care of the prosperity of some 2,000 reindeers, thus perpetuating a nomadic way of life. Obligated to keep up an endless transhumance, these herders have preserved most of the traditional techniques of herding. One concession to modernity is their radio link with the other members of the group; - in Chalaurovo, where two members of the family devote themselves to river fishing. By selling their catch in the towns of Yakutia, they contribute substantially to the income of the family co-operative; - in Krasnushka, where their permanent base is established. In the small hamlet they built, Egor and Akulina intend to spend their old age in a certain degree of comfort, and to accommodate their close relatives. There, they have also started the construction of a school, in order to pass down to their grandchildren a cultural heritage that is more and more threatened.

**Keywords:** Siberia - Arctic Yakutia , Kolyma Chuktchis, Family co-operative, Reindeer breeding, Nomadism , Social change.

The film can be viewed completely with Real Player on the site:

<http://216.239.59.104/search?q=cache:SdojCil99i4J:www.rap.prd.fr/ressources/vodMenu.php+%22Appel+de+la+toundra%22&hl=f>

## ***On the Web***

### **Post Conference Website Rapid Landscape Change and Human Response in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic International Council for Science**

<http://www.taiga.net/rapidchange/index.html>

The Rapid Landscape Change Conference was held 15-17 June 2005 in Whitehorse, Yukon. The three-day meeting reviewed current research on the effects of climate and landscape change in the North throughout the Holocene, and on the chronology and nature of past environmental events. It sought insights from past landscape changes and the way ancient peoples responded that might be useful for today's changing environments. The post conference website is available at:

<http://www.taiga.net/rapidchange/index.html>

On this website you will find the Conference Report as well as key points made during the conference that have been summarized in a Declaration on rapid landscape change. The Declaration received the support of participants as a message from the meeting.

This meeting was part of the Dark Nature project (<http://www.mun.ca/canqua/ICSU-DN/>) which is funded by the International Council for Science in cooperation with other international and national organizations and led by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

### **ACIA**

#### **Danish Environmental Protection Agency Danish Polar Center**

<http://www.dpc.dk/acia>

Climate change in the Arctic may happen faster and more dramatically than any other place on Earth. The consequences for vegetation, animals, and people all over the globe will be heavy. This is the topic for a new website, which the Danish Polar Center has produced for the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The site's target audience is high-school students, but also people with a general interest in arctic society and science. This first version of the website contains primarily a library with links and references. A new version will be launched in late summer 2005 containing themes and cases. The themes and cases will offer a wide range of information about melting of glaciers and sea-ice, sea-level rise, weakened ocean currents, and the possible extinction of polar bears and seals, as well as the future of the

indigenous communities, new opportunities for agriculture, new shipping routes, and easier access to the natural resources in the Arctic.

The website is part of the follow-up on the report "Impacts of a Warming Arctic - Arctic Climate Impact Assessment" (ACIA) from November 2004. The site is in Danish, English, and Greenlandic and will be updated regularly. The site has been produced with funds from the Danish Ministry of Environment's programme Environmental Assistance to the Arctic in cooperation with the Danish Polar Center.

### **Northern Research Portal University of Saskatchewan Archives and Library**

<http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern>

This unique site presents resources for the study of northern Canada and the circumpolar world. It includes material such as maps, photographs, and published and unpublished works, many of which are presented as interpretive exhibits. The material is grouped for different audiences--K-5 students, general readers, and advanced researchers. There are also resources for K-12 teachers.

### **The fifth annual Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples Conference**

The fifth annual Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples Conference was held September 27-29, 2004 at the University of Tromsø, Norway. Following up the themes from the May 2004 session of the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues, the title of the conference was Indigenous Rights and Gendered Representations. The speakers, panellists, and audience participants included local and international academics, activists, students and bureaucrats with an interest in the field. Download the Conference report as pdf-file here: <http://www.sami.uit.no/forum/indexen.html>. If you would like to receive the printed Conference report please contact [terje.lilleeng@sami.uit.no](mailto:terje.lilleeng@sami.uit.no) with information about your postal address. The Conference report from the Forum conference 2005 Globalization, Cultural resources and Indigenous Peoples will be published in February 2006.

## *Membership renewal!*

All members with expired memberships will receive notice of this by e-mail in January. Please be aware of the fact that it is now possible to renew, join and /or change contact info via our webpage [www.iassa.gl](http://www.iassa.gl). Payments are possible via the site using Visa, Mastercard or choosing bank transfer. Greenlandic and Danish members should

be aware that Visa/Dankort can not be used, please choose the bank transfer option when joining or renewing via our webpage.

Best wishes for a happy new year to all IASSA members!

Inge Seiding  
IASSA Secretary