

Northern Notes

The Newsletter of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association

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From the President



In this issue of Northern Notes we bring you an update and reminder on ICASS VII (the Seventh International Congress of the Arctic Social Sciences), and a number of feature articles and announcements.

My main message to you is naturally on ICASS VII – our main IASSA event. We strongly urge you all to participate in ICASS VII – the international congress put on by IASSA - which takes place this coming June 22-26 in Akureyri, Iceland. We do encourage you to submit your abstracts at www.iassa.org if you have not already done so – surely, you do not want to miss this great IASSA event which comes only once every three years! Come and be part of this



growing community of arctic social science researchers, and don't miss out on this prime

opportunity to make new contacts, and to network with your colleagues from across the north and beyond. As always, ICASS will be a main venue for many of us for networking and sharing the results of our social science projects.

Once again ICASS will offer a broad and exciting range of sessions: It will offer various venues to share Arctic social science research, and a special opportunity to feature and analyse outcomes of the International Polar Year in social, human, and related fields. This will include special project sessions, discussion panels, plenary presentations, workshops, and invited talks, and keynote addresses.

IASSA has received a large number of session proposals, perhaps the largest so far. These are now - by necessity - in the process of being

reduced to manageable size for us all. The large number of session proposals submitted and the sheer number of inquiries about this event reflects the growing interest in Arctic social sciences and in being part of this vibrant community of social sciences and humanities researchers; it is also an indicator of the significant boost our association and research community has enjoyed as the result of the broad and active social science engagement in the 2007/2008 IPY. Arctic social sciences continue to gain increased recognition. This is a positive trend which we experience both inside and outside the Arctic and in circles that have not traditionally been concerned with Arctic issues.

Come and share your research at ICASS VII in Akureyri, Iceland, June 22-26, 2011

ICASS VII: Circumpolar Perspectives in Global Dialogue: Social Sciences beyond the International Polar Year

www.iassa.org

It has been decided to extend the ICASS VII abstract submittal deadline - which you probably anticipated - till **JANUARY 17, 2011** to accommodate the big interest in ICASS and to make the holiday rush less crowded for you. You may already have seen the notices in circulated

announcements. Jón Haukur Ingimundarson (Congress Convener) and I (co-convener) will be sending updates and requests to session chairs between Christmas and New Years about status of incoming abstracts and further requests regarding session structure and session merging. In January the lineup of sessions, abstracts, and the ICASS programme will start taking more definitive shape. We will all be able to look forward to a number of exciting days in Akureyri, packed with research results and stimulating debates spanning the full range of our many disciplines. The IASSA website (www.iassa.org) will keep you updated on everything from logistics to details of programming. We will let you know through the web server and the website the exact date when the registration site opens – now planned for the juncture of January and February.

This news letter also brings you a number of feature articles. Florian Stammer brings an important contribution on “Our movement to retire the term “human dimension” from the Arctic Science vocabulary”, and shares with us some of the history and recent email discussions among several key IASSA members this late fall about the issues associated with the continuous use of the term “Human Dimension” and the

problems that it entails for the position of Arctic social sciences and humanities in our increasing interdisciplinary involvement as well as in Arctic and Science Policy processes. A discussion on this is being planned to take place at ICASS, and this article therefore also serves the purpose of preparing the ground for this discussion. Please read the contribution by Florian, and plan to take part in this already vibrant debate.

Bob van Oort, Grete K. Hovelsrud and Birger Poppel bring us a brief update on SWIPA (Snow, Water, Ice, Permafrost in the Arctic). SWIPA is one of the Arctic Council projects where IASSA is represented. The project was established by the Arctic Council in April 2008 as a follow-up to the 2004 Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). (Please see report in this issue). Next we have a couple of contributions on new research: one by Arthur Mason on "New Research on Russian Arctic Natural Gas Development", and one by Steve Sumida and Bruce Wright on shipping pollution in the Alaska Arctic.

We also bring you a brief update on a memorandum of understanding (MoU) IASSA has signed with APECS (Association of Polar Early Career Scientists) and SHARE (Social Sciences and Humanities Antarctic Research Exchange). This will be the second letter of agreement IASSA has signed over the past few years. The first one was signed with IASC in 2008. These agreements are reflections of the increase in international collaboration between IASSA and other international science organizations. (Please read the announcement by Gerlis Fugmann from APECS in this issue).

IASSA is also in the process of formalizing a letter of agreement with IASC and UArctic. IASSA, IASC and UArctic share a number of common interests, which makes it relatively easy for us to work together. Recently, we have already undertaken some limited collaboration by arranging workshops, conferences, and reports on topics of mutual scientific interest, and by supporting the training and education of students and early career researchers, and more. IASSA, IASC and UArctic intend to combine their efforts in selected activities so as to raise the level of impact of all three organizations in terms of making advances in research, education and outreach relevant to Arctic issues, and for providing relevant advice to policy makers. We will bring you further updates on this in the next issue of this news letter. Signing of the agreement is planned for the spring of 2011.

Please also read the announcement by Louwrens Hacquebord on the newly formed IASC working

group entitled "Human and Social Systems". A workshop is scheduled to take place in Potsdam on January 11, where discussions will take place on future research opportunities within the IASC. In this workshop the members are expected to summarize the state of research in the field of human and social sciences, to discuss possible gaps and to identify priority areas of attention. As one of IASC partner organizations IASSA is invited to participate as observer. Peter Schweitzer, current IASSA councilor, will represent IASSA in the January workshop.

Among important conference announcements, please read the update on the preparations for the Montreal IPY 2012 conference, "*From Knowledge to Action*". This conference will be an opportunity to present and to learn about the latest polar scientific results as well as the integration and synthesis of the results of the vast amount of research conducted during IPY. Participants are expected from more than 30 countries around the world, with registration planned for 2,500 people. (see announcement by Kathleen Fischer in this issue).

And surely this greeting would not be complete without a note on the importance of IASSA membership and payment of dues. Membership is open to anyone interested in Arctic social sciences, and membership is required to participate in the ICASS. Membership dues contribute towards secretariat costs and help support the representation of our association in various important activities and help us meet the objectives of IASSA, such as representation at the Arctic Council. Membership dues contribute to keeping IASSA an active organization on a day-to-day basis. Please visit the information on our membership payment structure at www.iassa.org.

improved access to funding and research opportunities. Let's continue to work hard to raise the profile and recognition that IASSA and Arctic social sciences now enjoy. Come to ICASS VII and participate in debates and share your research with others from the social science community. I hope to see many of you in Akureyri in June.

Wishing you all a relaxing and happy holiday season,

Joan
President
International Arctic Social Sciences Association
jnl@svs.is

From the Secretary



Christmas is around the corner and then Easter and then ICASS VII - time surely goes fast! Preparations for ICASS VII are in full swing and a good way to stay updated regarding preparation for ICASS VII is to have your e-mail address

listed on the [IASSA.Net list serv](http://IASSA.Net). All important announcements will be sent out on the list serv as well as being published on the website www.iassa.org. Please send me an e-mail if you want to be on the list.

Many of you will have to renew their IASSA membership in 2011. If you are not sure when your membership expired/expires, please send me a line and I will let you know. As you know IASSA membership is required to participate in ICASS. The membership fee is easily paid through a secure payment site, see www.iassa.org/membership.

Merry Christmas!

Lára Ólafsdóttir
IASSA Secretary
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From the Convener of ICASS VII



Here below you can see the table of ICASS VII Themes that includes the titles of all proposed sessions. Toward the end of this issue of Northern Notes you can find and read all the session abstracts. An

inspiring program of ICASS VII in Akureyri is taking shape and a comprehensive draft version will be publicized and posed on the IASSA website in mid-January, at the time when Congress registration opens. Since most of us are in the dead-of-winter, I let you in on one of the extracurricular activities that we have planned as part of an excursion lasting past midnight on June 26th: A dip into the warm spa by Lake Myvatn, see photo and www.jardbodin.is.

With warm winter solstice wishes,
Jon Haukur

Jon Haukur Ingimundarson
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ICASS VII

Themes and Sessions

The ICASS VII session proposals are now organized under ten overarching themes. You can click on a theme listed below in order to view the pertinent group of sessions or go to www.iassa.org/programme.

A list with all themes and session descriptions is on pages 25- 48 in this newsletter.

Note: This particular clustering of sessions is preliminary, meaning that those who submitted session proposals are kindly invited to let the IASSA secretariat (Jon Haukur at jhi@unak.is) know if they want their session to be situated under a theme other than the one where it is currently placed.

Theme 01:
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES - IMPACTS, ADAPTATION AND NARRATIVES
Climate change, security, and the Arctic as geopolitical space (preliminary title)
The Human Dimensions of Change to Arctic Sea Ice
Narratives of vulnerability, resilience and adaptation among circumpolar communities in the era of climate change
Circumpolar Perspectives on Changing Seasonality in the Arctic

Theme 02: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Entrepreneurship and self-employment in the Arctic
The Effect of Mining on Arctic Communities
Kamchatka indigenous and non-indigenous residents in the changing world: how people have adapted
Salmon Fishing and Whaling Peoples of the North Pacific
How can small, peripheral places profit from the booming tourism in the Arctic?
The Best Possible Northern Economy? Rethinking the Viability of Inuit Community in Canada
Northern fisheries: managing income, nutrition and cultural values
Implications of Oil Spills in the Arctic: A Socio-Ecological Focus on Environmental and Community impacts
Tourism, People and Protected Areas in Polar Wilderness
Human Aspects of Fisheries in the Arctic Coastal Regions
Impact of mining development on ecosystems, Arctic communities and life styles. Triangular research collaborations for alternative scenarios of change
Social and economic impacts of megaprojects in the north
Social dimensions of Arctic energy politics
Theme 03: LIVING CONDITIONS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY OF LIFE AND HUMAN RESOURCES
What has your community done for you? The role of the community in the definition of successful aging among Alaska Native Elders
Creating Human Resource Resiliency in Northern Non-Profit Organizations
Arctic Children and Youth in a Global Perspective
Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in the Arctic Regions (CAVIAR): Lessons and directions for future research
The City Life of Northern Indigenous Peoples: In Search for New Forms of Economic and Cultural Resilience
The social economy of sharing in the North American Arctic
ASI – Arctic Social Indicators
The Social Economy and Community Economic Development in the Circumpolar North
Living conditions and well-being
Theme 04: POPULATION, MOBILITY, MIGRATION AND BORDERS
Mobility and Immobility in the Circumpolar North
Cross-border mobility and citizenship in the Barents region
Identity Making in the Border Regions of the European North
Movement for Pleasure – the Pleasure of Moving
Commute Work and Mobile Labour in the Circumpolar North
Relocation: State Inducements and Ideologies versus Strategies of Resistance and Response
Theme 05: GOVERNANCE, POLITICS, LEGAL ISSUES, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Indigenous and Nation State Land Attachment: Continuances and Assertions
Governing changes in the North
The Political Organization of Arctic Space
Polar bear project meeting / governance workshop
Inuit in Leadership and Governance in Nunavut and Nunavik
Governance in the Canadian Arctic: reconciling indigenous experience and western governance models?
Adaptation in the Nordic Countries – Multi-Level Governance and Regional Development
Polar Law, Human Rights and Social Sciences
Consultation in Arctic Extractive Industries Development: Lessons learned for Arctic resource governance from the local to the international level
The Future of the Arctic: Governance in an Era of Transformative Change
Theme 06: HEALTH AND WELLNESS
Best practices for community engagement in health promotion research and population health practice: lessons from the North

Theme 07: CULTURE, ART, KNOWLEDGE, VALUES, IMAGES, CREATIVITY, IDEOLOGY, RELIGION, HISTORY, HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Managing sensitive cultural and archaeological areas in the Arctic (preliminary title)
Living in the Arctic: a Creative Providence for the Global Challenge
Arctic Creative: Building Arctic futures through culture, innovation, and creativity
Imagining the Supernatural North
Contemporary circumpolar art: vehicles of indigenous knowledge
In the Footsteps of the Giants: Honoring Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., 1938–2010
Intangible Heritage in Sustainable context: resource for development and revitalization
Practice Power North
«Patrimonialisation» of Arctic Aborigines' Territories. Promoting cultural heritage within protected areas
Theme 08: COMMUNICATION, MEDIA, AND FILM-MAKING
The New Media Nation: northern communications and global networks
Media, Film and Video-making by the Indigenous Circumpolar Peoples
Arctic View: Reality & Visuality
Creative Circumpolar Collaboration Across Cyberspace in the Arts and Sciences
Community-based Communications Strategies for Arctic Regions
Theme 09: EDUCATION
Formal schooling in the Arctic: A critical analysis of achievements, challenges and failures
Schooling in Arctic Contexts
Engagement, Success, and Empowerment: Moving towards culturally relevant learning in Nunavut High Schools
Theme 10: IPY LESSONS AND LEGACY, INCLUSIVE RESEARCH, COMPREHENSIVE TOPICS, RESEARCH COLLABORATION AND METHODS, AND DATA MANAGEMENT
Data Management and Knowledge Stewardship: Perspectives and Practice from Communities and Researchers
Claims on Sites and Knowledge in Cold Regions. Material and Immaterial Constructs of Nature, Nations and Industry
Crossing Boundaries: What Did We Learn in IPY 2007–2008 and Who Learned it?
AHDR-II: Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages
How can we build a community of polar social scientists?
Developing Arctic Social Science Databases: Beyond IPY
Global Human Ecodynamics and the Circumpolar North: The GHEA initiative

Call for Paper and Poster Abstracts

The deadline for submission of paper and poster abstracts has been extended to January 17, 2011.

A special paper and poster abstract submittal form together with a more complete list of sessions and themes can be found at www.iassa.org.

Paper and poster proposals should contain:

- Title
- Name and full contact details of the author(s)
- Abstract: A 250 words (max) summary
- An indication of which session the paper should ideally be presented in (see list of themes and preliminary list of sessions above and at www.iassa.org. If the paper is already invited by a session leader, please indicate this. We strongly suggest that you provide more than one preferred placement for your presentation.

ICASS VII

**Deadline
for submission of
paper and poster
abstracts:**

**JANUARY 17
2011**

Our Movement to Retire the Term “Human Dimension” from the Arctic Science Vocabulary

compiled by Florian Stammer, with thanks to Yvon, Igor and Piers

We would like to share with all readers some of the history and recent email discussions among several key IASSA members this late fall about the issues associated with the continuous use of the term “Human Dimension” (HD hereafter) and the problems that it entails for the position of Arctic social sciences and humanities (here used indistinguishably) in our increasing interdisciplinary involvement as well as in Arctic and Science Policy processes. We plan to have a face-to-face discussion of HD during the next IASSA general assembly in Akureyri in June 2011. In order to prepare the ground for this discussion, we encourage as many of you as possible to share your views on the HD term and the possibility of retiring it from the Arctic science and policy agenda. We start with this compiled discussion paper, followed by an inspiring shamanic journey that Piers Vitebsky made to an alternative universe where the humanities and social sciences are dominant and generously funded, while Arctic research conferences just include a token “natural dimension.” You can send your comments on the HD topic to Lára Ólafsdóttir (larao@svs.is) and they will be hopefully processed for publication in the pre-ICASS issue of the Northern Notes Newsletter for all our attention.

As Arctic social scientists, many of us have experienced in the past how unsatisfactory it feels to represent the HD in some multi-million multidisciplinary science projects, getting just the breadcrumbs of research funding left over from the big science budgets. We are happy to increasingly overcome this wallflower position, and a few of our key members, most notably Igor Krupnik, Grete Hovesrud, Joan Nymand Larsen, Piers Vitebsky, Anna Kerttula, Peter Schweitzer, Yvon Csonka, Sverker Sörlin, Hugh Beach and Michael Bravo (apologies if we are not aware of some others) cannot be praised highly enough for putting the social sciences and humanities on the Arctic science agenda much more prominently, e.g. with IPY 2007–2008 and through the BOREAS programme.

Reservation about the widespread use of the concept of “human dimensions” is not new within IASSA. It surfaced when that program’s

originator Piers Vitebsky and administrator Rüdiger Klein reported on the European Science Foundation’s program of Arctic humanities research called “BOREAS: Histories from the North.” In an introduction “From the [IASSA] president”, Yvon Csonka mentioned that “[t]he exhilaration caused by the recent marks of acceptance of Arctic social sciences by their ‘hard’ counterparts should not blind us to what Vitebsky and Klein point out: our collaborations in multi-disciplinary projects often happen in the form of ‘add-on components’ (i.e. ‘human dimensions’).” (*Northern Notes* Spring/Summer 2005, p. 1). And indeed, Vitebsky and Klein later wrote about the “lack of confidence among [humanities] scholars working on the Arctic, who after years of necessity have become perhaps too adept at subordinating research profiles to natural science agendas: has the view by now been so internalised that in large-scale international research, social sciences and humanities are at best a modest add-on, a token ‘human dimension’?” (*Northern Notes* Fall/Winter 2006, p. 6).

Shortly after, Csonka (20 Jan 2007) wrote in an e-mail to Klein, commenting on relations between IASSA and BOREAS: “I know that today, to use an expression like “human dimensions” pays -- again on politically correct grounds. But as human and social scientists, even though we may tactically applaud this newly gained recognition from colleagues in other disciplines, we also have to fight to have our disciplines and topics recognized in their own right. One day we will have to be bold enough to assert our heritage of humanism, and speak about the ‘environmental dimensions of Arctic societies’ -- and make this expression as common as the other one is today. We need to put human affairs back on the same footing as the environment. And this notwithstanding the argument that humans are part of the environment, a fact which indigenous cultures had wisely never forgotten. Humans are part of nature all right, but without humans (and other conscious beings?) to be conscious of it, does it even matter that the universe ‘exists’?” The final spark that re-ignited the recent intensified email discussions on the HD term among several IASSA members was an early draft of the programme for the IPY 2012 Montreal conference, the topics of which were mainly natural-science driven and still had a so-called HD as an “add-on (see first draft: www.ipy2012montreal.ca/951_01-circular-T1T2_e.shtml),” like a thin tail that the natural-science mammoth could easily pull behind as a small ornamentation.

One lesson that we have learned during this process is that far from just blaming some scapegoat of natural science, it is actually up to us to change the discussions, terms and conditions in connection with people, livelihoods and cultures in the Arctic. In many cases, our natural science colleagues are more than happy to be guided by us on how to do better justice to people's livelihoods and cultures when framing science agendas. IASSA's fruitful relationship with IASC (International Arctic Science Committee) and other science-policy organisations is an impressive indicator of that.

An early intervention by IASSA president Joan Nymard-Larsen, along with Gail Fondahl, generated an immediate positive response from the Montreal 2012 IPY conference team. They agreed instantly to change the wording for the conference topics and to remove the HD term even before we had shaped a careful, convincing argumentation. This is a very hopeful sign of 'open ears' from our colleagues in polar science. For the Arctic social science community this means that we are given the scope to shape the discussion ourselves. So now it is our turn to become active in doing so.

Piers Vitebsky (e-mail, 24 Nov 2010) opened the discussion by rightly pointing out that the term "human dimension" is discredited, for it "implies a division between humanity and nature which is no longer acceptable. All the other topics [in the then current version of the Montreal IPY Conference program] concern and involve humans, otherwise we wouldn't be studying them. And in any case, humans aren't just a dimension, they are the people who live there, just like you and me in Cambridge or Montreal. You would not want to group all the other topics under the heading of 'natural dimension'".

The fact that most people might find this pairing of a "human" and a "natural" dimension strange, points to an inequality between the natural sciences and the social sciences/ humanities. If it is common to distinguish between different natural science fields such as glaciology, marine biology, or pasture ecology, why should we allow the different fields that we study, such as Arctic pastoralism, industrialisation, religious studies, northern literature or sociolinguistics to be grouped into just one category of "human dimension"?

Later, in an e-mail of 15 Dec 2010, Piers continued by highlighting that "over the last 100 years the world has gradually accepted the right of indigenous peoples to say what their own name is;

it may eventually allow scholars in Arctic humanities and social science to disaggregate the HD into the various named disciplines which make up much of the entire intellectual capital of academia." Although we encounter a lot of open ears and friendliness from our science colleagues and science politicians, obstacles remain, and everybody agrees that we are still a long way away from being on equal terms with our colleagues from other disciplines. Piers sees one of these reasons also in "the issue of Arctic exceptionalism, which I believe started with explorer heroics and has now moved into the discourse of climate change. The idea that the Arctic is somehow different from everywhere else encourages all sorts of de-personalised mineral-driven or map-driven visions. These are very damaging to the people who live there (or who study them), as well as to global understanding. Otto Habeck and I once made this the focus of a BOREAS conference in Halle on 'Deprovincialising Arctic research' in which we invited specialists on similar topics in Africa, India, Latin America, etc to comment on BOREAS projects (which of course turned out to be quite comparable)." In fact, dissemination plans of BOREAS research have always emphasized the importance of linking up with other regions of the planet as well, and the two final conferences of BOREAS at the Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi, Finland organised by Florian Stammer, Peter Schweitzer, Piers Vitebsky and John Ziker deliberately had non-northernists in every single session, leading to fruitful further collaboration and joint publication plans. Abolishing the HD word altogether, however, has further implications for other fundamental terms which we use daily, as Piers remarks (e-mail, 15 Dec 2010) along similar lines as Yvon below "The term 'science' is more restricted in English than in some other languages (German *Wissenschaft*, Russian *nauka*, etc), and is generally taken to refer only to the natural sciences. Even the term 'social science' was coined as an imitation of the natural sciences, an imitation which is now largely repudiated by social scientists themselves. When combined with Arctic exceptionalism, this is what gives rise to the whole Hum Dim problem. So I would also like to get rid of the term 'Arctic science' in favour of 'Arctic research.' I suppose the same should apply, with less hope of success, to 'Antarctic' and 'Polar'. I believe that Igor Krupnik has already managed to do some re-phrasing of such mentions in his epic report on the IPY."

Igor has instrumentally shaped this discussion for years and speaks from his experience with the HD

term in advising us to “arm ourselves with better information before we criticise it” (emails, 29/11/2010; 12/12/2010). Igor did some research on the history of HD-term that we would like to share here:

“As social scientists and humanists, we know that social terms and definitions have a life of their own. They are coined at a certain point; become popular; and then outlive their usage. They may have a second life or many lives if picked by a new constituency that may apply a new meaning to the original term. This is exactly what happened to the HD-term that underwent a remarkable transformation over the past 30-some years. As far as I could find, it was born during the Helsinki CSCE process (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe) in the early 1970s. Its birth was due to the need to provide a more politically appropriate wording for the previously used 'Basket III,' that was referring to 'human rights.' Originally, the conference agenda was divided into three 'baskets': (1) questions related to security in Europe; (2) co-operation in the fields of economics, science and technology, and the environment; (3) co-operation in humanitarian and other fields, i.e. human rights. The latter term was unacceptable to the Eastern bloc participants; so, a more neutral 'human dimension' was offered as a conventional substitute.

Somewhere throughout the negotiation process (the Helsinki Final Act was signed on 1 August 1975), the 'baskets' started to be referred to as three 'dimensions' - the politico-military dimension; the economic and environmental dimension; and the human dimension. In the CSCE terminology, the term 'human dimension' is used to describe the set of norms and activities related to human rights, democracy, and other fundamental freedoms that now include the promotion of the rule of law, tolerance and non-discrimination, and democratic institution building. As we can see, it had a very distinguished origination history and it is still in use in that very meaning by the European Commission and other agencies.

Nonetheless, the HD-term quickly became popular in other areas far removed from the politics of human rights and inter-governmental cooperation. In 1982, a small group of wildlife biologists and managers formed the 'The Human Dimensions (in plural!) in Wildlife Study Group' that soon had grown to more than 300 members (Manfredo 1989). That group literally created a new field that explored various social aspects of fisheries and wildlife management and

conservation. It produced scores of influential publications (i.e. Decker et al. 2001); created central website (www.hd.gov/HDdotGov/about.jsp), and launched a special journal, *Human Dimensions of Wildlife* published since 1995.

Yet another life of the HD-term started in the late 1980s when it was picked as a feature title by many science initiatives in the study of global change. In 1989 the U.S. National Academies established a special Committee on the 'Human Dimensions of Global Change' chaired by Oran Young, then Director of the Institute of Arctic Studies at the Dartmouth College, NH, USA. The Committee produced a 250-page report, *Global Environmental Change. Understanding the Human Dimensions* (Stern et al. eds. 1992). The committee is still a functional unit of the Academies and also a part of the U.S. national 'Global Change Research Program' (USGCRP) established in 1989 and mandated by the U.S. Congress under the 'Global Change Research Act' of 1990 (www7.nationalacademies.org/hdgc/About_HDGC.html; www.globalchange.gov/about/overview). The latter application of the HD-term became widely popular in the 1990s; it has been featured in innumerable publications, meetings, initiatives, and funding programs spearheaded primarily by natural and physical scientists. The indefatigable Oran Young was also instrumental in the establishment of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change in 1990 (IHDP, www.ihdp.unu.edu/), which was introduced via the UNESCO International Social Science Council. According to its official definition, “the IHDP aims to frame, develop and integrate social science research on global change. [...] It strives to develop research approaches that put societies at the center of the debate, looking at current global environmental problems as social and societal challenges” (IHDP 2007). It is now an official UN program with a permanent Secretariat in Bonn, Germany, and it is also supported by ICSU, the parent body of IPY 2007–2008. It is a standing partner in the network of many global science programs, such as IGBP (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme), World Climate Research Programme, Earth System Science Partnership, and DIVERSITAS (international programme for biodiversity research). Hence, to the international community, particularly to the physical and natural scientists dealing with global change, biodiversity, climate, and other interdisciplinary issues, the HD-term is the *embodiment* of the social scientists' contribution to the common process. It also somehow seals the social scientists' acceptance of

the HD-term featured in the IHDP title and in the myriad publications, conferences, research projects, and groups launched since the 1990s.

At a certain point, IASSA also had nothing against the use of HD-term. We do not have to go too far, but to our own ICASS-2 proceedings from the Rovaniemi meeting of 1995 that featured a plenary paper by John Lewis and Eric Wood, "A Physical Scientists' Perspective of the Human Dimension of Global Change" (Lewis and Wood 1996). Guilty as charged. We also accepted the HD-term when IASSA joined the IPY 2007–2008 planning process in summer 2004 that resulted in the development of the 'sixth' IPY research theme called 'Human Dimension' (Rapley et al. 2004; Allison et al. 2007). Eventually, Grete Hovelsrud and I persuaded our colleagues on the IPY Joint Committee (JC) *not* to use it in the later documents and in the 'IPY project chart. The latter featured *People* in the place originally assigned to *Human Dimension*. Nonetheless, our colleagues from the physical and natural sciences still almost automatically invoke the 'HD' label to identify our field, as it happened in framing the program for the Oslo IPY Science Conference in 2010 and was also planned for the Montreal IPY conference in 2012."

Igor concluded (e-mail, 7 Dec 2010) that "persuading a broader community of natural/physical scientists to retire the HD-word would be a tall order. So, we are to be creative when we aim to explain to our colleagues that we are now adamant to retire the HD-term (that I am strongly in favor), despite its continuous use by many respected international science organizations. We probably should articulate its vagueness and confusing meaning in today's context; its condescending application when talking about polar indigenous people, who never view themselves as 'human dimension of polar processes'; its transitionary role as a placeholder (nominator) for the field that is now better defined by more specific professional terms, such as 'society,' 'socio-cultural processes,' 'polar communities.' As Shari Gearheard rightly suggested, we have to stop using it in our papers, lectures, proposal applications, and when communicating with our colleagues from other disciplines, even for tactical reasons. We should be looking for strong allies, who may support our drive to retire the HD-term (like the Arctic Council with its impressive contingent of indigenous organizations). We also have to come up with good and catchy replacements every time we ask to strike the HD-word off other people's documents. Otherwise, we face numerous opponents, both external and internal, who may

question why human health, human geography, and humanities are legitimate terms, whereas human dimension is not or, rather, not anymore."

Hugh Beach (e-mail, 29 Nov 2010) reminds us that just changing terms does not necessarily change the approach in the science policy community: "While I can certainly agree that terms are important, my concern is that changing them does not necessarily cure the flaws they contain (or rather have been imbued with by human dimension). To mangle the Bard, 'That which we call a skunk by any other word would smell as foul.' Hence I've thoroughly enjoyed these deliberations and do sympathize with the various inputs [...], but I feel a need to say 'this' rather than just 'not that', and I think the reasons for 'this' rather than 'that' should be carefully elaborated and reasoned if we are to avoid similar pollution of any new term. After all, as Igor's sleuthing has demonstrated, the term 'human dimensions' was itself born of a perceived inadequacy of previous conceptions and policies of research focus. It was a good step, then, but as long as its content was spirited mainly by its countercurrent, it could slide and fall into all manner of new inadequacies. Such inadequacies are generally perpetrated by scientists, not by the terms themselves. So I think here is a major fight to be fought, but it goes far beyond the wording." Thus, we now really have the duty to produce convincing and serious arguments, and Yvon Csonka (e-mail, 2 Dec 2010), building on Igor's and Hugh's foundation, has made an excellent start:

"Human health and human geography are self-contained concepts, referring to themselves. Human dimensions is not a self-contained concept. To say 'human dimensions' always begs the question 'dimensions of what?' And the answer is invariably 'dimensions of natural phenomenon xyz'. Thus, on the conceptual level, HD makes constant reference to something bigger, outside itself, in the realm of 'nature'. In real life, however, it indicates how the relations between social/human sciences and natural sciences are seen from the perspective of the natural sciences. There may have been a tactical usefulness to the concept of human dimensions, using it as a Trojan horse to penetrate otherwise 100%-natural sciences programs, as was craftily done by some colleagues in earlier decades [and continues to be done until now (F.S)]. But it meant that these programs remained defined by the natural sciences, and that the 'human dimension' was an add-on."

And indeed, as the following examples show, HD

research is not mainstream humanities and social sciences research. The IHDP website (www.ihdp.unu.edu/article/human-dimensions) begins with a somewhat schizoid title, “Human dimensions research—Humans at the Center”. The IHDP stated mission is “to produce the most innovative and state-of-the art social science, in order to *foster improved human-environment interaction*” (my italics). At Cornell’s Department of Natural Resources, the human dimensions Research Unit mission statement indicates that it “strives to expand the understanding of academicians, students, and natural resources agency staff about the *human behavioral aspects of natural resource management and policy*” (my italics). This is not much different from the human dimensions Research Unit mission of the Forestry Department of Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Yvon continues: “Let us imagine for a moment that from time immemorial, social sciences and humanities had received the amount of funding the natural sciences have been receiving, and the natural sciences had received the funding which has been allotted to social sciences and humanities (i.e. much smaller budgets). They would have felt left out and frustrated, and they would have devised strategies to receive a bigger share of the cake. They might have found out that, if they proposed to offer some modest “natural dimension” sub-projects, piggy-backing on already existing social science and humanities programs, they could drastically increase the level of funding coming their way. And they would have coined the ND word, which, by the way, is arguably what natural sciences truly are, as Piers has aptly suggested [see above, and his “travel report” from a trance journey below]. “As the first draft of the IPY 2012 Montreal Conference program showed, there are still major scientific endeavours that do not take into account the insights gained at ICARP II in 2005, whose final declaration contains the sentence: ‘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.’ “This sentence still contains the HD word, and it feels like it is a characterisation coming from the side of the natural sciences. But HD could easily be replaced by ‘societies and cultures’ and the sentence would then be fully appropriate. I therefore suggest arguing about the political origin of the HD word, and the need in 2012 to go beyond science politics and reach an integrated perspective, as ICARP II already

strived for in 2005. What to replace the HD word by? Igor and Piers have already mentioned it: society, culture, people, as appropriate. Just as plain as that.”

Yvon returned to the topic a few days later drawing some parallels between HD and other terms that should make us alert (e-mail 9 Dec 2010):

“The notion of Arctic social science(s) clearly derives from the much older, imperialistic concept of Arctic science (linked with colonialism), and apparently was forged as a sub-discipline within it (whose interests needed to be emphasized). “Arctic social sciences” have been a convenient banner for our tribe to forge our common identity under, but if circumstances had been different other concepts and expressions could have been chosen instead: ‘arctology’, on the model of ‘egyptology’ (or ‘eskimology,’ still alive and well in Copenhagen). The link of this digression about ‘Arctic (social) science’ with HD (except that according to Igor both were coined by Oran Young) is that both notions originate from the same natural science view according to which the Arctic is primarily a physical entity, where human inhabitants, if any, do not count for much, an entity which must be colonized, whose resources must be exploited, and which can be studied (by the natural sciences) (and later as an add-on, also its HD). We can have the same discussion about the notion of ‘polar’ science, to include the Antarctic.” The wise lines by Yvon and the readiness of the natural science community to listen to us remind us indeed how much we ourselves stand in our own way, having this “inner colonialism” to overcome as much as any hindrances from outside.

The link with the Antarctic is indeed a very interesting one. Whereas our natural science colleagues can do just the same things in both polar regions, social sciences and humanities cannot, as the Antarctic is not populated by permanent human inhabitants (though there are sub-Antarctic populations, even indigenous peoples such as the Mapuche, in South America). This is a fundamental difference, and however closely we cooperate with social scientists studying the Antarctic, this difference remains in principle: “apart from a patch of water in the middle, the Arctic is fully incorporated into states and fully inhabited by communities, and thus calls for study by a full range of humanities and social science disciplines.” (Piers Vitebsky, e-mail, 16 Dec 2010). However, recent times have seen the establishment of an “International Association for Arctic and Antarctic Circumpolar Sociocultural

Issues” (www.iacsi.org), run from the southern hemisphere to link up to us in the North.

Along these lines, Daniela Ligett from New Zealand (e-mail, 8 Dec 2010) follows our discussion with interest “from a different direction as there is no talk of HD in the Antarctic context. In fact, there is hardly any mention of ‘people’ and ‘culture’ at all, largely because the (natural) science paradigm is still predominant in current thinking and policy. From this perspective, Antarctic social and human scientists would welcome a recognition of a ‘social element’ and the related research, other than a reference to ‘human activities’ from an environmental-management perspective. As such, we can learn a lot from the discussions surrounding the HD term in the Arctic and can only hope not to get stuck in the same rut once Antarctic social and human sciences become more established.”

Another Arctic scholar who has long been working in this arena and knows this “inner colonialism” through his studies in history of sciences is Sverker Sörlin, who expressed his doubts that we could ever find a clear appropriate replacement for the HD term (1 Dec 2010). “I have followed this conversation with great interest and been at the same time amused and encouraged, and of course not surprised to note how depressingly slow the progress may seem sometimes. However, I think that the exchange has also shown that there is progress and I note the reports that we have received that the community at large may be prepared to change both language and attitude if only they are provided with good alternatives. There seems even to be some embarrassment out there with the *de facto* ‘othering’ that still prevails. So in my reading the time is right for action although we must carefully choose the forms so as not to alienate the many friends we have for our cause. Full-blown attacks, however subtle and rhetorically advanced, would likely stir up more resistance than enthusiasm, I am afraid. Maybe we should think of this as an evolution, the direction of which is inevitable, albeit slow. “What comes to mind for me is not only the parallel with the work we did in preparation for the IPY research programme, where we managed, through responsible and diligent work among many committed social scientists and humanists, to add entire program areas to the IPY effort. I also note that the contributions from our community to the overall IPY research was of very high quality and also much bigger as a share of the ‘IPY total’ than most, social scientists included, could imagine before IPY. Also, in Sweden, where I headed the national IPY committee, we could see a marked

shift in the general character of the polar research field. Just as in many other countries, social sciences and the humanities played a significant role not least in collaboration with partners in the sciences and among local communities. After the IPY we can see the impact. The MISTRA foundation for environmental research has just launched a major Arctic Futures program focusing on human, political, cultural, economic, historical and other social aspects of the Arctic. It is starting for a three year period but is likely to continue after that. Other funding agencies have also reacted favourably. “So, in practice I believe that the HD-word will through evidence of the richness and thickness of our descriptions and analyses be squeezed to the margins and replaced by more words and new combinations of words. Perhaps we should even be a bit cautious with trying to find universal replacements. We might even, as Michael Bravo has indicated, be entering an era when even ‘polar science’ is taking on a certain historicity as a concept. We may, he writes in the preface to Jessica Shadian’s and Monica Tennberg’s co-edited volume on the outcomes and impacts of IPY, *Legacies and Change in the Polar Sciences* (Ashgate 2009), be ‘entering a new ‘post-polar’ era, and the notion of ‘polar science’ [may appear] as an artifact of the twentieth century’ (p.xiv). This is not to discourage us from being pro-active in the quest to develop a more realistic and functional language to describe in an inclusive and democratic fashion the multiple approaches to the circumpolar region that we are pursuing together but to allow for this as a process where conceptual innovation and reflexivity is there as an acknowledged part of the evolution. Openness, rather than trying to find a final word, because we won’t.”

All these precious insights allow us to hope that just as ‘polar science’ may become a concept of the past, the same may happen to the artificial divide between humans and nature, a hope that was strongly advocated in Tim Ingold’s keyword speech back in Fairbanks at the ICASS congress (published in 2005). Just as he argued that the divide between natural and social sciences would become obsolete, so the same may happen to the HD term.

As Gail Fondahl points out from her experience of working with the Montreal conference committee, there is “respect for, and accommodation of, the social scientist issues”, an impression that many of us who work in interdisciplinary cooperation have expressed in this conversation. The fact that this is a significant change from the situation, say, 10 years ago, shows that we are already moving

towards the direction that Tim indicated. We therefore hope that all IASSA members will work in their own field towards dismantling these artificial boundaries, and that we can share some of our experiences in doing so in subsequent issues of the IASSA newsletter *Northern Notes*, as well as in our discussion of the HD term during the next ICASS in Akureyri. After all, let us remember that among most of the societies that we work with, the environment is alive in all its components, just as humans are, so the divide between humans and nature was obsolete in the first place. Therefore, who knows, maybe in some years' time we will have a total field of "human and other persons in the Arctic" that includes all the topics studied by natural scientists, social scientists and humanists alike.

Compiled by Florian Stammmler, thanks to Piers, Igor and Yvon for editing.

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Introducing the “Natural Dimension” into Arctic Humanities Research

by Piers Vitebsky

Hydrological factors in determining tent sites

A sample was taken of 102 tents (*lavvo*, *chum*, ridge tent, etc) under different regimes of democracy and governance around the Arctic. The dimensions of the tents were measured and the volume calculated according to appropriate geometric protocols. The hydrographic characteristics of the ground were divided heuristically into four categories: xeric (dry), mesic (medium), hydric (wet), and hyperhydric (very wet). It was concluded that hyperhydric bogs are almost never chosen ($f=0.98\%$) for pitching a tent, whereas xeric sites are almost always chosen ($f=96.08\%$). Sites exhibiting an intermediate degree of xericity are sometimes chosen, but life-history analysis of the oldest informants (median age 72.36 years) shows that this is done with reluctance. It was recognised that some sites fell in between these categories or varied seasonally, so that the total of the sample came to over 100%, but no significant correlation ($p>0.05$) was found with the internal volume of the tents or with the regional system of governance.

Meteorological dimensions of Inuit poetics

It has often been reported that Inuit oral literature and myth make copious reference to features of the landscape in poetic terms. This project utilises recent research on nonparametric methods for unbalanced multivariate data analysis to correlate references to the sea, air, moon, stars and aurora with metaphor, simile, synecdoche,

bathos and binomials. This is the first time that this corpus has been subjected to a rigorous scientific analysis. Many significant correlations were found, though further research will be required to establish what this significance is.

The climate dimension of Sami political space

This project analyses the incidence of impassable roads in Finnmark in order (a) to analyse the political consequences of delegates' inability to attend meetings of the Sami parliament; and (b) to provide validation of meteorological data through indigenous knowledge.

The outcome of votes was plotted against the attendance of delegates representing different political parties, and a significant degree of correlation ($p < 0.005$) was found.

Measurements were also made of precipitation below 0

degrees celsius. The project concluded that heavy snowfall and deep snowdrifts can delay people's journeys, thereby affecting the human dimension. Not only was the knowledge of indigenous delegates driving to meetings used to test and validate meteorologists' perceptions that snowfall had indeed occurred, they were also able to correct the meteorologists' measurements by referring back to the actual time of the delays: thus 347 km x 19 hours journey time = 144 cm of snow. This topic has much scope for future research: one discussant objected that the results had not factored in the number of bends on the road, while another asked whether shamans (*noaide*) of rival political parties were able to use real-time satellite imagery to target snowfalls accurately on their opponents.

Weather control among the Inuit

Meteorological reports were studied for a range of weather stations over 100 years to test instances of reported claims by Inuit shamans (*angakoq*) to control the weather (*sila*). Early ethnographic texts in Inuktitut, English, German and Danish were analysed and categorised by discourse analysis. It was demonstrated by regression curve that weather-controlling magic supported by trance has a 37.43% greater effectiveness than magic accomplished by incantations or with tupilaks alone (fig.1). An interdisciplinary sub-project in applied meteo-economics is currently

evaluating the cost-effectiveness of trance relative to the additional inputs required (eg more powerful helper spirits, *tornaat*).

The geological dimension of dream interpretation in the Siberian Arctic

This multi-sited project researches dreams which feature rocks. Samples of dreams and of rocks were taken at selected sites among the Nenets, Yukaghir, Chukchi and Itelmen. Following chemical analysis of the rocks and Freudian

analysis of the dreams, a significant quantitative correlation ($r^2 = 0.83$, $n = 25$) was demonstrated between the Mohs hardness of the rocks and the degree of obstruction reported in the dreamers' waking lives.

It is argued that rocks

made of granite symbolise a harder obstacle than rocks made of shale, slate, or sandstone, representing the differential potential for erosion of the obstacle by the dreamer's libido. A further phase of the project will correlate the volcanic or sedimentary origins of local rocks with positive cultural valorisation of fiery or sluggish behavioural traits respectively.

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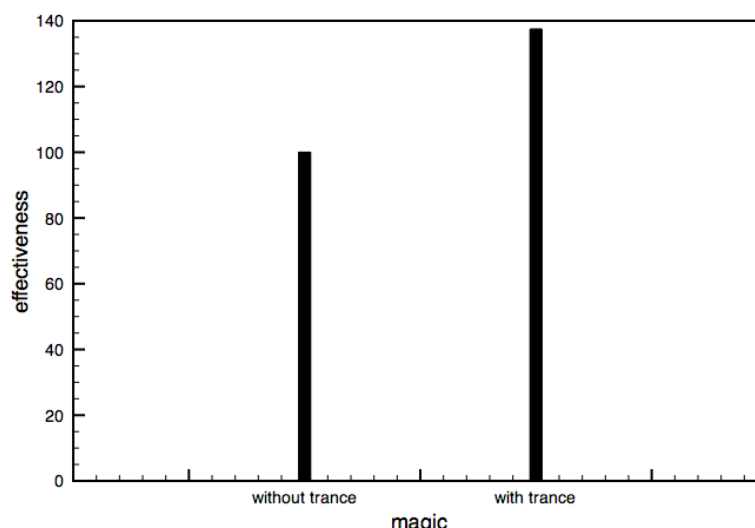


Figure 1: The effectiveness of magic

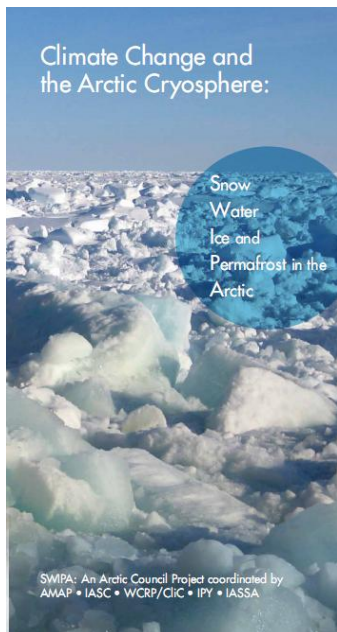
What is the SWIPA Project and Where Are We Now?

by Bob van Oort, Grete K. Hovelsrud and Birger Poppel

The SWIPA project (Snow, Water, Ice, Permafrost in the Arctic) was established by the Arctic Council in April 2008 as a follow-up to the 2004 Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). Its goal is to assess current scientific information on changes in the Arctic cryosphere, including the impacts of climate change on water, ice, snow,

and permafrost characteristics of the Arctic, but also the direct and indirect implications of a changing cryosphere for Arctic ecosystems, economic sectors, livelihoods and living conditions of people living in the Arctic and the Earth as a whole.

The final scientific report assesses changes that have occurred since ACIA for each cryospheric component (water, ice, permafrost, snow), and for biology, peoples and society. The report provides



an up-to-date overview of cross cutting-issues across temporal, spatial and sectoral scales and identifies knowledge gaps, future needs of research and development. After extensive discussions, consultations and reviews the scientific report is nearing its completion. Many cross-cutting issues have been identified in

meetings and workshops, leading to an increased focus on the synergies between the different components of the cryosphere itself and with ecosystems and peoples of the Arctic and beyond.

People and sectors in the north are receiving special attention in SWIPA, and the implications of a changing cryosphere for both have been partially dealt with in each component, but have received particular attention in the chapters on sea ice change and the integrated effects of cryosphere change. While changes in the cryosphere will have many and complex implications, they will be especially noticeable with respect to changes in physical access, foremost because of melting sea ice.

Many people in the Arctic live near the coast, and sea ice is an integrated part of culture and livelihoods for indigenous peoples as well as other Arctic residents. In addition, there are important linkages between the Arctic sea-ice system and the rest of the globe; these include physical (e.g., Arctic climate system feedbacks globally), chemical (e.g., pollutant transport to the Arctic), biological (e.g., migratory biota and ecosystem connections), and societal (e.g., tourism, resource extraction, policy and politics) linkages. In reviewing the consequences for people and

sectors, it becomes clear that challenges to some will represent opportunities to others. Also, regional differences exist in the challenges, opportunities, and vulnerability and adaptation options. While indigenous peoples and local Arctic communities will be challenged to maintain their way of life, opportunities, including increased shipping and commercial development of renewable and non-renewable resources, are expected to provide opportunities for both non-Arctic and local actors. Additionally the chapters address the complex interactions between different drivers of societal change such as demographics or market conditions with cryosphere and climate.

The chapter on integrated effects searches for links between cryosphere components, the implications and adaptations related to the cumulative effects of changes in sea-ice, snow, permafrost and river- and lake ice and glaciers. Drawing on the most recent data about present and future conditions, current understanding of the complex linkages between environmental and socio-economic conditions and on the information provided in the other SWIPA modules this chapter covers the most relevant livelihood activities, sectors and challenges and opportunities resulting from a changing cryosphere. Here it is pointed out that the importance of governance on multiple levels, and involvement of local peoples co-management. In addition to the effects of a changing cryosphere, human society respond to non-climatic factors such as extractive industries, demographic changes, technological developments and other impacts of globalization processes.

While giving the Arctic region a more defined role in the world economy, the SWIPA report discusses how cryospheric changes will pose challenges for individuals and local communities, for national and international governance, safety, search and rescue operations, resource management, and demands on technological advances across virtually all sectors of human endeavor in the Arctic. Cryospheric changes will lead to greater access which will increase options for shipping, oil and gas, hydro-electric industry and tourism are expected to benefit, and the lives of people in the north are expected to change as a result of both changes in climate, but also of increased activities in the north. Use of new opportunities depends on improved infrastructure, search and rescue, technology, and governance on multiple scales.

Founding Workshop of the Human and Social System Working Group of IASC

by Louwrens Hacquebord (interim chair)

On January 11 sixteen human and social scientists from fourteen countries will meet in a workshop in Potsdam, Germany to discuss future research opportunities within the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC). Together these scientists form the IASC Working Group Human and Social Systems that is one of the five newly established IASC Working Groups. In this workshop the members are expected to summarize the state of research in the field of human and social sciences, to discuss possible gaps and to identify priority areas of attention. The members of the working group are nominated by the national member organizations of IASC and appointed by the IASC Council. As one of IASC partner organizations IASSA is invited to participate as observer. Peter Schweitzer will represent IASSA in the January workshop.

In the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA, 2005) the impact of a warming Arctic was studied for the first time not only from a natural sciences perspective but also from that of the human and social sciences. Many of the chapters in the ACIA report contain information about the impact of a changing Arctic on human activities. In the same period the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR, 2004) was written to provide a state of the art for the Arctic Council's sustainability program by providing an assessment of human development in the Arctic.

Based on these two reports the International Conference on Arctic Research Planning II (ICARP II, 2005) formulated two science plans in this same field. The increased interest induced an extra theme in the program of the International Polar Year (IPY) especially devoted to the human and social sciences in polar areas. It has stimulated this field of research enormously. Several IPY projects carried out under this theme have been very successful.

The Human and Social System Working Group will elaborate on the two ICARP II science plans named *Arctic Economies and Sustainable Development* and *Indigenous Peoples and Change in the Arctic: adaptation, adjustment and empowerment*. Beside these two plans, several multidisciplinary science plans were developed during the ICARP II process that could be of interest to the Working Group. For example, the research in the science plan concerning Arctic

coastal processes has a very clear human dimension. This plan could very well be a crosscutting issue between the Human and Social System WG and the Marine/AOSB WG.

Studies on the history of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and on the history of science are missing in the ICARP II program. These aspects are included in the EUROCORES program *BOREAS: histories from the north, environments, movements and narratives*. This EUROCORES program started in 2005 and draws attention to the history of the Arctic. IPY projects as such as large-scale historical exploitation of natural resources (LASHIPA) and Field Stations have elaborated on this aspect. The current geopolitical situation in the north makes this research very relevant and interesting for the Human and Social System Working Group.

More recently it has been decided to give the Arctic Human Development Report a follow up (AHDR II) and this follow up will be discussed in the Potsdam workshop as well. More recent discussions also focus on the impact of climate change on the cultural heritage sites in the Arctic. The outcome of this discussion will be reported to the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG).

Based on these reports and recent developments some possible **scientific foci** for the Working Group can be formulated:

- Indigenous peoples and arctic change: adaptation, adjustment and empowerment
- Arctic economies and sustainable development
- The Arctic as supply area of raw materials: history of exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the Arctic
- History of Arctic science

Beside a state of research in our field and the formulation of some possible scientific foci, a major emphasis of this workshop will be to identify cross-cutting issues which more than one working group may wish to address.

Crosscutting issues

- Human dimension in Arctic coastal processes
- Relation between climate change and communities
- Sea ice change, resource development, maritime traffic, geopolitical developments and governance.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Mare Pit, who provides the IASC

secretarial support for our Working Group. She can be reached by e-mail at mare.pit@iasc.info or by telephone on 0049 (0) 331 2882213.

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New Research on Russian Arctic Natural Gas Development

by Arthur Mason

I. Introduction

It is often repeated that the advent of a money economy has dissolved the bonds of traditional society so that money becomes the real community. But can it not also be stated that in a high-energy economy, our social condition is no longer shaped directly by those we depend upon personally but on energy flows we control directly as individuals in the course of our daily activities so that energy is the real community? The nine decades between 1882-1973 (Edison's electrical systems and OPECS's first oil price rise) delimits a distinct energy era of fundamental innovations and rapid growth. Equivalent power commanded by today's affluent Euro-American household—without the convenience, versatility, flexibility, and reliability of delivered energy services—would have been available “only to Roman latifundia owner of 6000 slaves, or to a nineteenth-century landlord employing 3000 workers and 400 big draft horses” (Smil 2001: 48). Whence does the desire for all our energy production and use come from?

Here, we outline new research that identifies experts who create a desire for arctic energy development. Manufacturing desire for hydrocarbon resource development requires methods for artistically fixing time and space. Crafting promissory statements, demonstrating proximity of remote supply areas or projecting demand through rising trend lines are just a few of the forms that establish an interconnectedness.

Creating these visuals helps to assimilate the future of energy markets with the erratic and complicated development of arctic energy resources. In this manner temporal (the future) and spatial (supply area) indicators are fused into one carefully thought-out concrete whole. Thus, much like art, knowledge of energy planning and development, transforms thought into a sensory

experience, and into a sensible experience. Our work, therefore, explores the possibility of aesthetic programs developed by experts to connect knowledge of arctic energy with stakeholder understandings of their own purposes.

Our research is inspired by the *production of desire* that governs over the commodity chain process of global capitalism (Appadurai 1996, Castells 1996; Harvey 1990). When considering the popularity of the Nike shoe brand, Gereffi and Korzeniewicz (1993) suggest that the demands for assembling sports equipment are quite standard (without risk). Yet, the requirement for creating desire among consumers for purchasing this equipment, including a mature advertising industry, poses the greatest risk and reward. Implicit is the *culture industry* legacy associated with Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer, who located consumer needs in popular art and film. We employ the idea as a departure point for carrying out ethnography of energy policy and planning in the Arctic.

We are using exploratory funds from the U.S. National Science Foundation and, at their invitation, developing a long-term research proposal. Our aim over the next two years is to develop a research scaffolding, made up of close connections with industry, government, journalists, consultants, and so on, so that we can detail the kinds of poetic actions of energy forecasters, scenario planners and futurists, whose productions, when taken together, open up forms of visibility for arctic natural gas development. We suggest that expert communities have the consciousness of a *dreamer* and that their creative purposes allow them to fuse artistic representation with a real life characteristic of energy industry. This raises several questions: What are we to make of experts who look into the future of global energy markets and arctic natural gas development? That is, what are we to make of a dreamer who provides knowledge of rational decision-making based upon non-rational thought? In other words, what are we to make of the expert's extreme polemicism?

Preliminary fieldwork began this past summer, in several major cities (Houston, Washington, D.C., London, Paris, Oslo, Moscow, St. Petersburg) where the work of energy forecasters, consultants and market analysts produce ideas about the future to inform the actions of executives and government. These experts combine technical prediction with new modes of communication and are important for the knowledge they generate but also for the forms of socialization and ritual-like learning environments they create. We also visited areas close to the proposed Barents Sea Shtokman

off-shore natural gas field (Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Teriberka), where we had the opportunity to talk with locals about transforming the town of Teriberka into a modern delivery station for the Shtokman field development. We spent much of the time conducting interviews and attending workshops where executives, consultants and politicians emerge as partners in understanding (Mason, Karamanova and Catalyst n.d.). We do not presume a simple sharing of information, but instead, focus on the continual redefinition of interests among stakeholders and the possibilities for creating new interests along emerging axes of common and conflicting purpose (e.g., Agrawal 2005:161; Lowenhaupt-Tsing 2005:13; Mason n.d.).

Our research is comparative and draws on previous study of Alaska natural gas development, when we discussed how expert communities emerge (Mason 2008a, 2007, 2006, 2005) and also, in a different realm of study on relations between Alaska Native elites and experts, when we examined how such communities continually are strengthened through legal and scientific discourse (Mason 2010a, 2010b, 2008b, 2002). By contrast, in this essay, we register newly gathered perspectives on three communities, whose participants, while located across Western Europe and Russia, gather with some frequency to discuss aspects of Russian arctic gas development (along with other energy trends).

II. Background

Natural gas is critical to energy growth because of emissions, and related to this is market restructuring in natural gas and electricity during the 1990s which started a move in industry to maintain easy to site power generators, as well as a preference for gas turbines (BP 2004; IEA 2004). Government and the private sector are renewing interest in developing circumpolar arctic gas (AMAP 2007). Two hundred gas accumulations have been discovered near and north of the Arctic Circle. Two productive areas, Northern Alaska and Russia's West Siberian Basin are among the largest global hydrocarbon provinces with nearly 20 percent of the world's known oil and gas and the greatest concentration of natural gas (Mason 2004).

Commercial energy development requires decision-making unique to two separate continental supply systems. The first system is the North American gas industry of Canada and the United States whose integrated pipeline network extends to the northern most reaches of the Province of Alberta. Participants of this system are eager to construct pipelines northward to connect with arctic reserves at Canada's

Mackenzie Delta and the North Slope of Alaska. A different system is the pipeline linkages that deliver West Siberian gas to consumers across Russia and Eastern and Western Europe. There, proposals are equally ambitious and include developing arctic gas fields within the Yamal Peninsula, and further to the northwest, the off-shore Shtokman gas field in the Barents Sea (Moe 1994, 1992; Reynolds 2003; Stern 1980).

Both systems have evolved independently but are now experiencing unheard of evolution brought about by changes in their respective regulation and markets. The shift to privatization in the planning of projects is raising concerns about investor confidence, regulatory certainty, political risk and competition from other hydrocarbon fuels and renewable energy sources. The capital expenditures required for development –between \$15 and \$30 billion per project – are immense. The long horizon for obtaining a return on investment suggests that any number of factors, including a retreat from market liberalization or the threat of a gas cartel, could make raising these sums problematic (CERA 1999; Kryukov and Moe 1999, 1996; Mason 2007; Stern 1987, 1998, 1995; Victor et al. 2006).

These complications have drawn our attention to the role of intermediaries (knowledge producers, consultants, promissory organizations) who educate industry leaders about various uncertainties involved in monetizing these resources. Elsewhere (Mason 2006, n.d.), we argue that intermediary firms such as Cambridge Energy and WoodMackenzie are successful in assimilating imagined energy futures into the decision-making process of Alaska natural gas development. Their success depends in part on the specific forms they use to disseminate knowledge, in particular, through scenario plans and executive roundtables (Mason 2007). These forms constitute mature practices for the continuous dissemination of energy predictions. Not only do intermediaries possess the requirement for producing successful expectations but also those to deal with more problematic, contentious or failed ones. Neil Pollock and Robin Williams (2009) (following the insight of Michel Callon 1998) suggest that the usefulness of intermediaries lay in their ability to deal with high levels of uncertainty during periods when innovation or controversy have undermined the normal processes of calculation. As such, intermediaries “help cool hot societies down through producing new kinds of measures to handle uncertainty” (Pollock and Williams 2009:19).

Communities of Practice

The Shtokman natural gas field located in the

Russian Barents Sea is known for its immensity of recoverable resources, enormity of technical and multi-billion dollar requirements for development as well as questionable monetary reward for delivering reserves into a global market. The project falls under various rubrics of policy, including an import into Russia of Western Expertise (UBS 2006), stewardship of environment (Austvik 2007), Russia's reversal of the downward supply trend (Ebel 2009), Norwegian-Russian trans-border cooperation (Gunnarsson and Chattey 2007; Heininen 2007), re-establishing Russia as a significant state actor (Makinen 2010), and so on.

One community in Western Europe and Russia that contributes toward defining the horizon of expectation on Barents gas development is made up of six categories of actors and institutions that collectively produce a self-enclosed "social field" of interpretation about Barents gas development (Bourdieu 1985). While the relationship of individuals to each other is impersonal, the physical presence at meetings, conferences, workshops or among themselves constitutes crucial exchange for consolidating understanding. These categories and their actors include:

- (1) *Industry* (e.g., Shtokman Development AG represented by Gazprom of Russia, Statoil of Norway, Total of France);
- (2) *Government* (e.g., Norwegian and Russian ministries)
- (3) *Academics and Institutes* (e.g., Oxford Energy Institute, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Fridtjof Nansen Institute)
- (4) *Journalists* (e.g., Liz Gorst of *Financial Times*, Jacob Pederson of *Wall Street Journal* both in Moscow; Paul Sampson at *Gas Intelligence* in London)
- (5) *International and National Consulting Firms and market analysts* (e.g., Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Wood Mackenzie Global Consultants, Norway's ECON Pöyry, Credit Suisse, Citibank)
- (6) *NGOs and Environmental Groups* (e.g., Bellona, WWF, Murmansk local groups)

The self-enclosed authenticity of this field was asserted in a key note presentation this past June at the PETROSAM workshop in Oslo, when Oxford Energy Institute's Jonathan Stern outlined aspects of European-Russian oil and natural gas research: (1) such studies are increasingly marginalized in academia and researchers are an "endangered species", while the overwhelmingly focus is on renewables and climate change; (2) the competitors and audience for such research are energy companies, market analysts and journalists. Indeed, on this point, one need only review Robert Ebel's (2009) *Geopolitics of Russian Energy* (Center for Strategic and International Studies) to grasp the community's self-referentiality. Ebel establishes his credibility by drawing 40 percent of his research (65



PETROSAM workshop, with Professor Jonathan Stern, Director of Gas Programme, Oxford Energy Institute, England (left), and Arild Moe, Deputy Director, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway (right), addressing during keynote presentations, audience questions and answers.

citations) from three Moscow journalists, Nadia Radova of *Platts*, Anna Shiryayevskaya of *Bloomberg* and Liz Gorst of *Financial Times*; finally, (3) Stern cites a distinction between sound-byte analysis found on the blogosphere and the fallacy of speed of information and response. Media cycles seek out quips and bullet points, requiring from experts that their responses be quickly produced and self-enclosed.

In contrast, the culture of hydrocarbon research favored by Stern develops knowledge from long-term experience, recognizing trends across several decades. He is *deeply influenced* by discussions with colleagues at institutes where, during periods of several hours, debates about fundamentals, speculations and expectations ensue. This community was evident at the PETROSAM (Social Science Petroleum Research) workshop, mentioned above, sponsored by the Research Council of Norway. Morten Anker, an early career economist at ECON Pöyry, a Norwegian consulting firm, gave a presentation stimulating a concentrated debate by Stern (England), Arild Moe of Fridtjof Nansen Institute (Norway) and Valery Kryukov of the Institute of Economics in Novosibirsk (Russia). Over the past four decades, these three researchers have worked together on publications and commentary concerning Russian gas development (e.g., Kryukov and Moe 1999, 1996).

A different community, within Russia, is made up of two contrasting social groups: a rear-guard made up of an older generation of specialists whose structural position as managers of organizations such as Gazprom and the government ministries is based upon accumulated political capital, that is, their built-up personal connections throughout their career, and; a vanguard or alternatively labeled the *Global Russians* (Globalnye Ruskie) - a phrase adopted at the St. Petersburg Economic Forum this past June,



St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, panel on Views on the Future, Russia and the "Global" Russians, with panel members including Oleg Kharkhodin, Rector, European University at St. Petersburg, who received a PhD in Sociology from UC Berkeley.

to identify a younger generation of Russians educated in the West and who are now serving as experts in Moscow either in the capacity as energy analysts, journalists, etc. for western firms (e.g., Citibank), or for newly created government entrepreneurial incubation parks. This vanguard group is further characterized by their reliance upon American economic discourses concerning relationships between capital expenditures, transparent reporting, and returns on investment.

Finally, we identify Norwegian actors as key players in Russian Barents Sea gas development. At present, the Norwegian government, through its Ministry of Trade and Industry sponsors various programs, developed through The Norwegian Research Council, whose target is increasing understanding about Shtokman development through academic exchange and entrepreneurial programs, particularly in Murmansk, Russia.

Conclusion

These communities manage knowledge of Barents Sea gas development by creating standardized forms of discourse on a variety of emerging topics which influence investment in the region, including, but not limited to, the emergence of short-term (spot) markets in Europe, new

technologies in enhanced extraction (hydraulic fracturing) as well as economic discourses concerning capital expenditures. Disseminating knowledge requires ritualistic learning environments, stagings of verification, oral presentations accompanied by images and ripostes. Participants achieve an acute sense of structure about the interconnectedness of Barents Sea gas development to global energy markets, by means of continually refining a language in which unexpressed psychic states can be immediately expressed. We suspect that arctic gas policy and planning are formulated within this network of intermediaries (knowledge producers and promissory organizations) whose purpose is constructing a desire for consuming various types of knowledge-commodities from which meaningful development takes shape. Continuing developments will be available on www.studiopolar.com

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Shipping Pollution in the Alaska Arctic

by Steve Sumida and Bruce Wright

With climate change reducing Arctic ice, Aleut and Pribilof people will find themselves living at the crossroads of two shipping lanes - the Great Circle route to Asia and the fabled Northwest Passage. It also means that those of us living in the Bering Sea region will be increasingly exposed to unprecedented levels of virtually unregulated emissions.

Ships in this region are allowed to use high sulfur fuels with 45,000 ppm sulfur - a much higher level than those set in most US waters of 10,000 ppm sulfur content for the majority of bulk fuel blends.



Northwest Passage routes

So Alaskan waters are once again the battleground for resolving hydrocarbon pollution. In 1989 the Exxon Valdez spilled crude oil that spread for hundreds of miles in the pristine waters along Alaska's coast. Our understanding at the time discounted oil as little more than a semi-noxious pollutant and a killer of birds. But oil toxicity research funded by the multi-million dollar settlement from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council changed that almost benevolent view of oil pollution. We now know it is thousands of times more toxic than realized. Marine species have continued to be effected long after that catastrophic spill, evidenced mostly by salmon not returning to spawning streams. Many other birds and mammals were also harmed or killed.

The pollution caused by burning high sulfur fuels can have the same toxic effects.

Large container ships, tankers, bulk carriers, cruise ships and Lakers are significant

contributors to air pollution in many of our nation's cities and ports. There are two types of engines used on large ships: main propulsion and auxiliary engines. The main propulsion engines on most large ships are "Category 3" marine engines with displacement greater than 30 liters per cylinder, which can stand over three stories tall and run the length of two school buses. Auxiliary engines on large ships typically range in size from small portable generators to locomotive-size engines.

Studies by the Environmental Protection Agency determined that emissions from large marine vessels burning bunker fuel within 200 miles of the U.S. west coast shore can result in serious impacts to human and environmental health as well as permanent environmental degradation as far inland as the Grand Canyon. As a result, the

United States negotiated an international law preventing emissions from this fuel anywhere within 200 miles of the U.S. coast - except for the regions from the Alaska Peninsula, through the Aleutians and Pribilof Islands, western Alaska and along the Arctic coast. These regions remain exposed and unprotected to bunker fuel burning up to 45,000 parts per million sulfur content and unprecedented levels of virtually unregulated emissions. This at a time when the EPA requires all fuel for small marine vessels, highway, and non-road diesel engines including locomotives to be limited to 15 ppm sulfur content.

The EPA does not have any emissions monitoring stations in the Aleutian region. But the number of vessels moving through Unimak Pass is large and increasing, so we can't begin to know the exposure level to people living and working in the Bering Sea region.

We do know increased shipping activity and lack of emission controls over sulfur will contribute to

the serious problem of ocean acidification and nutrient enrichment in the North Pacific Ocean through significant increases of nitrogen and sulfur deposits.

By 2020, international shipping is expected to account for 10 to more than 25 per cent of total annual sulfur deposition along the entire Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coastal areas of the U.S. The impact of these deposits will extend inland for hundreds of kilometers. This means International shipping will contribute to total annual sulfur deposition not only along all U.S. coastal areas, but throughout the entire U.S. land mass, impacting sensitive terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the vast interior and heartland regions.

Researchers with a U.S. Forest Service study conducted in Southeast Alaska found evidence of sulfur emissions impacting lichen communities. The authors concluded that the main source of sulfur and nitrogen found in lichens is likely the burning of fossil fuels by cruise ships. Lichen are an important food source for caribou and there is a probability that large vessel emissions are damaging lichens and impacting the southern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd which is an important food source to local subsistence-based cultures. This herd has been decreasing in size, has poor calf survival and low pregnancy rates which has resulted in the current ban on caribou hunting in this region. One can only imagine the effects these emissions are having on the dwindling Bering Sea fishing stocks.

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CONFERENCES

From Knowledge to Action

IPY 2012 Conference *From Knowledge to Action*

Building on the International Polar Year conferences held in St-Petersburg (2008) and Oslo (2010), the IPY 2012 Conference, *From Knowledge to Action* will be an opportunity to present and to learn about the latest polar scientific results as well as the integration and synthesis of the results of the vast amount of research conducted during IPY. Both a conference for scientists and practitioners -- participants will

present the implications of the IPY findings for the polar regions and contribute to the discussion of how this new knowledge can be used to advance various programs, policies and actions on critical polar issues, such as Northern Aboriginal health, changes in sea ice and issues for marine safety, de-stabilized permafrost and infrastructure, as well as the challenges faced by Northern residents and adaptations of to climate change.

Participants are expected from more than 30 countries around the world, with registration planned for 2,500 people. The Conference program is being developed to allow researchers and research managers, from many scientific fields -- physical, social, health and natural sciences as well as practitioners, policy- and decision-makers, northern residents, international organizations and others with interests in polar issues to contribute to the application of the new knowledge to current issues facing these vital regions of the globe. "Actions" arising from the new knowledge which will be addressed at the Conference will include a wide range of programs, initiatives and activities -- from space-based observations, forecasts, monitoring approaches to combine traditional knowledge and conventional scientific information and web-based technologies for disseminating information on the polar regions for public education, to name a few.

Entitled *From Knowledge to Action*, the 2012 Montréal Conference will be the final conference for IPY 2007-2008 where the presentation of the latest results of polar scientific research will be an important opportunity for Arctic and Antarctic researchers to contribute to the legacy of IPY 2007 – 2008 and to future actions in these important areas.

Key Areas of the Program for the Conference

The Conference program is being planned to address four key areas: presentations are being brought together on: 1) the latest polar research findings addressing the many interdisciplinary IPY science themes; 2) assessment and synthesis of results and knowledge on polar systems, including system scale understanding(s); 3) linking knowledge to action through the application of the research results to policies, programs, forecasts and other actions; and 4) communication and education activities to bring polar knowledge to those that can advance critical action.

Using case studies and best practices, the IPY 2012 Montréal Conference will look at examples of how to advance the application of polar research and support the exchange of information between the scientific communities and those

applying the information to address critical issues for the earth's Polar Regions.

Presentations

A number of keynote speakers and oral presentations are currently being planned for the Conference, however, the largest contribution of the results and new knowledge will be presented as part of the poster session which will be scheduled as an important part of the daily Conference program.

A number of side events are planned in conjunction with the conference. Polar Early Career Scientist and educator events are being organized along with meetings of international polar science organizations.



Conference Organization

An international Steering Committee led by the Chair, Dr. Peter Harrison, Director of Policy Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; and the Co-chair, Dr. Karl Erb, Director, Office of Polar Programs, US National Science Foundation, Washington, DC has been brought together over the past year. The many international polar science organizations have nominated members and have agreed to be partners in the organization of the IPY 2012 Conference.

The Program Committees to lead the four main areas of the Conference program are currently being set up with nominations that have been submitted from international polar science organizations around the globe. We look forward to working with IASSA members on the development of the many areas of the Conference program.

Our Partners

IASSA
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National Research Council of Canada

The Palais des Congrès, Montréal

The International Polar Year 2012 Conference will be held in Montréal, Quebec at the Palais des

Congrès from April 22-27, 2012. The Palais des Congrès will be an exceptional venue located in the heart of downtown Montréal for the many participants and exhibitors attending the IPY 2012 Conference.

We invite you to join us in supporting this important conference, as we demonstrate the importance of the research undertaken in the Polar Regions.

Kathleen Fischer
December 16, 2010

Exhibitors

We would also like to invite you to consider participating in the *From Knowledge to Action* Conference as an exhibitor. Exhibiting will create an opportunity for your organization to reach a wide range of audiences involved in polar science and research. From stakeholders the specialized audience and sell your products and services across a the entire meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic spectrum. You will enjoy meeting with numerous specialists and decision makers, while discussing their requirements.

Please join us in Montréal and contribute to application of the new polar knowledge to action.

15th International Congress on Circumpolar Health

Fairbanks, Alaska, USA

5-10 August 2012

www.asch.cc

Through the ICCH, the International Union for Circumpolar Health (IUCH) promotes

exchange of health-related knowledge and discussion of recent research results between scientists, health care professionals, policy analysts, government agency representatives, and community leaders – for the benefit of all humankind.

For more information on ICCH 15, contact:
Michael Bruce zwa8@cdc.gov, Planning Committee Chairman
Lawrence Duffy lkduffy@alaska.edu, Local Organizing Chairman



The 5th Arctic Dialogue Conference: Improving Communication & Understanding Among Key Stakeholders

Bodø, Hurtigruten and Svolvær, Norway
22-24 March 2011
www.arcticdialogue.no

The 5th Arctic Dialogue Conference will take place from March 22 through March 24, 2011 and will include a conference and evening reception in Bodø, a seminar on the Hurtigruten, and a day of dialogue and discussion in Svolvær, Lofoten.



This year's subjects will highlight Resource Ownership, Health, Safety & the Environment, and Pan-Arctic Standards. Special focus will be given to the new line of delimitation agreed to by Norway and Russia in 2010, which could prospectively bring in a new era of oil and gas cooperation in the High North and the Barents Sea. Also, the Arctic Dialogue will examine the Gulf of Mexico oil spill including what went wrong and what structures are currently being developed to prevent a similar occurrence.

For more information contact
Lill Hilde Kaldager lill.hilde.kaldager@hibo.no
High North Center for Business and Governance

Young LOICZ Forum (YLF 2011)

LOICZ (Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone) is organising a special event for early-career scientists and managers around its Open Science Conference in



Yantai, China: the Young LOICZ Forum (YLF 2011). Taking place 8-15 September, 2011, in Yantai, China, the YLF is a well-balanced combination of conference sessions and specific targeted activities for early-career scientists and young coastal managers, including training workshops and practical exercises. It brings together senior scientists, international organisations, and young scientists and coastal managers from various countries for both formal training and open discussions on relevant global environmental change topics. The training programme includes tutorials, exercises, and open-discussions to provide cross-disciplinary learning; original workshops provide both practical skills and scientific knowledge.

Special attention is given to career advice, including acquiring transferable and soft skills, training-through-research and one-to-one mentorship. A job shop offers the opportunity to network with and meet potential employers; field trips and social events will support cultural understanding. Other features are the YLF statement 'The Future we Sea' and a carbon offset activity.

For more information please visit:
www.loicz.org/calender/y1f2011.

ICASS VII

Sessions Accepted for ICASS VII

The ICASS VII session proposals are organized under ten overarching themes. This particular clustering of sessions is preliminary, meaning that those who submitted session proposals are kindly invited to let the IASSA secretariat know if they want their session to be situated under a theme other than the one where it is currently placed.

Lists of all sessions proposed and of sessions under each theme are also available on
www.iassa.org/programme.

Theme 01:

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES – IMPACTS, ADAPTATION AND NARRATIVES

Session no.: 18

Session organizer: Duncan Depledge DuncanD@rusi.org, Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, London
Session title: **Climate change, security, and the Arctic as geopolitical space** (preliminary title)

Climate change is often described as a 'threat multiplier' because it can exacerbate weaknesses at the very core of social, political, economic and cultural systems with the potential to cause system-wide collapse. Climate change poses a critical challenge because of

the uncertainty it creates; because it is driven by anthropogenic behaviour that is justified as improving living standards and relieving poverty; and because of the lack of consensus about how the risks are to be addressed and what to do if risk management fails. At the very least, despite the uncertainty surrounding the timing, location and scale of impacts, it is certain that both the physical as well as the socially contingent impacts of climate change are exerting influence over human behaviour and societies.

Nowhere is this more obvious than in the High North, where the thinning sea ice is having a profound effect on the interests and activities of both state and non-state actors; from opening up new trans-Arctic shipping routes to facilitating more intense forms of resource extraction. As these interests and activities develop, there is clearly potential for new sources of contestation and conflict to emerge, or for older issues of sovereignty, governance and the rights of indigenous people to be revived. Since many of these issues feed directly into the security discourses of both Arctic and non-Arctic actors, there are bound to be ramifications for regional security that could potentially escalate into broader conflicts. More needs to be done within the social science community to assess how, as part of a global dialogue, environmental change in the Arctic is affecting the behaviour of relevant actors (indigenous, state, regional and global), to understand their aspirations for and understandings of the Arctic as a geopolitical space, and to see how these perspectives might conflict now, and in the future.

Session no.: 27

Session organizer: Amy Lauren Lovcraft alovcraft@alaska.edu, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Session title: **The Human Dimensions of Change to Arctic Sea Ice**

The Arctic sea ice system can be holistically characterized as a social-ecological system that provides not only vital geophysical and biological services to climate and oceans but also provisioning services to people and industry. (Eicken et al. 2009). Furthermore, the annual cycle of sea ice across the circumpolar North has been a part of the spiritual and cultural aspects of human societies as far south as Japan and as long as a millennia. Myriad examples include the use of the ice as a place of teaching for indigenous cultures, a platform for petroleum extraction, a habitat for animals, travelways for whalers, a buffer to coastal communities, a regulator of ocean temperature, and a part of cultural identity. These services are under threat from the three major interconnected global forces: increasing traffic for shipping, security, and tourism; contaminant accumulation primarily from industrial production, but also related to some marine activities; and climatic changes, especially the warming at the poles which is diminishing the earth's cryosphere.

This expansion of human activity does not have a suite of institutions in place that comprehensively address a future open Arctic Ocean and the coasts of the circumpolar north. Consequently, as the amount of space that can preserve a diversity of sea ice system services shrinks and the use of that space becomes crowded with competing interests, people and their governments across scales from local communities to international organizations need to be able to envision the future. The social sciences can help to plan a balanced use of the preservation of services valuable to regulating and supporting planetary processes in combination with the cultural and provisioning services more immediately tied to human flourishing (Lovcraft 2008, MA 2005). While governments may set rules many other social forces in the private and public sectors are a part of the strategies to recognize vulnerability to sea ice loss and plan for adaptation. This session proposes that while the research of geophysical and biological sciences have created important predictive models of sea ice in an era of climate change, the addition of the *human dimension* in the Fourth International Polar Year demonstrated the need to consider the societal effects of changes to the sea ice regime.

This session encourages a diverse set of social science scholars who study the role of sea ice in society from various disciplinary points of view such as anthropology, political science, sociology, psychology, and the humanities to dialog about their work. It is hoped that the recognition of the sea ice system as a social-ecological system that is complex and interactive can slow the race between stressors and human capacity to manage them by highlighting the importance of the ice to peoples across the North. Could we, for example, plan for a sea ice refuge through rules minimizing direct impact on the ice or preventing industrial entrance to an eventual "ice shed" bounded by a minimum summer sea ice cover? How can indigenous cultures that depend on the ice for enculturation maintain their social pathways? What art forms have sought to express the arctic ice, its meaning and attenuation? Ultimately, how can societies best adapt to the changes of ice cover?

Session no.: 33

Session organizer: Jessica Graybill jgraybill@colgate.edu, Department of Geography, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY

Session title: **Narratives of vulnerability, resilience and adaptation among circumpolar communities in the era of climate change**

In the current era, anthropogenic climate change has become a dominant rhetoric for framing socio-environmental concerns for multiple locales and communities worldwide. Climate change is an especially poignant issue in the northern and circumpolar regions, as transformation of existing environments may be occurring at a more rapid pace than in many other regions of the world. In some northern places and communities, signs of climate change are well documented and communities already feel the effects of change, or are concerned about impending change in the near future. However, other northern places and communities are not feeling the effects of climate change, and deny its effect on their daily lives and places of habitation and use of natural resources and landscapes. This panel seeks to explore the range of narratives about climate change circulating in, among and about northern and circumpolar communities, drawing out the concepts of vulnerability, resilience and adaptation as they are (a) expressed by inhabitants of northern communities across the circumpolar regions or are (b) developed by researchers of these regions in relation to research on this topic. Perspectives and participants from multiple disciplinary and interdisciplinary backgrounds are welcomed.

Session no.: 46

Session organizer: Astrid Ogilvie Astrid.Ogilvie@colorado.edu and Susan Crate

Session title: **Circumpolar Perspectives on Changing Seasonality in the Arctic**

Changes in seasonal timing of key events may be among the most important mechanisms driving change in the Arctic over the next decades, and it would appear that northerly regions of the world are experiencing the greatest increase in relative warming, and thus

the greatest degrees of phenological change. This session will focus on examples of linkages and interactions between varying components and processes of the arctic system that relate to changing seasonality. Changes in climate are altering seasonal biological phenomena and recent research demonstrates recent associated changes in distribution patterns, flowering, breeding and migration, and extended growing seasons. Because these events are interactive and interdependent, and their occurrence is highly correlated within and across trophic levels, the “wrong” timing of one event may lead to a “decoupling of species interactions” affecting the whole array of events dependent upon it. Since these changes often intersect with the timing of migrations, such decoupling can occur from local to global scales. In the last decade, a world-wide interest in changing seasonality has led to the establishment of recording networks of phenological events. In order to understand the multiple stressors involved, it is essential to engage in rigorous interdisciplinary projects involving ecologists, climatologists, modelers, social scientists and local knowledge informants.

Theme 02 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Session no.: 02

Session organizer: Leo Dana leo.dana@canterbury.ac.nz

Session chair: Robert Brent Anderson

Session title: **Entrepreneurship and self-employment in the Arctic**

Entrepreneurship and self-employment in the Arctic are highly influenced by cultural factors as well as climate, latitude, and remoteness. Traditional occupations are being displaced by others that are often less environmentally friendly. Sami reindeer herding for example, is now heavily regulated by decision makers from the Arctic and sometimes lacking cultural sensitivity. The Arctic being a delicate environment, government policy should be sensitive to the special needs arising in this unique setting. Possible topics include sustainable development.

Session no.: 07

Session organizer: Leo Dana leo.dana@canterbury.ac.nz

Session chair: Teresa Dana

Session title: **The Effect of Mining on Arctic Communities**

The Arctic is rich with resources. However, extracting these can have important environmental implications. In 1930, silver and pitchblende (an ore containing radium and uranium) were discovered at Great Bear Lake, in Canada's Northwest Territories. Indigenous Inuit were hired to carry the radioactive waste and soon the community called Deline became known as the Village of the Widows. Today, beneath Canada's Northwest Territories lies a potential of 30 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Will a \$16 billion gas-pipeline bring prosperity or gloom? Will employment benefit people from the region or only specialists who will migrate briefly to the north? Likewise, what will be the impact of development at Baker Lake, in Nunavut? This session welcomes research from across Arctic regions.

Session no.: 08

Session organizer: Victoria Churikova and Petr Bekkerov victoria.churikova@gmail.com

Session title: **Kamchatka indigenous and non-indigenous residents in the changing world: how people have adapted**

It is well known that indigenous peoples of Kamchatka, like many others in the North, live not in the traditional villages and other similar sites, but mostly in the cities and towns and have ordinary occupations and lifestyle.

In the changing world with information overload, the pressure to succeed and the economic climate, it has become a more pressurised and challenging time.

Petr Bekkerov, the head of the Union of Itelmen Families, will tell about current situation with indigenous peoples' employment, life and free time and their hopes for future.

Peter Druzyaka, the student of Novosibirsk State University and non-indigenous resident of Kamchatka will tell about new technologies and innovations in the life of people in Kamchatka.

Victoria Churikova, the manger of the Union of Itelmen Families, is going to talk about eco-tourism and the new recent trends in it.

Session no.: 25

Session organizers: David Koester dckoester@alaska.edu, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Nobuhiro Kishigami, National Museum of Ethnology, Japan, and Benedict Colombi, University of Arizona

Session title: **Salmon Fishing and Whaling Peoples of the North Pacific**

With the intention of developing a basis for future collaboration, comparative and parallel studies in the North Pacific in all areas of social science research, this panel will focus on northern societies that live with and make use of salmon and whales. The aim of this panel is to bring together researchers who have been working in the North Pacific region and have an interest in sharing their results for comparative and collaborative purposes. The specific focus on whaling and salmon fishing societies is intended to highlight both the similarities and contrasts among cultural groups associated with these bountiful yet periodic resources. Papers need not concentrate on whaling or salmon fishing practices but may discuss on any aspect of social life and culture directly or indirectly affected by the presence (or absence) of these aquatic sources of food, material and spiritual life. Time will be reserved at the end of the session for discussion of a potential future collaboration and cooperation on these and other themes in North Pacific studies.

Session no.: 26

Session organizer: Daniela Tommasini dtommasini@iol.it, Roskilde University, Denmark

Session title: **How can small, peripheral places profit from the booming tourism in the Arctic?**

Demand for new forms of tourism, such as community-based tourism, arises from increased concern and interest in unique and fragile ecosystems, and there is a growing desire from the tourists to travel to new and exotic places. Tourism is a combination of travel and sightseeing as well as leisure and recreation and the environment is tourism's resource. Every survey on motivations of tourists includes on the list of reasons for visiting destination areas, factors such as sightseeing, natural and cultural heritage, and landscape impressions and there is a growing seeks for new destinations, far away from the ordinary daily life that can give the visitors remarkably memories of places and encounters. Tourism is considered one of the development doorways from many Arctic governments and the last two decades have seen a rapid expansion of tourist activity in the Polar Regions. Many places are now well established tourism destinations, with good infrastructures, good travel connections and a large offer of activities for the visitors.

Other places, small and more peripheral but just as scenic, are seeking for development options and tourism could represent "the solution"; they attempt to enhance their economic situation through the promotion of tourism in order to increase revenues and create a range of jobs. These peripheral, remote tourist destinations are per definition distant, rather expensive, often difficult to access, and have a limited tourist season. It is generally suggested that these regions should become "niche tourist destinations", offering special products for a very specific tourist target. It is recommended the development of a very specific tourist product, a niche product offering unique experiences for a specific tourist target. Remote and quite unknown places, perceived as untouched and not always easy to reach have a great potential from a touristic point of view, one of the last frontiers in tourism. Hunting and fishing activities are an important part of the local economy, and some tourism activities are already going on in many small places.

One development option is represented by cruise ship tourism, which has seen a quick growth in the last years. Benefits are tangible and even increasing in some places such as Ilulissat in Greenland, a well known tourist place with good infrastructures and tourist offer, where cruise ship tourism is booming after being listed in the Unesco World Heritage.

There are examples of successfully stories also in small and remote settlements, as the village of Ukkusissat in North Greenland but often big cruise ship pass by villages and settlements, sometimes tourist come ashore for few hours of visit, often without any contact with the population. Usually the offer is not sufficient (lack of refreshment points, toilet, souvenirs etc) and the, sometimes, hundreds of visitors leave the place without any profit for the local population. Some places successfully tried to change the situation.

Cruise ship tourism has been encouraged by the authorities, but rarely the local population benefits directly from this business.

What kind of tourism development is suitable for peripheral, remote tourist destinations, per definition distant, rather expensive, often difficult to access, and have a limited infrastructure and a short tourist season?

- How is tourism perceived, by the inhabitants, and to what extend does communities wish to be involved in tourism activities, and how are the attitudes towards the visitors?
- Development of tourism activities at community level, involving directly the local population into the tourism (small) business.
- The role of women and young people, especially in small settlements, linked to the development of tourism activities.
- What are the major attractions that can be offered, and to what extent are there conflicts and common interests in relation to the environmental, economic and social impacts that may be caused by their exploitation?

Session no.: 31

Session organizers: Thierry Rodon thierry.rodon@pol.ulaval.ca, Centre Interuniversitaire d'Études et de Recherches Autochtones, Université Laval, Québec, Canada; Frances Abele, School of Public Policy and Administration, Carleton University, Ottawa; Charles Dorais, Makivik Corporation, Kuujuaq, Canada and Stephan Schotts, School of Public Policy and Administration, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Session title: **The Best Possible Northern Economy? Rethinking the Viability of Inuit Community in Canada**

The Canadian North has gone through different development models that can be summarized as follow: Best left alone, State driven development, Private sector led development, and most recently development through government activities. All these policies have not contributed to the development of viable communities but have created an environment where regional centres have reach fairly good standard of employment while the small arctic communities have to rely on a mixed economy based on subsistence hunting and gathering and waged employment. However, many development policies have at best ignored the subsistence activities and at worst have contributed to weakening them.

In this session, we will explore development models that will enhance the viability of the inuit communities in Canada. Our starting point is that cultural, social and economic well-being are linked in people's lives, and they must be explicitly connected in development modes as well. For example, and most obviously, today's decisions about economic development projects will determine the quality of life in Arctic communities, with the potential to weaken or strengthen the productive base of the north's distinctive Aboriginal cultures. Less obviously, a series of minor decisions and specific choices, taken in various locations based upon situational analyses, can add up to a fundamental, historic choice. They may perhaps lead to perverse or unintended consequences, or simply to missed opportunities and even in some case in the destruction of the enduring economic base in the small communities.

Note: The session could be extended to other arctic region.

Session no.: 36

Session organizers: Maria Nakhshina Nakhshina@eth.mpg.de, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology and Franz Krause krause.franz@googlegmail.com, University of Aberdeen

Session title: **Northern fisheries: managing income, nutrition and cultural values**

Fish have long provided a significant source of nutrition and income for the populations of northern coastlines and river banks. These areas have also attracted numerous incomers from other parts of the world, due to the growing popularity of fishing as a leisure activity. Local narratives and idioms related to fish reflect cultural values and aspirations of northern populations.

Over the past few decades, fishing communities have been strongly affected by developments in fishing technology, scientific intervention, and attempts at regulating fishing by the state. Through fish, Arctic and sub-Arctic people are often connected to wider fields of socio-economic and ecological relations, for instance through fishery management regimes, international demand for particular kinds of fish, the growing popularity of fishing as sport, the implementation of hydropower projects, and a changing climate.

As an increasingly limited resource, fish stocks have been subject to regulation on various levels, such as state institutions, private owners and individual communities. This often leads to a conflict of ideas regarding the management of fishing, in particular between formal legal structures and informal community arrangements.

Under these circumstances, how do Northerners negotiate their fishing interests with economic forces, state policies and a changing physical environment? What lines of conflict and cooperation between various fishing groups exist in the North? How should fish resources be estimated, managed and distributed?

This session welcomes papers which address these questions from a variety of angles, including social sciences, policy-making and resource management. It will facilitate a discussion of various commonalities and differences between fisheries throughout the Arctic, focusing on the experiences, challenges and knowledge of actual fishers in the North.

The session will have two chairpersons, Maria Nakhshina and Franz Krause, and one discussant, Professor Marianne Lien from University of Oslo.

Session no.: 50

Session organizers: Lassi Heininen, Chairman of the Northern Research Forum Steering Committee, Peter G. Johnson, Arctic Scientist, Canada, Björn Gunnarsson, Renewable Energy School, Iceland, Larissa Riabova, Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre and Embla Eir Oddsdóttir embla@svs.is, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland

Session title: **Implications of Oil Spills in the Arctic: A Socio-Ecological Focus on Environmental and Community Impacts**

The purpose of the workshop on oil spills is the bringing together of various stakeholders from different geographic localities within and around the circumpolar region, thus facilitating and promoting multi-disciplinary research, engaging in interdisciplinary debate on the topic and sharing knowledge on a theme which will become an increasingly pressing challenge as receding ice brings potential for increased oil- and gas related activity, as well as marine transport. These developments have implications not only in the sphere of policy making and normative frameworks, monitoring and response regimes, but also for the resilience and adaptive capacity of ecological and social systems in the Arctic region, particularly as regards the fragility of Arctic ecological systems and the marginality of many Arctic communities, already challenged with questions of viability. The nature and scope of these activities make necessary increased interaction and cooperation at multiple levels in providing knowledge and support for relevant policy making bodies. An important component in achieving such goals is to encourage further research as well as promote scientific and community networking so that greater understanding of both potential and risks can be achieved.

Session no.: 56

Session organizer: Edward H. Huijbens edward@unak.is, Icelandic Tourism Research Centre, Dieter Müller, Umeå University dieter.muller@geography.umu.se and Gunnar Þór Jóhannesson, University of Iceland, gtj@hi.is

Session title: **Tourism, People and Protected Areas in Polar Wilderness**

The dynamic geopolitical and social constitution of polar areas is inherently intertwined with issues related to human mobility and tourism in particular. The remoteness of the polar areas promises tourists extreme climatic conditions, undisturbed wilderness, authentic heritage and exotism. These factors have been successfully used to lure an increasing number of tourists into the polar regions, manifesting national and regional governments' desire for regional development and sustaining livelihoods for polar peoples, but on the flip side created concern among environmentalists, academics and locals. Obviously, the needs and desires of tourists collide with local subsistence, global conservation interest and other resource exploitation. Hence in some cases mining, tourism, nature protection and indigenous traditions compete for the same spaces. The idea of 'peripheral' polar areas is thus increasingly contested and in the light of global change polar areas have been moved into the center of interest as never before.

Abstract submissions addressing both theoretical and empirical issues pertaining to any of the below points are welcomed.

- Tourism interaction with local cultures in polar regions
- Tourism documented environmental impact on polar regions
- Tourist perception of wilderness in the polar regions
- Tourism and regional development discourse in polar regions
- Tourism and climate change in the polar regions
- Tourism and land-use debates in polar regions

Session no.: 58

Session organizers: Peter Weiss weiss@uwestfjords.is, University Centre of the Westfjords, Iceland and Bjarni Eiríksson bjarnie@unak.is, University of Akureyri, Iceland

Session title: **Human Aspects of Fisheries in the Arctic Coastal Regions.**

The University of the Arctic 2010 council meeting in Yakutsk has accepted the University of Akureyri's and University Center of the

Westfjords common application for leading a UArctic Thematic Network (TN) on coastal and marine issues. UAkureyri and UWestfjords had planned to start the TN with a kick-off conference on the topic.

As this topic is highly relevant from a social point of view (rather than from a pure economic or biological one), this topic seems to fit well for the ICASS-conference in June 2011 in Akureyri. The T-leaders hereby apply for organising a one-day session during the ICASS-conference on this topic.

Participants: TN-members (still formally under 10, as the TN is just starting), future TN-participants, other ICASS-participants.

Number of talks given: up to 10. Part of the session should though be reserved for discussion on the topic.

The TN-leaders foresee also a discussion on the TN future work, but want to keep this out of the one-day's session. This should be organised in a side meeting of ca. 2 hours and might be even informal. Only part of the participants of the session would be interested in this side meeting.

Participating as a one day's session in the ICASS-conference would be an excellent start for the UArctic TN on coastal and marine issues: It would make it easier for the existing members to attend and it would connect new interested relevant people in the field to the TN, some of which might even want to join the TN in future in a more formal way.

The topic is highly relevant and highly actual, not only in Iceland, but around all the Arctic and all participants could gain from the findings and the experiences of other researchers in this field. Optimally, this session could give politicians a broader perspective on the options in this field.

Session no.: 65

Session organizer: Sylvie Blangy sblangy@gmail.com, Dt de Géographie, Université Montpellier III

Session length: a whole day

Session title: **Impact of mining development on ecosystems, arctic communities and life styles. Triangular research collaborations for alternative scenarios of change.**

Purpose of the session: The session aims at gathering academics, community experts, and industry representatives, exchanging on lessons learned from collaborative research projects focusing on the impact of mining development on the ecosystems, and the aboriginal life styles in the Arctic and sub Arctic regions. We will also look at how to develop new models of community-academic-industry research collaborations for alternative scenarios of change.

This is a one-day session. We will use a participatory workshop approach using the collaborative research techniques for social analysis developed by Chevalier and Buckles at Carleton University (www.sas2.net). In the morning we will present and compare the different research programs and evaluate the outcome and findings. We will continue in small groups in the afternoon sessions addressing different aspects of mining impacts (human health, caribou migration, jobs, youth/Elders generation gaps, social life disruptions..) and will explore different options and alternative to the existing poverty/subsistence and job/mining scenarios. Our aim is to demonstrate that we can use a participatory approach for a whole conference day session. We will foster dialogue, mutualize knowledge gained and co-interpret and analyze findings from previous research projects. The workshop notes will be posted lately on a CMS (content management system) combining web-based surveys, forum of discussion blogs, and google maps to locate and georeference the different participants and their projects and keep exchanging on lessons learned through this nascent collaborative research network on line. (cf. www.aboriginal-ecotourism.org which has been used for aboriginal tourism destinations)

The aims of this session are:

- 1) to understand how mining exploration and development are affecting Arctic communities at the social, environmental and economic level using different case examples and pilot projects from all over the Arctic;
- 2) to explore alternative scenarios, adaptation strategies that have been developed in response to these cumulative and global changes (including mining and climate changes);
- 3) to look at different research models involving local communities, mining companies and academics and how they address community concerns and see how they can be source of inspiration for Arctic communities that are facing the same challenges.

This session is a follow up to the IPEV funded project (French Polar Research Institute) supporting Inuit/Saami research collaborations on Caribou/Reindeer herding livelihood and adaptation to global change strategies.

This session is based on the following hypotheses:

- 1) Arctic communities are in the capacity of initiating and conducting research projects that are addressing their concerns (human health, resource management, mining development, climate change). A collaborative and triangular research approach is needed as a first step and has to be based on strong long lasting partnerships with the academics from down south and with the mining companies.
- 2) In the context of climate change and mining development, Arctic communities need to become real partners in the decision making processes and to be regarded as major stakeholders by mining companies and government authorities and in the capacity of suggesting alternative scenarios to the mainstream 'mine and jobs' versus 'subsistence living and poverty' options.
- 3) Future scenarios of sustainable development for the Arctic communities need to be based on the capacity of the Elders and the young generations to reconcile, and reconnect and regain their language and culture. Traditional and contemporary local knowledge originating from the Elders and also from the young ones will be a major asset in the future to look at options and adaptative strategies.

Speakers (aboriginal) to be confirmed:

- Niklas Labba, Director of the Saami Cultural Center, Tromsø, Norway, reindeer herder and researcher)
- Lennart Pitjå, director VisitSpami, Gällivare, Sweden
- Kiah Hachey, Inuit from Baker Lake, Student in Sociology at Carleton University, Ottawa
- Robin McGinley, director of COTA, Cree Outfitting Tourism Association, Eeyou Istchee, Québec

Speakers (non aboriginal) to be confirmed:

- Raynald Lemelin : Associate Professor. School of Outdoor Recreation, Parks and Tourism. Lakehead University.
- Franck Tester : *School of Social Work. University of British Columbia*
- Martin Thibault : Professeur de sociologie. Université du Québec en Outaouais
- Arn Keeling ; Department of Geography. Memorial University of Newfoundland

Speakers (Mining industry representatives) to be announced later.

Session no.: 68

Session organizer: Hjalti Jóhannesson hjalti@unak.is, University of Akureyri Research Centre, Iceland and Kjartan Ólafsson kjartan@unak.is, University of Akureyri, Iceland

Session title: **Social and economic impacts of megaprojects in the north**

Large industrial- and energy companies have increasingly been aiming at northern locations for their activities due to diverse opportunities in these locations, such as raw materials and unharnessed energy sources. These locations are however often delicate, not only nature itself but also the local communities. For reasons such as the large scale of the production units these northern locations may not be the optimal locations. Problems may arise e.g. due to size if firms compared to the size and characteristics of local labour markets and local culture and way of life may conflict with these industrial units and the organization which may suit different social conditions. Thus there are certain threats but there are also opportunities such as higher income, more diverse job and stronger service base in the respective region. Abstracts pertaining to these broad issues are welcomed.

Session no.: 72

Session organizer: Monica Tennberg monica.tennberg@ulapland.fi, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

Session title: **Social dimensions of Arctic energy politics**

There are many expectations related to the exploration and exploitation of energy resources in the Arctic in terms of international cooperation and wealth. However, these developments also have social dimensions which the session could discuss in depth.

Theme 03:

LIVING CONDITIONS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY OF LIFE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Session no.: 06

Session organizer: Jordan Lewis jplewis@alaska.edu, Center for Alaska Native Health Research, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Session title: **What has your community done for you? The role of the community in the definition of successful aging among Alaska Native Elders**

Session no.: 24

Session organizer: Ann Bowen cabanngirl@gmail.com

Session title: **Creating Human Resource Resiliency in Northern Non-Profit Organizations**

How can nonprofits build human resource resiliency among its members to strengthen the capacity of the northern social economy?

What skills and resources do NGO leadership need to develop their resiliency in a competitive human resource market? What support systems can NGOs create to develop the capacity for sustaining qualified employees?

What initiatives can NGOs develop among community stakeholders to sustain the social economy in the North?

Session no.: 54

Session organizer: Tina Dam Rasmussen TDRA@nanog.gl, MIPI – Documentation Centre on Children and Youth

Session title: **Arctic Children and Youth in a Global Perspective**

A session proposed and chaired by MIPI, Documentation Centre on Children and Youth. We expect to represent 4-6 speakers in our session, all with diversified themes on the overall topic.

Theme-proposals are: *Young Entrepreneurs, dynamic leaders* and *Young in Greenland; Imagining the Future – Exploring the Impact of Globalization in Greenlandic Youth's Identitymaking and Worldview*.

Session no.: 57

Session organizer: Grete K. Hovelsrud g.k.hovelsrud@cicero.uio.no, CICERO, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research-Oslo, Norway

Session title: **Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in the Arctic Regions (CAVIAR): Lessons and directions for future research**

This session will present the result of the CAVIAR project, with an emphasis on generalization from the rich variety of case study research. Case study researchers investigated aspects of livelihoods, economies, culture, geomorphology and infrastructure that influence the current exposure-sensitivities, current adaptive strategies, future exposure-sensitivities and future adaptive capacity. Some common features have emerged across many of the cases: These include, in broad terms, the consequences of changes in

coupled social-ecological systems with respect to: resource accessibility, allocation and extraction policy; limited economic opportunity and markets access constraints; demographics; attitudes and perception of change; local-global linkages; infrastructure; threats to cultural identity and well-being; transfer of local and traditional knowledge; economic and livelihood flexibility, and enabling institutions. Another dimension is that future adaptive capacity is contingent upon the connections between the local level and the broader socio-political institutional context of the northern regions. The regulation of natural resources, both access and productivity, is determined at regional and national levels, and may fail to address the combination climatic and societal changes at the local level. Capacity to adapt to future change at the local level is to a large extent dependent upon enabling institutions across societal levels.

Despite these variety of crosscutting features, to determine future vulnerability proved a reoccurring obstacle across the cases. In this session, we would ask for papers that:

- 1) Explore future vulnerability on the basis of case study research in the Arctic.
- 2) Explore policy trends in natural resource management and its implication for future adaptation to climate change in natural resource dependent sectors and communities in the Arctic.
- 3) Communities and integration to global markets – dependencies, opportunities and threats.

Session no.: 59

Session organizer: Dmitry Funk d_funk@iea.ras.ru, Dept. of Northern and Siberian Studies, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, RAS (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Session title: **The City Life of Northern Indigenous Peoples: In Search for New Forms of Economic and Cultural Resilience**

Processes such as migration to larger settlements and cities and the ensuing distancing from so-called “traditional” economic activities have resulted in sharp divisions within indigenous communities and the formation of markedly different adaptation strategies and practices between urban and rural indigenous peoples. While such processes are evident throughout the Arctic region, they are thrown into high relief particularly among members of Russia’s “indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North” (*korennye malochislennye narody Severa – KMNS*). According to the Russian census of 2002, the urban population of 11 of the approximately 40 officially recognized “indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North” is between 43 and 72 percent. For a number of them, the percentage of people engaged in traditional livelihoods is well below 10 percent.

Given the purported importance of traditional livelihoods in the public representation of indigenous identities in Russia, how can urban indigenous peoples of the North preserve, or modify, or even acquire anew a sense of their own indigenous identity, and how can it be symbolically represented in a way that is convincing to themselves and to others? What role does or should proficiency in a native language play in people’s sense of identity? How intrinsically tied do urban indigenous people remain to their ancestral territories of traditional land use? To what degree are indigenous leaders themselves city-dwellers? On the whole, how important are the rhetorics and symbolism of “tradition” for northern urban indigenous peoples? How do they construct their everyday lives and how do perceive their daily routines? Do their concepts of wealth and poverty differ from their rural kin? To what degree does the legal framework represent the northern indigenous urban population? This panel will address these and a number of related issues on the basis of data gathered through a number of projects (including some within the IPY framework) carried out by Russian and Western anthropologists in the Russian North over the course of the past decade.

Session no.: 60

Session organizers: Peter Collings pcollings@ufl.edu, University of Florida and Tristan Pearce tpearce@uoguelph.ca, University of Guelph

Session title: **The social economy of sharing in the North American Arctic**

In recent years there has been a decided trend in addressing the social economy of subsistence in Arctic communities. Research has addressed the economic and social issues that influence subsistence participation and subsistence production. In this session, papers will address research in settlements in the Canadian Arctic and Greenland that addresses the social economy of sharing. This session pays particular attention to patterns of food distribution between households in communities, transmission of traditional knowledge and skills, and social capital between subsistence producers, and changes in household structure over time as they pertain to access to food and social capital. Implications for adaptation to changing economic and environmental circumstances in both communities will be addressed. Special attention will be paid to the similarities and differences between the study communities and opportunities to enhance food security identified.

Potential Presenters for this session include:

- George Wenzel, McGill University (Family Structure and Sharing)
- Miriam Harder, McGill University (Money, Subsistence, and Sharing)
- James Ford, McGill (Food Security and Health)
- Marie-Pierre Lardeau (Food Security and Sharing)
- Tristan Pearce, U Guelph (Transmission of Environmental Knowledge)
- Peter Collings, U Florida (Food Sharing Networks)

Session no.: 63

Session organizer: Joan Nymand Larsen jnl@svs.is, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland

Session chairs: Joan Nymand Larsen jnl@unak.is and Peter Schweitzer ppschweitzer@alaska.edu

Session title: **ASI – Arctic Social Indicators**

The ASI-I project was formulated to fill a critical gap in knowledge identified by the AHDR (2004) on the construction of social indicators to help facilitate monitoring of changes in human development. The AHDR identified domains of particular relevance to Arctic residents important to incorporate in measuring human development in the Arctic. The ASI project team devised a set of

indicators that reflect key aspects of human development in the Arctic, that are tractable in terms of measurement, and that can be monitored over time at a reasonable cost in terms of labour and material resources; and the six domains for indicator development are these that have been identified as reflecting key aspects of the most prominent features of human development: Human health and population, material wellbeing, education, fate control, closeness to nature, cultural wellbeing. Guided by the AHDR results, the first phase of ASI identified a set of Arctic-specific indicators to monitor Arctic human development and quality of life in the Arctic. The next step, which constitutes the ASI-II Implementation project, aims to implement the identified indicators, through testing, validating and refining the indicators across the Arctic, and then measuring and performing analyses of select cases, with the ultimate goal of moving toward adoption by Arctic governments and the Arctic Council of the indicators for the purpose of long-term monitoring of human development. The focus on indicators and monitoring contributes to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences of global change for human living conditions in the Arctic. The case-study applications are: West-Nordic (including Sápmi, Norway), Yamal-Nenets, Sakha-Yakutia, Inuit Regions of Alaska; Inuit world – an application of SLiCA data.

This session invites paper presentations from the ASI (I and II) project group as well as papers from other interested participants on topics related to social indicator construction, measurement, and implementation; human development monitoring or community based monitoring in the North; or other relevant topics.

Session no.: 70

Session organizer: Chris Southcott csouthco@lakeheadu.ca

Session chairs: Chris Southcott and Frances Abele

Length of session: We are expecting 6 to 8 presentations each about 20 minutes in length with some additional time for questions. The session will be open.

Session title: **The Social Economy and Community Economic Development in the Circumpolar North**

Communities in the Circumpolar North are currently facing substantial social and economic challenges, and it is plain that these will grow in the short and medium term. The impacts of climate change, intensified international pressure on northern non-renewable resources, and the substantial demands on human energy and ingenuity that will be required to realize the dreams embodied in the modern treaties and new forms of self-government will bring ever greater pressures to bear on the small populations and small governments of the region. In Canada, a research consortium, the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada (SERNNNoCa) has been working since 2006 on examining new forms of economic development based largely on the non-profit, volunteer, and cooperative sectors. The research project is based upon a holistic analysis of the contemporary northern political economy. It intends to explore the potential in civil society and in public policy for building upon the strengths of what has been called ‘the social economy’ to provide northerners with a means for responding successfully to the massive challenges they now face.

Although this term social economy is not widely used in the Circumpolar North, the ideas and relationships that are the foundation of what others are now referring to as social economy are prevalent throughout the region and are often referred to as community economic development. The central notion of both these terms is that they include economic activities that are not state-driven and not profit-driven. They include a large “third sector” that is often ignored. In the North, it can be argued that the traditional economy of indigenous societies can be considered part of the social economy in that much of its pre-capitalist values still play an important role in the region and act in contradiction to the profit-seeking values of contemporary “affluent” society.

The proposed session will discuss some of the findings of the Canadian project and examine similar issues in other areas of the Circumpolar North.

Session no.: 75

Session organizer: Birger Poppel bipo@adm.uni.gl, Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic/SLiCA; University of Greenland

Session title: **Living conditions and well-being**

Individual well-being is an inclusive concept, which covers all aspects of living as experienced by individuals, and includes the person’s subjective evaluation of his/hers objective resources and other living conditions. It therefore covers both the material satisfaction of vital needs and aspects of life such as personal development, being in control of one’s own life and destiny, and a balanced ecosystem. The individual experiences are however closely related to the collective well-being of social groups, communities and nations.

One of the hypotheses constituting the point of departure for the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, SLiCA, was that there is a discrepancy between the indigenous perception of well-being and that defined by traditional Western social science researchers and implemented in the social indicator systems used in main stream comparative studies of living conditions industrialised societies. Hence, the concept of well-being must reflect the ways of life and the priorities of the indigenous peoples in question.

The objective of this session is to present different approaches to developing social indicators and measuring living conditions and individual well-being among indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents. Furthermore it is the intention that results from these research efforts shall be presented.

Theme 04: POPULATION, MOBILITY, MIGRATION AND BORDERS
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Session no.: 01

Session organizers: Tim Heleniak heleniak@umd.edu and Lee Huskey aflh@uaa.alaska.edu

Session title: **Mobility and Immobility in the Circumpolar North**

This series of sessions aims to bring together recent research on population mobility and immobility from across the Circumpolar

North and Arctic. Many residents of the northern regions of the world are migrants from elsewhere and northern residents have a history of moving from the north. There is also considerable mobility of the indigenous population within the North. While most migration scholars study mobility, mobility is actually the exception. Most people don't move and across the North there is considerable immobility. Some northern residents choose not to move and others would like to move but for various reasons find themselves stuck. These sessions welcome both quantitative and qualitative research on mobility and immobility in the north. Possible topics could include the effects of the global economic crisis on northern mobility patterns, the role of northern cities in northern population change, analysis of migration patterns based on the 2010 round of censuses in the north, or the results of recent fieldwork. Young scholars are particularly encouraged.

Session no.: 10

Session organizer: Monica Tennberg monica.tennberg@ulapland.fi, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

Session title: **Cross-border mobility and citizenship in the Barents region**

The idea of the workshop is to discuss issues and problems related to increasing mobility of people, for many different reasons in the Barents region and the politics of citizenship, responsibilities and rights, connected to people's mobility. The ICASS is an excellent chance to bring researchers together to discuss the issue.

Session no.: 11

Session organizer: Maria Lähteenmäki maria.lahteenmaki@uef.fi, Department of geographical and historical studies, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland

Session title: **Identity Making in the Border Regions of the European North**

Between the northern regions of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Russia there has been and is still living so called border people with special cultures and languages (kvens, Torne Valley people, Finns in Kola peninsula, Sami etc). But also inside the national states (for instance Iceland) there have been and is still cultural, social and economic borders between inhabitants.

Session no.: 34

Session organizers: Joachim Otto Habeck habeck@eth.mpg.de, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany and Ludek Broz broz@eth.mpg.de, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany

Session title: **Movement for Pleasure – the Pleasure of Moving**

In Arctic Social Sciences, mobility has often been seen as something “imposed” by Northern environmental conditions, internalized by many Northern dwellers and lying at the heart of their way of life and identity. Forced migration or deprivation of the right to migrate have been studied intensively. Following the considerable amount of innovative research on migration and movement in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic carried out in the last few years we want to further widen the scope of arctic mobility studies by examining those forms of migration and movement that people pursue on a voluntary basis – in other words: travels connected with pleasure. Under this header, we expect contributions from different disciplines and regions. Studies on tourism in the Arctic, Northern residents' motivations for spending time on the land or the sea, and the "lure" of certain places and destinations all bear relevance in this framework. We also seek to include presentations that deal with senses of walking, driving, and other forms of movement in Northern landscapes. By focusing on modes of mobility associated with free will rather than mere necessity, joy rather than trouble, and curiosity rather than utility, we hope to develop a more nuanced understanding of the emotional, sensual and symbolic aspects of movement and migration in the Arctic and beyond.

Session no.: 37

Session organizers: Gertrude Eilmsteiner-Saxinger Gertrude.eilmsteiner-saxinger@univie.ac.at and Florian Stammmler fms36@cam.ac.uk

Session title: **Commute Work and Mobile Labour in the Circumpolar North**

The remoteness of promising natural resources in the Circumpolar North as well as in Siberia has been a major challenge in terms of provision of labour force throughout history. States, individuals and companies adopted various strategies to exploit resources. Labour mobility was characterized by people dazzled from "Gold"rush, deportation and forced labour, state induced resettlement and other incentives. This resulted in a new population composition of the north with hybridized, newly formed and practiced identities. The legacy of 20th century mobile labour still shapes contemporary individual and collective perceptions of the north as a promising place of making a livelihood, as a new permanent or temporary home, or -most recently- as the new resource base of national economies in times of intensified geostrategic security discourses throughout the Circumpolar North.

A recent method for solving labour force shortage in remote areas is the so called fly-in/fly-out or commute work, either as long distance commuting (LDC) or shorter distance between base towns in the North and resource outposts. LDC in particular has been shaping new mobile lifestyles already since two or even three generations in the extractive industry of the North. So far little research is available on Commute work in the north and comparisons throughout the circumpolar regions are missing in particular. Throughout the north there is a large variety of forms of mobile work, including LDC, influenced by different national legal and political frameworks. In many cases LDC also entails lack of labour-flow organization and leaves individual workers as well as communities on their own regarding housing, social and labour security and other aspects.

This session aims to shed light on contemporary research on mobile labour throughout the circumpolar north. Paper submissions are invited that cover 'hard' and 'soft' issues of LDC and other modes of mobile labour in the various industries and professions from different perspectives: company decisions, controversy in political discourses on demographic structures and northern regional development, including potential frictions with earlier industry-related settlers, indigenous peoples, northern city administrations and the commuting population, as well as papers that highlight the positive aspects. More personal dimensions such as family and

household strategies and community viability dimensions of mobile work, interrelations of the past and the present of mobile livelihoods are also welcome. Talks may present case studies, theoretical and definitional frameworks as well as very particular aspects of this broad issue. With a strong focus on comparison, this session can also take a limited number of papers presenting similar examples from other regions of the world.

Session no.: 66

Session organizers: Peter Evans evanspet@gmail.com (Independent), Tina Loo tinaloo@interchange.ubc.ca, University of British Columbia and Peter Schweitzer ppschweitzer@alaska.edu, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Session title: **Relocation: State Inducements and Ideologies versus Strategies of Resistance and Response**

This session compares state-induced population movements and resistance to them throughout the circumpolar world. The conveners propose to solicit papers and presentations that examine both the mechanics of state-induced relocations as well as the resistance offered by affected peoples. Whether they are moved or lured, indigenous or non-indigenous, it's widely accepted that resettled people have encountered similar ideologies and techniques emanating from states and other agencies—whether in northern Russia, Alaska, Canada, or Greenland. As a result, relocated peoples have had to cope with a similar range of experiences, outcomes, and challenges in adapting resettlement. However, comparisons between different states can collapse important ideological, cultural, and practical distinctions that might yield better insights into how different states have worked-up and carried out resettlement programs, and how local people have responded. Format will include short presentations or papers, followed by a moderated panel discussion in which, it is hoped, presenters will engage the work of others alongside the key comparative theme of the session.

Theme 05

GOVERNANCE, POLITICS, LEGAL ISSUES, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Session no.: 12

Session organizer: Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox stephaniefox@theedge.ca, University of Toronto

Session title: **Indigenous and Nation State Land Attachment: Continuances and Assertions**

At the root of assertions of state sovereignty in the Arctic lies the reconciliation of Indigenous peoples' land attachment with the legal and constitutional orders of nation states. The papers in this session present a nuanced depiction of the bases of Indigenous peoples' and nation states' notions of land attachment.

The notion of land attachment encompasses differing conceptions of human relations with the land, from differing positional subjectivities and bases of authority and legitimacy. In literature relating to Indigenous peoples, land attachment notions have centered on concepts such as *being*, *dwelling*, and *wayfinding*; for states, land attachment may be rendered in terms of management, regulation, planning and legal gradations of ownership or access as well as different ways in which northern land is incorporated in national mythologies.

The panel is composed of three papers and a concluding discussion (with the option of up to an additional two papers being added).

In her paper, Jackie Price (Cambridge) will argue that Inuit wayfinding technique is an expression of Inuit governance. Wayfinding is a navigational experience that reflects Inuit understanding of moving through place. As arctic governance debates develop in intensity, tensions between national and international notions of land use, access and availability are revealed. Inuit in the northeastern arctic territory of Nunavut are working to mobilize around these debates, and this paper argues that the Inuit experience of relating between 'the settlement' and 'the land' provides a necessary forum for formulating lessons and strategies. Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox (Toronto) then looks at notions of Dene land attachment, and how its interruption contributes to the social suffering evidenced in so many Dene communities. Drawing on research related to moose hide tanning with Dene women, her paper reviews notions of dwelling and land-attachment constructed through reflections on male hunter-gatherer experiences, expands on those notions to include insight derived from woman-land interaction, and seeks to expand on the psychological implications of both the severing and regulation of Indigenous land attachment by the nation-state in Canada. Elana Wilson Rowe (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs) will present some of the overarching discourses and practices that have been central to northern states' expressions of land attachment, with an emphasis on Russia. The presentation is based in research on Russia's northern politics and, in particular, studies of how Russian policy makers and politicians have responded to the challenges posed by climate change to a range of key political issues in the North.

This panel will conclude with a panel discussion and group question and answer session during which we return to the overarching question of how these differing notions of land attachment interact, compete and gain traction in the international politics of the Arctic.

Session no.: 28

Session organizers: Johanna Roto johanna.roto@nordregio.se and Rasmus Ole Rasmussen rasmus.ole.rasmussen@nordregio.se

Session title: **Governing changes in the North**

The ability of reacting to different types of changes in the environment has always been an established necessity for residents in the Arctic regions. During the last century the witness to rapid changes in relation to environmental, social, economic, and the cultural conditions has challenged northern communities even further. Further, the continued processes of globalization have added to the complexity of the development processes.

In this process the interplay between individuals, communities, regions, nations and the global setting has increased, therefore setting a scene where governance has become a key issue. The session will focus on how governance evolves, how it affects, and which possibilities it gives to the life in the North by looking into the topic from four different angles:

- State for governing – what characterizes different regions in the North, which changes in the regional development gives challenges and opportunities for the regions?
- Governance characteristics – what characterizes different governance systems in the North, what are the governance frameworks, who are involved, and how does the system affect the lives of the Northerners?
- Governance practice & experiences – which tools contribute to successful and good governance, how are individuals and communities involved, how are decisions disseminated, how does different levels of planning interact and how can “best practice” and “lessons learned” be transferred between systems?
- Governance evolvement – how and why are different governance systems evolving? Is it a reaction to the need of delegation of responsibility or determined by a requirement for better centralized control? Does increased globalization enable the establishment of new approaches?

We expect to structure the session in the four blocks as indicated above, with session summaries between the four blocks, and with a roundtable discussion finalizing the session.

We expect contributions addressing different topics such as: Climate change, Gender perspectives, Demographic changes, Socio-economic conditions, Human Resource development, and Resource management. But other topics would also be welcome.

Session no.: 35

Session organizers: Jeremy N. Tasch (JTasch@towson.edu), Eurasian & Global Studies Research, Department of Geography & Environmental Planning Towson University; The University of Maryland System's "Metropolitan University, Hannes Gerhard, Adam Keul, Elizabeth Nyman, Phil Steinberg and Barret Weber

Session title: **The Political Organization of Arctic Space**

The Arctic increasingly is an arena in which various actors from within and beyond the region, including states, indigenous groups, non-governmental organizations, and corporate interests project their visions for the political organization of northern polar regions. Prospective scenarios for Arctic governance range from those that extend state authority to the North Pole to those that institute multilateral governance. Other scenarios advocate self-determination for indigenous peoples through the creation of a new state or by affirming a circumpolar homeland that transcends territorial statehood. This session will address and evaluate the ways in which Arctic stakeholders' strategies reproduce, modify, challenge, or ignore the state-territorial ideal.

Session Presenters and Presentation Titles:

- Hannes Gerhard, University of West Georgia (hgerhard@westga.edu): “Greenland: Does an Inuit State Spell the End of a Circumpolar Inuit Identity?”
- Adam Keul, Florida State University (awk07@fsu.edu): “Routes toward a New Commons: The Arctic in a Globalized Market”
- Elizabeth Nyman, Florida State University (ean05d@fsu.edu): “Enclosing the Arctic? Environmental Groups and Visions of Protection”
- Phil Steinberg, Florida State University (psteinberg@fsu.edu): “The Slippery Nature of Arctic Ice: UNCLOS' Article 234, Canada's Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, and the Challenges of Arctic Exceptionalism”
- Jeremy Tasch, Towson University (jtasch@towson.edu): “Beyond Sovereignty? Constituting the Arctic in a Re-Politicizing North”
- Barret Weber, University of Alberta (barretweber@shaw.ca): “Nunavut and the Politics of Capacity-Building”

Session no.: 38

Session organizer: Chanda Meek (clmeek@alaska.edu), Dept. of Political Science, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA

Session title: **Polar bear project meeting / governance workshop** (preliminary title)

Very few resource regimes in the North remain entirely implemented by government. Most, like the polar bear policy regime, are shaped by a variety of actors, and a multiplicity of policy approaches: incentives, mandates, funding strategies and collaborative models. Increasing attention is being paid to how these approaches steer policy actors towards desired outcomes. This panel examines these methods of steering, or governance, with a series of presentations on case studies or experimental work in this topic.

Expected size of panel: 3-4 participants, this workshop will serve as a meeting for the polar bear policy project, but will welcome additional papers interested in the general topic of governance.

Session no.: 41

Session organizers: Louis McComber (l.mccomber@sympatico.ca), Frederic Laugrand and Thierry Rodon

Session title: **Inuit in Leadership and Governance in Nunavut and Nunavik**

Potential participants are the members of our CURA project: M. Daveluy, Louis-Jacques Dorais, Jarich Oosten, Michèle Therrien, Shelley Tulloch, Fiona Walton, Francis Lévesque, Sophie Thériault, Lisa Koperqualuk, Kowesa Etitiq and Donna Patrick as well as a few graduate students.

In the past 50 years Eastern Arctic Inuit have developed a tradition of political leadership rooted in new lifestyles. From a nomadic existence centered on hunting and fishing camps, Inuit settled in larger communities with basic government services and a link to the rest of the planet through communication satellites.

The signing of land claims agreements in Nunavut and Nunavik and the development of self-government institutions in the eastern arctic has put pressure to develop more Inuit leaders and managers. As John Amagoalik once said, “If we’re not there to make decisions impacting our lives, somebody else will!”

A multidisciplinary approach is needed to explore Inuit leadership and the new forms of governance developed in the context of different contemporary political projects. How these transformations are revealed in social practices, language, political structures

and thoughts? How do the Inuit experience them? How these new forms of Inuit leadership relate to more traditional forms of leadership.

Today, it is clear that this rapid political development in the Arctic does not necessarily imply assimilation, nor the abandonment of local values and perspectives, although the self-government structures put in place are designed on non-Inuit models. It is often said that Inuit negotiators and leaders reached their goals thanks to their patience, pragmatism and will to compromise, while avoiding confrontation or avenues like legal actions or public demonstrations, but what kind of compromises could be done? At another level, what are the qualities requested for a leader and how leaders emerge in different contexts such as economy, political and social issues, religion, language, culture and arts? How Inuit leaders manage to reach their goals? What principles guide them in their actions?

Using various examples in the present as well as in the past, we wish to reflect on these issues in the context of a CURA project entitled Inuit Leadership and Governance in Nunavut and Nunavik: Life Stories, Analytical Perspectives and Training.

Session no.: 43

Session organizer: Graham White gwhite@chass.utoronto.ca, professor, Department of Political Science, University of Toronto, President 2010-11, Canadian Political Science Association

Session title: **Governance in the Canadian Arctic: reconciling indigenous experience and western governance models?**

This session will draw together theoretical and empirical perspectives on the relationship between, on the one hand, indigenous conceptualizations of human society and its place in the natural environment and, on the other hand, institutional governance frameworks rooted in Western European values and experiences, which are common across the Canadian Arctic. Instances of Western-based government institutions and processes imposed on Arctic indigenous peoples will be explored with a view to assessing both the degree to which they have been reshaped by indigenous worldviews and the degree to which fundamental aspects of indigenous communities have been transformed by their influence. As well, the session will consider theoretical and practical approaches to developing and supporting governance processes whose starting point lies in indigenous values.

The boundaries of this session are widely drawn, so that topics such as the following would be suitable candidates for inclusion: forms of community participation in political decision making; contested science and resource management; indigenous-owned corporations as vehicles for economic development; traditional knowledge as a basis for self-government; cultural and institutional influences on public policy (such as education policy or suicide prevention); indigenous experience of political parties; 'cultural match' as a basis for effective governance institutions; the (in)compatibility of Weberian bureaucratic norms with indigenous approaches to governance.

Papers are sought which explore these themes, either drawing entirely from experience in the Canadian Arctic or comparing Canadian cases with those from other Arctic jurisdictions.

Session no.: 51

Session organizers: Astrid E.J. Ogilvie Astrid.Ogilvie@Colorado.EDU, INSTAAR and Stefansson Arctic Institute; and Níels Einarsson ne@svs.is, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Akureyri, Iceland

Session title: **Adaptation in the Nordic Countries – Multi-Level Governance and Regional Development**

This session will encompass perspectives from the NordForsk-funded networking project entitled: *Nordic Network for Climate Change, Adaptation, and Multilevel Governance (NORCAM)*. This project focuses on improving and disseminating knowledge concerning the effects of a changing climate in the context of current concerns regarding widespread economic crises, especially with regard to issues of adaptation and multilevel governance in the Nordic countries, in particular, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden. Further specific aims are to: i) evaluate the capacity of specific societies to develop adaptation and coping strategies; and ii) analyse and elucidate the methods by which communities and regions, especially those in peripheral northerly locations, may be able to develop such strategies. Further to this, the project will compare several Nordic cases in terms of how responsibility for adaptation is structured and perceived across various levels of governance, sectors and stakeholders, with a particular focus on impact-adaptive responses at the community level. With regard to this undertaking, it is recognised that adaptation at a community level in the Arctic is shaped by manifold and interacting social and political dynamics which vary in different countries and contexts.

Session no.: 53

Session organizer: Natalia Loukacheva natalial@unak.is, n.loukacheva@utoronto.ca, Universities of Akureyri, Iceland and Toronto, Canada

Session chair: Natalia Loukacheva

Session title: **Polar Law, Human Rights and Social Sciences**

In an attempt to open a new perspective on the nexus of legal studies/developments in the Arctic with various social sciences and humanities beyond the International Polar Year and on prospects for their inter-linkages in the addressing of issues of common concern in the North, this session aims to bring together people engaged in policy-making, academic and scientific research involving the questions: To what extent are social sciences including law, and humanities efficient in dealing with questions of common concern in the region? How may the justice system, human rights and legal developments in the Arctic provide greater legitimacy among citizens of the North, including Indigenous groups? What are current and emerging issues that can be further addressed within growing cooperation between science and law in order to create more effective governance, justice, self-sufficiency and economic prosperity models in the Arctic and maintain the legacy of the International Polar Year?

Topics that might be addressed in this session include the evaluation of various legal, human rights, governance and science developments that deal with local, regional and global challenges, matters of economic/legal/political sustainability of governance models and human/social change in the Arctic; the role of science and law in advancing circumpolar and global dialogue. The goal of

this session is to establish learning experience from legal and other social sciences and humanities within the circumpolar region and globally.

Session no.: 67

Session organizers: F.M. Stammler fms36@cam.ac.uk and Jessica Shadian jessica.shadian@hibo.no, Extractive Industries Working Group

Session title: **Consultation in Arctic Extractive Industries Development: Lessons learned for Arctic resource governance from the local to the international level**

The development of extractive industries in the Arctic has been constantly increasing in recent years, and wherever extractive industries go for new exploration and development, they meet with indigenous and local populations, whose livelihood will be severely influenced. This is true for all fields of such industrial development, including oil, gas, mining, aluminum or hydropower industries. The increasing implications of this development for Arctic resource governance on all levels has led to the establishment of the Extractive Industries Working Group (EIWG) of IASSA. The arrival of extractive industries to the North is also a meeting between incoming companies and local people, which is in most cases organised through the practice of consultation. This panel invites contributions on the experience, practice, theory and legacy of consultation in extractive industry. Presenters are also encouraged to reflect on how experiences of consultation and co-management speak to broader issues of Arctic resource governance - be it on the local, regional, national or international level as well as in broader theoretical debates. Arctic Social Scientists have been accompanying, observing, facilitating or participating in many of such consultation processes and are herewith invited to share their insights of that process. Insights on legacy of consultations are particularly welcome, as existing cases show how difficult it often is to implement concerns of local people into project development practice. Knowing this, presentations may also well reflect on the knowledge-action gap that we researchers perceive when dealing with particular cases of consultations and broader issues of resource governance. What can we learn from these experiences and how might they help impart new and better governance practices for expected future Arctic resource development? Contributions are welcome from any geographical or disciplinary field and time, including past, present or future industrial development. While the focus in this session is on research content and theoretical implications, presenters are also encouraged to think about how their research is relevant for contributing to and implementing best-practice for impact assessment and governance in industrial development in the Arctic.

Session no.: 74

Session organizers: Robert Corell Corell@heinzctr.org and Oran Young young@bren.ucsb.edu

Session title: **Arctic Governance in an Era of Transformative Change**

The Arctic is experiencing a period of transformative change that is likely to continue for some time and that will produce a new landscape of human-environment relations whose contours are difficult to foresee in any detail at this time. Achieving sustainability in this setting will require a willingness to reassess existing governance systems, to embrace innovations needed to cope with changing needs for governance, and to adapt existing systems quickly and efficiently. Building on the report and recommendations of the Arctic Governance Project (available at www.arcticgovernance.org), this panel will evaluate options and opportunities for meeting emerging needs for governance in a changing Arctic. The panel will devote particular attention to: (i) mechanisms designed to take into account the interests of non-Arctic states while acknowledging the legitimate concerns of the Arctic coastal states, (ii) procedures like ecosystem-based management that facilitate efforts to think of the Arctic as a complex and dynamic system, and (iii) methods for ensuring that important non-state actors (e.g. indigenous peoples' organizations) have an effective voice in addressing issues of Arctic governance.

Theme 06 HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Session no.: 40

Session organizers: Susan Chatwood susan.chatwood@icmr.ca, Institute for Circumpolar Health Research (CA), Rhonda Johnson, University of Alaska Anchorage Graduate Program in Public Health (US), Peter Bjerregaard, National Institute of Public Health (DE), Christina Viskum Lytken Larsen Greenland Institute for Circumpolar Health Research (GN), David Driscoll, Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies (US) and Kue Young, University of Toronto.

Session title: **Best practices for community engagement in health promotion research and population health practice: lessons from the North**

Description of session content: A significant legacy for the human dimension of the International Polar Year rises from the increased capacity for population health promotion and research in circumpolar regions. This capacity has been demonstrated through advancements in community based participatory methods, the study of cultural features, social epidemiology and applications of traditional knowledge, knowledge translation and the development of frameworks (ethical, population health, well-being) that guide health research in our circumpolar regions. Each of these components contributes significantly to how complex determinants, health and wellness issues are addressed, studied, and understood in our regions. This session will break out components that promote both research and practice excellence and highlight the strengths and promising practices and lessons learned of circumpolar residents, communities and organizations.

Session conveners include circumpolar health researchers and practitioners who have broad experiences in research, capacity building and planning of scientific sessions (notably various International Congresses and institutes in Circumpolar Health). They would be in a position to provide support in recruiting abstract submissions and recommend keynote speakers within the recommended themes.

The objectives of the session will be to:

- Highlight community based methods and participatory models as they promote best practices for population health and wellness research with circumpolar peoples.

- Demonstrate the applications of Indigenous knowledge and highlight research methods that build an evidence base which is responsive to the cultural context in circumpolar regions.
- Highlight the engagement of circumpolar stakeholders and the development of health research capacity within polar research institutes and academic programs, governments, health authorities and non-governmental organizations.
- Recognize best practices as circumpolar partners engage in knowledge development, exchange, translation and applications of evidence to develop health policies, clinical guidelines and wellness programs.
- Highlight the design and applications of ethical and population health frameworks for health and wellness research in circumpolar regions.
- Support opportunities for increased collaboration and shared understanding for social scientists and human health researchers in the arctic region.

Anticipated target groups:

Community based researchers

Academic researchers and students

Indigenous organizations and community members

Governmental organizations and officials

Non-governmental organizations

Examples of themes and potential presentations which could be solicited (based on a review of presentations at the 14th International Congress on Circumpolar Health) NOTE: Depending on interest and time constraints, one, some or all of these themes could be included in the session; conveners can be flexible based on conference organizers' direction.

Activities related to CBR methods, health determinants and outcomes could also be compiled in a workshop format.

Theme I

Community based methods and models:

Examples of presentations:

- Community-driven Research on Helicobacter pylori Infection in a Canadian Arctic Hamlet.
- Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation: Implications for Diet and health.
- Community based participatory approaches for population health in Alaska
- Youth Driven Participatory Research in Aklavik, Climate Change and Dietary Choices.
- Watching our Youth Listen to our Elders: Building Youth Capacity to Investigate Health Impacts of Climate Change and Oil and Gas Development in the NWT.
- Photovoice methods and food security
- Building Community Capacity – Health Promotion Planning Schools
- Introducing Community-based Participatory Research Approach in Greenland.
- IPY Inuit Health Survey, Inuit Cohort
- Pan Arctic Inuit Wellness TV Series: A Northern Model of Communication for Social Change

Theme II

Cultural features, Indigenous knowledge and methods to build an evidence base for population health and wellness promotion:

Examples of presentations:

- Oral History Contributions to Understanding Food Security Trends and Adaptations: Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, Yukon, Canada
- Considerations for Saami and Non-saami in the SAMINOR study
- Prevention of (?) Epidemiology of ?Suicide in Greenland
- Psychosocial Risk Factors among Sami Women of Reindeer Herding Families
- Listening to the Youth: Understanding the Barriers and Facilitators to Positive, Empowered and Safer Sexual Health.
- Quality Aspects of the Inuit Diet in Greenland
- Inuit Food and Health in Panniqtuuq, Nunavut
- Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems for Health

Theme III

Developing health research capacity in polar regions:

Examples of presentations:

- SAON & Health – CIRCJOB (need to explain these acronyms)
- Health Systems research, preliminary findings and research priorities
- Academic Programs that prepare circumpolar health and social science researchers
- Innovative collaborations to build community research interest and capacity

Features from: Institute for Circumpolar Health Research, Greenland Institute for Circumpolar Health Research, University of Alaska Anchorage Graduate Program in Public Health, University of Oulu, Center for Arctic Medicine, Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies, and The Center for Saami Health Research

Theme IV

Knowledge Translation – Evidence to practice and practice to evidence:

- Examples of presentations:
- Developing Sami Mental Health Service: From Vision to Implementation
- T'lcho Community-based Research and Evidence-based Interventions for STI prevention
- Land Based Experiential Indigenous Culture and Health Training
- Inuit Midwifery and Maternal Child Health
- Contaminants, Health and Effective Risk Assessment & Communication in the Circumpolar Arctic
- Indigenous Pedagogy in Mental Health: Healing Teachings for Mental Health Workers

Theme V
Ethics and Population Health-Frameworks for shared discovery

Examples of presentations:

- The Role of Ethical Guidelines in the Delivery of Frontline Mental Health and Addiction Programming in Indigenous Communities
- STI prevalence in Greenland, Ethical Considerations and Policy Implications
- Development of CIHR Guidelines for Health Research Involving Aboriginal Peoples.
- Inclusion and Application of Ethics content into circumpolar research training
- Social Determinants of Population Health-dealing with challenges in practice

Theme 07

CULTURE, ART, KNOWLEDGE, VALUES, IMAGES, CREATIVITY, IDEOLOGY, RELIGION, HISTORY, HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Session no.: 04

Session organizer: Pete Capelotti pjc12@psu.edu , Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Session title: **Managing sensitive cultural and archaeological areas in the Arctic** (preliminary title)

In cooperation with Helle Goldman at NPI, I would like to suggest a session that explores the challenges of managing cultural areas in the Arctic at a time of increasing access to sensitive cultural and archaeological areas, how once-active sites entered the archaeological record and became, in vastly different ways, a part of the regular agenda of polar tourism cruises and the subject of varying levels of study and protection by cultural resource management regimes. This is a subject I have dealt with since my first archaeological fieldwork in Svalbard in 1993, and that is central to cultural resource managers especially as access to the high Arctic increases and the sites themselves are exposed to new climates and new visitors.

Session no.: 21

Session organizer: Svetlana Usenyuk svetlana_usenyuk@mail.ru , Dept. of Industrial Design, Ural State Academy of Architecture and Art

Session title: **Living in the Arctic: a Creative Providence for the Global Challenge**

PURPOSE OF THE SESSION

The session is intended to enable knowledge-sharing activities as well as a multidisciplinary teamwork with an eye of bringing closer the day of comfortable living in the Arctic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SESSION

The session gives the floor to scientific concepts, forecasts & case studies of how people would live in the Arctic in the near future. Creative and practice-led disciplines (e.g. design & architecture, film & media, etc.) with their professional focus on working directly with emotions & impressions are expected to contribute to this challenge by predicting a New Culture of the Arctic.

Further to that, the session provides a “multi-voiced” dialogue by weaving together “classical” theory-based disciplines as follows:

- cultural & ethnological studies: to provide a conceptual framework for a Culture of Future through the detailed analysis of the experience of the Past (i.e. Indigenous peoples) ; and
- economic and political studies: to forecast positive and negative profits of residential living (the presence of human in general) in circumpolar regions.

Preferable format of the session is series of presentations with time for Q&A.

The expected outcomes of the session are going to be as follows:

- an open discussion of how to use the actual creativity of practice-led disciplines in case of circumpolar issues; and
- a presentation of their tools to evoke the creative potential of traditional theory-based social sciences.

PROPOSED SESSION CHAIRPERSONS

Chairman: Andrey V. Golovnev

Current Position & Affiliation: Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Sciences, Professor at the Dept. of History (Ural State University), President of Russian Anthropological Film Festival and Northern Traveling Film Festival, director of Ethnographic Bureau, Yekaterinburg, Russia. E-mail: andrei_golovnev@bk.ru

Co-Chairman: Nickolay P. Garin

Current Position & Affiliation: Doctor of Art Science, Professor at the Dept. of Industrial Design (Ural State Academy of Architecture and Art), Yekaterinburg, Russia. E-mail: n_garin@mail.ru

PROPOSED SESSION SPEAKERS

Proposed Speaker #1: Nickolay P. Garin

Affiliation: PhD, Professor, Dept. of Industrial Design, Ural State Academy of Architecture and Art, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Proposed Theme of Presentation: Discovering the Innovative Potential of the Material Culture of Arctic Nomads (with Reference to the Nenets Clothes)

Proposed Speaker #2: Svetlana G. Usenyuk

Affiliation: PhD Student, Dept. of Industrial Design, Ural State Academy of Architecture and Art, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Proposed Theme of Presentation: The Arctic Transport: Basic Principles of Design Forecasting

Proposed Speaker #3: Andrey V. Golovnev

Affiliation: Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Sciences, Professor at the Dept. of History (Ural State

University), President of Russian Anthropological Film Festival and Northern Traveling Film Festival, director of Ethnographic Bureau, Yekaterinburg, Russia.

Proposed Theme of Presentation: Arctic View: Reality & Visuality.

Proposed Speaker #4: Denis A. Kukanov

Affiliation: Research Fellow, Dept. of Industrial Design, Ural State Academy of Architecture and Art, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Proposed Theme of Presentation: Indigenous Wisdom as a Source of Inspiration for Creative Practitioners (with reference to a Developing a School for Children of Arctic Nomads)

Proposed Speaker #5: Elena V. Perevalova

Affiliation: Ethnographic Bureau, Yekaterinburg, Russia.

Proposed Theme of Presentation: The experience of Developing a Circumpolar Museum: a Creative Shift from Artifacts to Emotions (with reference to the Museum of Man & Nature, Khanty-Mansyisk, Russia)

Session no.: 29

Session organizer: Andrey Petrov andrey.petrov@uni.edu, Department of Geography, University of Northern Iowa, USA

Session title: **Arctic Creative: Building Arctic futures through culture, innovation, and creativity**

In the 21st century Arctic faces tough choices in respect to balancing economic development and cultural vitality and reconciling traditional activities and lifestyles with the realities of modern capitalism. In the past, the Arctic has been a scene for unprecedented colonial efforts that scarred natural, economic, political, and cultural landscapes. With the growing interest in the Arctic as the “last frontier” abundant with resources and opportunities, we expect (and already witness) the return of ‘mega-projects’ on a new wave of a resource boom. However, this path of development has already proven to be problematic. Instead, there is an increasing attention to ‘alternative’ economic prosperity strategies focused on endogenous capacities, such as human capital, local creativity and Indigenous culture as new economic engines in the Arctic.

Mobilizing local modernities to serve the economic needs of Arctic people appears to be a more realistic, and, perhaps, the only possible way to reconcile the uniqueness of the Arctic locale with the re-energized capitalist regime in the region.

The papers in this session will consider emerging ‘alternative strategies’ of regional development in the 21st century Arctic, where culture, innovation, and knowledge become the drivers of future socio-economic prosperity.

Session no.: 32

Session organizer: Stefan Donecker Stefan.Donecker@EUI.eu,

Working Group Arctic and Subarctic (A.A.S.), Vienna, Austria; European University Institute, Florence, Italy

Session title: **Imagining the Supernatural North**

The proposed panel would contribute to the ongoing discussion on “perceptions of Northernness” in the humanities and social sciences. In the course of the oft-quoted “spatial turn”, the increased awareness of spatiality and its implications, scholars have devoted considerable attention to the cultural meaning of northernness. Which stereotypes, symbolisms and ideological connotations have been ascribed to the North in different historical periods, by different actors and in different discourse genres? How have the North and its inhabitants been imagined, constructed and described?

As a contribution to this debate, the proposed panel intends to explore the notion of the North as a realm of the supernatural. From antiquity to the present, the North has been associated with sorcerous inhabitants, mythical tribes, metaphysical forces of good and evil and all kinds of supernatural qualities and occurrences. Such an approach, however, needs to bear in mind that the border between the natural and the supernatural has been viewed differently in different discursive traditions, and that a sharp delineation is often impossible.

Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

- The myth of the Hyperboreans in Ancient Greece
- The motif of “evil descending from the North” in the Old Testament
- Glæsisvellir and the mythical realms of the North in medieval Scandinavian cosmology
- Mount Hekla and other alleged gateways to hell
- “Northern witchcraft” in early modern demonology and juridical practice
- “Ex oriente lux” versus “Ex septentrione lux” - rivalling interpretations of the East and the North as origins of human culture
- The “pure Aryan North” in (Neo-)Nazi mysticism
- The spirituality of the North in modern esotericism and neo-paganism
- Northern shamanism as a topic of scholarship, indigenous self-perception and popular discourses
- Mysteries of the North in modern literature (e.g. H. C. Andersen's “Snow Queen”, C. S. Lewis's “The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe”, Philip Pullman's “His Dark Materials” series etc.)
- Gendering the supernatural north (contrasting images of female witches and male sorcerers, sexual stereotypes of the “icy seductress”, “frigid beauty”)
- Supernatural interpretations of natural phenomena (polar night and midnight sun, Northern lights etc.)

Contributions that explore the “supernatural North” from the perspective of non-European traditions and cosmologies would be extremely welcomed as well.

Session no.: 42

Session organizer: Anna Hudson ahudson@yorku.ca, Associate Professor, Canadian Art and Curatorial Studies Graduate Program Director, Art History and Visual Culture Centre For Fine Arts, York University, Toronto, Canada

Session title: **Contemporary circumpolar art: vehicles of indigenous knowledge**

My purpose would be to look at the contemporary manifestations of traditional cultural communication in art to disentangle the cross-influence of southern (Western) and northern (Indigenous) practices. My research has thus far focussed on Canada and Inuit and I'd like to open this out to the powerful circumpolar community. I would be interested in learning about spoken word, rap, circus, theatre, music, and fashion that have come to supplant the international trade in carvings, prints, and drawings.

Session no.: 47

Session organizer: Igor Krupnik KRUPNIKI@si.edu, Smithsonian Institution

Session title: **In the Footsteps of the Giants: Honoring Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., 1938–2010**

This session is dedicated to the seminal work of Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., the leading Arctic ethnologist, who died suddenly at age 72 in September 2010. Burch's many books and papers opened a new era in the studies of Arctic ethnohistory, kinship, cultural heritage research, and also changed how scientists collaborate with Native historians and use early documentary records. Burch was the recipient of the IASSA's Life achievement award in 2008. He participated in the establishment of IASSA in 1990; produced the first *International Directory of Arctic Social Scientists* in 1997, and had the commanding presence in the field of Inuit studies for over 30 years.

The key tasks of this session are: (1) to generate the renewed interest in Burch's work and his many contributions among younger cohorts of social scientists working across the circumpolar region, and (2) to initiate overviews of many fields in Arctic anthropology and social sciences that advanced over the past decades thanks to Burch's influential research and writings. The latter include: history of human-Rangifer (caribou and reindeer) interaction, the topic of Burch's last unfinished project; social organization of traditional indigenous Inuit societies, particularly the North and Northwest Alaskan Iñupiat and Caribou Inuit; kinship and indigenous family structure; social geography and population distribution of indigenous Arctic groups in the early contact era (1800–1850); trade and warfare; indigenous knowledge and resource use; working with indigenous Elders; study of aboriginal place-names; and many more. Papers from the session will be considered as contributions to the forthcoming *Festschrift to Tiger Burch* that is being planned by the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, with which Burch was affiliated for the past 20-some years.

Session no.: 48

Session organizer: Claudia Fedorova fk110252@gmail.com, North-Eastern Federal University, Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Russian Federation

Session title: **Intangible Heritage in Sustainable context: resource for development and revitalization**

This workshop might focus on the following items: indigenous languages and cultures in the Arctic, polyethnic situation, legal aspects, etc.

Session no.: 49

Session organizers: Sumarliði R. Ísleifsson sumarlid@akademía.is and Kristinn Schram, kristinn@akademía.is

Session title: **Practice Power North**

This panel explores the cultural role of 'the North' in the circumpolar world through the analysis of various representations of the North, not least the high North. It focuses on the practice and performance of such images in the present, as well as their origins in the past.

Topics include images in general, their dynamics and relation to power and hegemony, gender and space, tourism, and locality, tradition and modernity, neoliberalism and nationalism. Also examined is the idea of the North in general, its construction and how it is appropriated to various cultural contexts.

Participants will address questions such as: How is the dialectic between self-images and images of "the other" configured? To what extent do structural constraints influence the emergence and form of images? How do media and tourism represent images of the North and how do people practise and perform them in everyday life?

The panel welcomes all interested scholars. Current participants include members of an extensive international research project currently in its fourth year, which is a cooperative, interdisciplinary and international undertaking on the part of researchers in the humanities and social sciences. For further details, visit www.inor.is.

Session no.: 52

Session organizers: Thibault Martin thibault.martin@uqo.ca, Julie Bibeaud, Daniel Chartier, Fabienne Joliet

Session title: **«Patrimonialisation» of Arctic Aboriginals' Territories. Promoting cultural heritage within protected areas**

Since the 1990s, Arctic Aboriginal territories are the object of major initiatives aiming to protect these unique ecosystems. Consequently, many parks and protected areas have recently been created in these fragile regions affected by climatic changes. It is actually in the Arctic that we can find the greatest concentration of large National Parks. In several countries of the circumpolar (especially Canada, Alaska, Norway, Sweden), the establishment of protected areas is often accompanied by the will to promote Aboriginal cultures. In Canada, the policy of National Parks is actually organized according to two objectives: protecting the environment and promoting the cultural heritage of the local people.

As they are increasingly involved in the planning and governance of parks and protected areas, Aboriginal communities take advantage of this situation to bring forward new initiatives aiming at promoting their cultural heritage strongly rooted in the territory. Parks are now used to promote culturally-significant scenery, customs, narratives, Aboriginal knowledge and way of life. As many opportunities enabling them to reclaim the governance of their representation as well as their territory.

Taking into account the above considerations, the Conference on « *Patrimonialisation* » of Arctic Aboriginal Territories : *Promoting cultural heritage within protected areas* will pursue the following specific objectives:

- Taking stock of existing knowledge and research concerning the dynamic between cultural heritage and territorial development to address Aboriginal Governance of representation.
- Identifying research gaps and developing a research agenda to advance analysis in this area that can help to address policy issues and challenges that Aboriginal communities have to tackle in the realm of patrimonialisation of their territory.
- Exploring opportunities for sustained sharing of knowledge on the dynamic between territorial development, cultural heritage and governance among the Aboriginal communities, academic community and policy-makers.

Conference Themes:

The conference addressed a number of themes, grouped within three clusters.

- The first cluster is concerned with territorial dynamics and patrimonialisation processes among protected areas in the Arctic.
- The second cluster deals with specific aspects of intangible heritage. We would like to explore how the intangible cultural heritage (knowledge, values, tradition, cultural practices) contributes to the process of patrimonialisation of the territory.
- The third cluster will address the relationship between memory, history, and aboriginal narratives within the process of patrimonialisation of the territory.

Organizing committee:

Thibault Martin Ph.D, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada

Julie Bibeaud, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada

Daniel Chartier, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Fabienne Joliet, Institut National d'Horticulture and CNRS, France

Theme 08

COMMUNICATION, MEDIA, AND FILM-MAKING

Session no.: 09

Session organizer: Valerie Alia valerie.alia@gmail.com

Session chair: Valerie Alia (tentative)

Session title: **The New Media Nation: Northern communications and global networks**

Locally, regionally, nationally and internationally, Indigenous peoples are using radio, television, print and a range of new media to amplify their voices, extend the range of reception and expand their collective power. Emerging from the shadows of a shared colonial inheritance, the international movement of Indigenous peoples has fostered important social, political and technological innovations. The session will explore the northern peoples and media outlets that are involved – and have often been the prime movers – in this global network. Valerie Alia first used the term, in 2003 and developed it more fully in her book, *The New Media Nation: Indigenous Peoples and Global Communication* (Berghahn, 2010). The 'Nation' is linked to the explosion of indigenous news media, information technology, film, music, and other artistic and cultural developments. While its individual member outlets and organizations are subject to state regulations and control, in a broader sense, it is an outlaw organization. No real 'nation' in the political science sense, it exists outside the control of any particular nation state, and enables its creators and users to network and engage in transcultural and transnational lobbying, and access information that might otherwise be inaccessible within state borders.

Session no.: 15

Session organizer: Nelson Graburn graburn@berkeley.edu, Anthropology and Chair of Canadian Studies, U C Berkeley

Session title: **Media, Film and Video-making by the Indigenous Circumpolar Peoples**

Through their new grasp and control of modern media these peoples have made a tremendous impact not only on the rest of the world but on their own self-empowerment. I would like others, from Greenland, Alaska, Canadian First Nations of the North, Sami and the Russian North and Siberia to join in making presentations on this topic. This would be a suitable way of celebrating with the people with whom southern researchers collaborate in the Arctic for the twentieth anniversary of IASSA.

Session no.: 19

Session organizer & Chair: Andrei V. Golovnev andrei_golovnev@bk.ru

Session title: **Arctic View: Reality & Visuality**

Current Position & Affiliation: Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor, President of Russian Festival of Anthropological Films and Northern Traveling Film Festival, Institute of History & Archaeology / Department of History, Ural University, Ekaterinburg, Russia.

Session annotation

The session focuses on visual research and presentations such as film, photo, 3D-model, museum exhibition, etc. encompassing discourses on identity and ethnicity, images of the North and Northerners, traditional values and global challenges, cultural heritage and other issues relevant to the Arctic and its people. The theoretical pivot is the adequacy and potentiality of visual approaches in anthropology and other social sciences.

We trigger presentations and discussions by questioning (viewing Arctic):

- How social sciences and visual technologies match?
- Which issues (scenes, stories, patterns) better to be recorded and interpreted visually?
- What footage contributes to knowledge?
- How might look the Arctic Panorama today?
- Does film-festival helps conference, and visa verse?

We admit both pictures and papers, though synthetic verbal-visual language is preferable. Hardly we have enough time on the session to screen each full film (unless it is real 'one-reeler'), but it would be nice to compile a short programme of recent arctic films to show them for wider audience on the ICASS VII.

Session no.: 23

Session organizer: Dr. Thomas Ross Miller, Berkeley College, New York, USA polecat9@msn.com

Session title: Round Table Panel Discussion: **Creative Circumpolar Collaboration Across Cyberspace in the Arts and Sciences**

Since ICASS I in 1992, the communications and media revolution has changed the methods by which scholars, museums, and creative professionals collaborate on international projects. The session I would like to propose for ICASS VII is a round-table panel discussion on developing processes for organizing circumpolar collaborations in the arts and sciences using Internet technologies, such as social networking and cloud computing, to bridge geographic distances. Within the past three years, each of the international projects to be presented has successfully done this in its own way.

While the format is flexible, I propose brief slide talks followed by a moderated discussion among the panelists. The focus will be on case studies of how new communications technologies allow colleagues to meet and engage in creative collaboration from widely separated locations, and on shaping the future of virtual co-creation for northern projects in a world of ubiquitous instant communication. A dialogue among the panel members, and an open exchange with others attending the Congress, will suggest possible directions for the development of future networks and international collaborations across disciplinary boundaries and world time zones.

The following organizers of current and recent international collaborations have agreed in principle to either join the session in person or send materials for presentation. Remote participation by web-based videoconferencing is also a possibility. There are several others who could be asked to join the group, if there is sufficient room on the program.

-Thomas Ross Miller (Panel Organizer and Chair)

Professor of Liberal Arts, Berkeley College / Curatorial Consulting

On the Road of Bones: Ghosts of the Siberian Gulag Along the Old Kolyma Highway and Schamanen Sibiriens: Magier, Mittler, Heiler

(United States, Germany, Sakha Republic, Russian Federation)

- Barbara Mathé, Archivist, American Museum of Natural History

- Thomas Ross Miller, Curatorial Consulting, American Museum of Natural History Jesup North Pacific Expedition Website (United States)

- Ludovic Lainé, Director, La Paz Group, Mammuthus 2010-2014, (France, Russian Federation)

- Hiroki Takakura, Associate Professor, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University, Complexities of Russia's Multiethnic Society and Indigenous Humanity-Nature Relations, (Japan, Russian Federation)

- Bolot Bochkarev, Journalist and Blogger, Cold United, AskYakutia.com, and eYakutia.com, (Sakha Republic, Russian Federation)

- Craig Campbell, Assistant Professor, University of Texas-Austin, Ethnographic Terminalia and Picturing Central Asia: Endangered Archives Project, (Canada, United States, U.K.)

- Galya Morell, Independent Researcher

- Joel Spiegelman, Professor Emeritus, Princeton University, Uummannaq Music, (Greenland, United States, Russian Federation)

- Moki Kokoris, Independent Researcher, 90° North and United Nations Department of Public Information Climate Change

Framework for Action, (United States, Ukraine)

- Thomas R. Miller, Ph.D. trm@berkeleycollege.edu, Professor of Liberal Arts, Berkeley College, 3 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017 USA

Session no.: 44

Session organizer: Ivan Emke iemke@swgc.mun.ca, ruralnl@gmail.com, Associate Vice-Principal (Research)

Associate Professor, Social/Cultural Studies Sir Wilfred Grenfell College Memorial University of Newfoundland Corner Brook, Canada

Session title: **Community-based Communications Strategies for Arctic Regions**

In any community, access to effective locally-focussed communication tools is a way to build and maintain a sense of cohesion and cooperation. These tools are a resource that can make other decision processes in the community work more smoothly. This is especially the case for many Arctic regions, which are not well served by the mainstream urban-based national and international media outlets. Thus, it is important that they have been able to build and use community-based communication outlets.

This session will focus on case studies and research on community radio, local newsletters, internet and web-based services and other forms of communication in Arctic communities. This will be a chance to not only celebrate the innovative ways that new technologies can be utilized to support these communities, but also serve as useful examples that could be adopted in non-Arctic rural communities as well.

Theme 09 EDUCATION

Session no.: 17

Session organizer: Diane Hirshberg afdbhl@uaa.alaska.edu, hirshberg@uaa.alaska.edu Associate Professor of Education Policy & Chair, Civic Engagement Certificate Program Institute of Social and Economic Research University of Alaska Anchorage, USA.

Session title: **Formal schooling in the Arctic: A critical analysis of achievements, challenges and failures**

This session focuses on the question: How can communities, states, or nations best provide quality formal schooling in rural, remote and indigenous communities in the Arctic?

Topics addressed in the session will include, but are not limited to:

What are the various schooling models that have been tried in Alaska and elsewhere, e.g., mandatory and voluntary boarding schools, small community-based schools, distance education, and what does the evidence say about the successes, failures, advantages and drawbacks of these models?

What is the role of relationships between educators and community members in developing successful schools, and how do you go about building them?

What are the differences in teacher perceptions of effective mentoring in schools across rural, remote, and indigenous communities in Alaska?

We welcome additional paper proposals for inclusion in this session.

Session no.: 45

Session organizer: R. Berger rberger@lakeheadu.ca, Acting Chair, Department of Aboriginal Education

Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, Lakehead University

Session Hosts: Paul Berger (Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada) & Helle Møller (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada)

Session title: **Schooling in Arctic Contexts**

This session will deal broadly with educational programs delivered in Arctic regions. We would like to hear from researchers working in all aspects of schooling at all levels.

Our current research explores the education of Inuit nurses in Nunavut and Greenland, and the recruitment of Inuit high school students to the Nunavut Teacher Education Program.

Session no.: 64

Session organizers: Carmelle Sullivan carmelle_5@hotmail.com and Gita J. Laidler, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Session title: **Engagement, Success, and Empowerment: Moving towards culturally relevant learning in Nunavut High Schools** (preliminary title)

Theme 10 IPY LESSONS AND LEGACY, INCLUSIVE RESEARCH, COMPREHENSIVE TOPICS, RESEARCH COLLABORATION AND METHODS, AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Session no.: 20

Session organizers: Peter L. Pulsifer pulsifer@nsidc.org, Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic (ELOKA) project, University of Colorado, USA; Shari Gearheard, Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic (ELOKA) project, University of Colorado; Peter Schweitzer, Professor of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Session title: **Data Management and Knowledge Stewardship: Perspectives and Practice from Communities and Researchers**

Session Keywords: Data Information Sharing, Data management, Knowledge exchange, Community-based research, Community-based monitoring, Research ethics

Session Background Rationale: In recent decades, information technologies and approaches to information management have had a great impact on the methods and results of social science research. From the efficiencies of automation of data collection and processing seen in the 1950s and 1960s, to the ability to broadly disseminate information enabled by the Internet in the 1990s and 2000s, information technologies have facilitated a new era of theory and practice in social science research. These changes are increasingly prominent in community-based research in the Arctic. For example, oral histories are documented using digital recording devices; survey results are managed and analyzed using sophisticated statistical software; locations are recorded using Global Positioning Systems and spatial patterns are identified using Geographic Information Systems; research is reported and stories are told on Web sites and through social media sites; and many other applications continue to emerge.

Accompanying this technological change, peoples of the Arctic are experiencing broader social, economic and environmental change. Seen as both an early warning system that will help to inform our predictions of and adaptations to future global change, and a region for intensive resource development, the region is increasingly at the center of international discussion and debate. Over the last decade, Arctic residents and indigenous peoples have been increasingly involved in, and taking control of the research informing these discussions and debates. Moreover, through Local and Traditional Knowledge (LTK) research and community-based

monitoring, Arctic communities have made, and continue to make, significant contributions to monitoring and understanding recent change.

New technologies present possibilities for improving our understanding of the Arctic and ensuring that the voices of Arctic residents and social scientist are heard. If Northerners and researchers (resident and otherwise) are to continue to effectively engage in contemporary discourse, they will require systems that afford effective and appropriate means of recording, managing, using, and sharing data and information. Developing such systems presents challenges, including for example: promoting information autonomy within communities by supporting multiple forms of capacity building (e.g. infrastructure, human resources); supporting effective preservation of data and information; understanding the implications of documenting and digitizing local and traditional knowledge; ensuring that data and information emerging from communities is prominent within broader information spaces (e.g. observing networks, policy support systems).

The International Polar Year 2007-2008 saw a number of community-based and community focused projects with strong data and information components. These projects included the establishment of community-based environmental monitoring networks, documentation and innovative representation of local and traditional knowledge, and health and living condition surveys, to name a few. We are now faced with the challenge of how to manage, use, further develop and preserve these data and information resources in the post-IPY era. While the IPY Joint Committee and other initiatives are providing high-level guidance in this regard, developing detailed strategies, methods and tools that will meet the needs of communities and social scientists, will require the active engagement of community members and researchers.

Session Objectives:

This session combines presentations with hands on demonstrations and dedicated time for discussion to:

1. Share experiences in recording, managing, using, and sharing data and information in the context of social science and community-based research
2. Contribute to defining the data and information management needs related to social science and community-based research

The first objective will be met through a series of presentations by researchers and community members. The second objective will be met through facilitated discussion resulting in a vision and needs assessment document.

Presentations will be followed by facilitated discussion that builds on the material presented. Specifically, facilitators will encourage discussion germane to the development of a needs analysis for data and information management for community-based research.

In each case, presentations will be focused on results of projects or studies that have in some way addressed community-based data and information management needs. Presentation need not be limited to technical developments –submission of abstracts reporting on developments of new methods, theory or policy etc. will be encouraged. To encourage brevity in presentations, presenters will be provided the opportunity to concurrently present a poster or hands-on demonstration during breaks, lunch and at the conclusion of the day. These posters and demonstration can act as a point of reference during facilitated discussion.

Draft Schedule:

Section 1. Overview (brief presentations followed by discussion)

- Context and theoretical foundations (Pulsifer): High level overview of community-based data and information management in a changing Arctic; emerging technologies; observing networks; new data sharing models; evolving concepts of ethical community-based research; intellectual property rights; the politics of information; access to technology and training
- Social science data and information – opportunities and challenges (Schweitzer): Reflections from the perspective of a researcher engaged in multidisciplinary/multi-perspective research (e.g. anthropology, demography, history, community). Perspective on data and information management needs of Anthropologists and other social scientists.
- Environmental change research - opportunities and challenges (Gearheard):

Reflections from the perspective of a researcher engaged in community-based monitoring and LTK research. Perspective on data and information management needs of Anthropologists and other social scientists.

- Health research-opportunities and challenges (TBD) - Reflections from the perspective of a researcher engaged in community-based monitoring and LTK research. Perspective on data and information management needs of Anthropologists and other social scientists.

Section 2. Data Collection and Representation (Presentations and Discussion)

A selection of presentations from submitted abstracts

- Quantitative methods
- Qualitative/participatory methods
- Analytical methods (content analysis, hermeneutics etc.)
- Methods for appropriately representing social science and community-based data
- Mapping, cartography and geographic information systems
- Visualizing information space

Section 3. Data and Information Sharing and Preservation (Presentations and Discussion)

- Documenting for sharing (metadata)
- Sharing within a community
- Sharing outside of a community
- Establishing networks

Section 4: Health Data

- Data collection, documentation, analysis, and dissemination
- CommunityObased monitoring projects
- Visualization
- Establishing and storing informed consent in a digital environment
- Privacy

Section 5. Synthesis (Facilitated discussion)

Facilitated discussion that includes identification of key themes, issues, and needs including:

- Governance and policy
- Methodological issues
- Services: identify existing services; gaps
- Developing a network (community of practice)
- Identifying opportunities for collaborative projects
- Prioritizing
- Research ethics and intellectual property

Discussion will be documented and a draft needs document created during the session. Various brainstorming and concept mapping techniques will be used to support the synthesis process.

Session no.: 22

Session organizers: Urban Wråkberg urban@barinst.no, Senior Researcher, Barents Institute, Kirkenes, Norway and Dag Avango

Session title: **Claims on Sites and Knowledge in Cold Regions. Material and Immaterial Constructs of Nature, Nations and Industry**

The session aims for a fruitful discussion across the disciplines of history, archaeology, sociology of knowledge and cultural studies, inviting scholars to base themselves on their preferred fields of empirical verification, whilst encouraging interdisciplinary outlooks. Presentations will range across the spectrum of human meanings ascribed to sites and phenomena in the far north and south, and the consequences of these within and outside these regions.

The session will discuss the sometimes underestimated flexibility of the connotations, and even uses, of human-built material structures. It will go on to demonstrate the interpretational leeway also of mobile- and virtual objects of Arctic and Antarctic human construct such as: logistic systems, scientific instruments, whaling stations, research agendas, novels, lacunas of knowledge, simulacra. All of these are mirrored by, and in turn influence, various ideological representations like images, maps, interchangeable geopolitical doctrines, overlapping territorial claims, colonialism and indigenous animism.

These are components among other in that which creates meanings of e.g. sites, travels or research projects in cold regions, and what shapes our knowledge about them. The experience of this in the field also depends on social relations between local residents and visitors, and the variability of natural polar phenomena like harsh weather, mirages, melting permafrost and electromagnetic storms.

There are preliminary ten speakers in the session, but we would still prefer to have it as an **open session**. Some of those we list may fail to get travel funding and in any case it should be possible to add some speakers in case there is somebody interested – as I've heard that ICASS applies certain flexibility in terms of the size of its sessions.

Chair: Klaus Dodds, Dep. of Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London

Speakers, with tentative titles:

- Dag Avango, Royal Institute of Technology, "Polar Pasts in the Present: Cultural Heritage and Museums in Contested Arctic and Antarctic Regions"
- Klaus Dodds, University of London, "The IGY and Antarctica"
- Julia Lajus, European University at St. Petersburg, "On Land, at Sea and in the Air: Polar Stations, Research Vessels and Aircrafts as Sites of Knowledge Production in the USSR in the Times of the Second IPY"
- Urban Wråkberg, The Barents Institute, "Geopolitical Discourses in North European Cross-border Travels and Research"
- Ronald E. Doel, Florida State University, "Militarizing the North American and Greenlandic Arctic: Reshaping Landscapes in the cold war North"

Session no.: 39

Session organizers: Igor Krupnik krupniki@si.edu Smithsonian Institution and Peter Schweitzer, UAF

Session title: **Crossing Boundaries: What Did We Learn in IPY 2007–2008 and Who Learned it?**

The International Polar Year (IPY) 2007–2008 was the broadest scholarly initiative in polar studies ever undertaken, and the social science and humanities field in IPY was the largest and the most diverse program of its kind, judging by the number of projects, nations, and scientists involved, the level of funding, and the breadth of research topics. It is estimated that the 35 implemented IPY social science and humanities projects and scores of related initiatives engaged over 1,500 researchers, students, indigenous experts and monitors, and representatives of polar indigenous people's organizations. Dedicated efforts were made to encourage cross-disciplinary studies linking socio-cultural processes, ecological diversity, community, and ecosystem health. All IPY projects included partners from several nations and/or from indigenous communities and polar residents' organizations. For the first time, physical, biological, social, and humanities researchers, and local community-based experts were encouraged to join forces under a common multi-disciplinary framework.

To many polar social scientists, the legacy of collaboration with a broad spectrum of other disciplinary experts during IPY—remote sensing specialists, oceanographers, climate modelers, cryosphere scientists, biologists, data managers—was eye-opening. This session will explore the impact of multiple experiences in innovative joint research learned during the IPY era (2002–2012). Papers are invited to cover various records of partnership "across boundaries" forged in IPY, including those among specialists within the social sciences and humanities; academic researchers, community experts, and indigenous organizations; Arctic and Antarctic specialists; social scientists and scholars from physical and natural science disciplines; researchers, educators, and public activists, and the like. The lessons of IPY 2007–2008 may be instrumental to future advances in polar social science and humanities scholarship, including research planning, funding, infrastructure, and recruitment of younger scientists.

Session no.: 62

Session organizer: Joan Nymand Larsen jnl@svs.is

Session chairs: Joan Nymand Larsen jnl@unak.is and Gail Fondahl fondahlg@unbc.ca

Session title: **AHDR-II: Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages**

The purpose of the AHDR-II project – *Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages* – is to move the study of human development in the Arctic beyond the AHDR (2004) baseline, to provide the second assessment and synthesis report on the state of human development in the Arctic, and to contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic, and to strengthen the competence and international leadership role in human dimension scientific assessments and research. With the production of AHDR-II – ten years after the first AHDR - it will be possible to move beyond the baseline report and start making valuable comparisons and contrasts between critical time periods in an era with rapid change impacts in the North. The project will yield a report that include as overarching cross-cutting themes global change impacts; climate change; regional processes and global linkages. The preliminary list of individual chapters include *Introduction to Sustainable Human Development in the Arctic; Arctic Demography; Arctic Societies and Cultures; Economic Systems; Political Systems; Legal Systems; Environments and Resource Governance in the Arctic; Community Viability; Human Health and Well-being; Education; Gender Issues; Circumpolar International Relations and Geopolitics; Globalization and the Arctic; Migration and Urbanization in the Arctic; Language Change and Revitalization; Issues of Inequality; Arctic Social Indicators in the Arctic.*

This session invites paper presentations on topics related to the study of human development in the North. The purpose is to provide a forum for discussing issues of relevance to human development in the North that can also help inform the AHDR-II project – now in its start-up phase - and the AHDR project structure and content. This may include e.g., but not be restricted to, papers on evaluating trends that affect sustainable human development among residents of the circumpolar world over time; papers on comparing and contrasting cultural, economic, political, and social conditions; identification of innovative policies and institutions in specific areas that might offer lessons applicable to other parts of the Arctic; papers on the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic.

Session no.: 69

Session organizer: Anne-Marie Brady anne-marie.brady@canterbury.ac.nz, Associate Professor, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

Session title: **Roundtable: How can we build a community of polar social scientists?**

This roundtable brings together four leading polar social scientists to discuss their views on how to build a stronger community of polar--Arctic and Antarctic--social scientists. Each presenter will speak for ten minutes, followed by a general discussion.

Session no.: 71

Session organizer: Chris Southcott csouthco@lakeheadu.ca

Session co-chairs: Tim Heleniak, Andrey Petrov, and Chris Southcott

Session title: **Developing Arctic Social Science Databases: Beyond IPY**

There is increasing interest in the potential of using quantitative data in Arctic social science. Recent collaborative projects such as SLiCA have shown the usefulness of this type of data for understanding social change occurring in the region. Whereas IPY activities greatly assisted in developing the social data infrastructure in the Arctic, they unveiled considerable data gaps in many areas of social science research. We are suggesting to host a panel discussion on these issues at the ICASS meeting. The panel would build upon the experiences gained during the IPY and would include a selection of both academic researchers and representatives of various national and sub-national statistical agencies. Questions to be examined would include what are the major sources of data currently available for social analysis, what are some of the challenges facing data collection in the Arctic, what new data collection projects are being considered, how can existing data be better utilized, and what possibilities exist for new international data collection collaboration?

Length of Session: We could expect 8 to 10 presentations each about 10 minutes in length with some additional time for questions. The session will be open.

Session no.: 73

Session organizer: Thomas McGovern thomas.h.mcgovern@gmail.com, Sophia Perdikaris and Peter Schweitzer

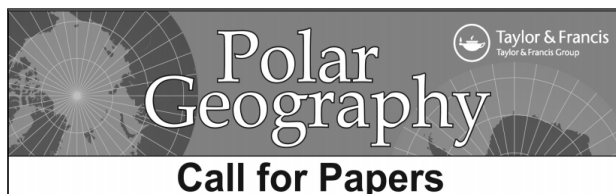
Session title: **Global Human Ecodynamics and the Circumpolar North: The GHEA initiative**

Abstract: In the past decade a series of projects and initiatives have raised the global profile of circumpolar research while accelerated global change impacts have focused world attention on the social and environmental consequences of rapid warming in the north. The recent IPY provided opportunities for unprecedented collaboration across disciplines and national boundaries and there are multiple successes to report in connecting current and future human ecodynamics in the north to the deep perspectives of the longue durée and in using resilience thinking to better integrate natural science, social science and community involvement. Northern researchers are also connecting with human ecodynamics teams working in other parts of the globe, and in 2009-10 a new Global Human Ecodynamics Alliance (GHEA, www.gheahome.org) has been formed to promote connections and communication. This session will present current GHEA research projects and will highlight the highly successful Icelandic Kids Archaeology (KAPI) program engaging northern students and their teachers in global change science through place based learning and digital technology.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Polar Geography - Call for Papers and Free Online Access

Polar Geography is a quarterly publication that offers a venue for scholarly research on the physical and human aspects of the Polar Regions.



The journal seeks to address the component interplay of the natural systems, the complex historical, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, and security issues, and the interchange amongst them. As such, the journal welcomes comparative approaches, critical scholarship, and alternative and disparate perspectives from around the globe.

The journal offers scientists a venue for publishing longer papers such as might result from distillation of a thesis, or review papers that place in global context results from coordinated national and international efforts currently underway in both Polar Regions. The journal also offers a section for book reviews and invites such submissions or suggestions.

Submissions

All submissions should be made online at the Polar Geography ScholarOne Manuscripts site at:

<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tpog>

Questions or suggestions for articles or book reviews should be directed to the editor, Mark Carper
aypgeog@uaa.alaska.edu.

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Recent issues have included the following:

Vol. 32 Nos. 1-2 March-June 2009

Special Issue: Migration in Northern Russia and Alaska, Guest Editor: Wayne Edwards

Migration in Northern Russia and Alaska
Wayne Edwards

Moving or staying for the best part of life: theory and evidence for the role of subsistence in migration and well-being of Arctic Inupiat residents
Matthew Berman

Community migration in Alaska's north: the places people stay and the places they leave
Lee Huskey

The role of attachment to place in migration decisions of the population of the Russian North
Timothy E. Heleniak

The effects of female out-migration on Alaska villages
Stephanie Martin

Patterns of migration in Arctic Alaska

Vol. 32 Nos. 3-4 September-December 2009

Neoliberalism in the North: the transformation of social policy in Russia's northern periphery
Michael Rasell

The velocity field and flow regime of David Glacier and Drygalski Ice Tongue, Antarctica
J. Wuite, K. C. Jezek, X. Wu, K. Farness and R. Carande

Erosional history of Cape Halkett and contemporary monitoring of bluff retreat, Beaufort Sea coast, Alaska
Benjamin M. Jones, Christopher D. Arp, Richard A. Beck, Guido Grosse, James M. Webster and Frank E. Urban

Investigating snow cover and an air of atmosphere in the vicinities of the North Pole using the pollen analysis method
Valentina V. Ukraintseva, Vladimir T. Sokolov, Sergey B. Kuz'min and Aleksey A. Visnevskiy

Book Reviews:

- Inuit, polar bears, and sustainable use: local, national, and international perspectives
- Settlers on the edge: identity and modernization on Russia's arctic frontier
- After the ice: life, death, and geopolitics in the New Arctic
- Mountain weather and climate

Vol. 33 Nos. 1-2 March-June 2010

Ten decades of transits of the Northwest Passage
R.K. Headland

A review of the International Northern Sea Route Program (INSROP) 10 years on
R. Douglas Brubaker and Claes Lykke Ragner

Post-staple bust: modeling economic effects of mine closures and post-mine demographic shifts in an arctic economy (Yukon)
Andrey Petrov

Using a global positioning system to estimate precipitable water vapor in Antarctica
Wayan Suparta

Book Reviews:

- Furs and frontiers in the far North
- A chronology of Antarctic exploration: a synopsis of events and activities from the earliest times until the international polar years, 2007-2009

IASSA-APECS-SHARE MoU

Written by Gerlis Fugmann

Akureyri, Iceland - Representatives of the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS), the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) and the Social Sciences and Humanities Antarctic Research Exchange (SHARE) have signed a memorandum of understanding to emphasize a joint commitment to the professional development of early career social science and humanities polar researchers.



The agreement will strengthen the commitment of each of the partner organizations to supporting the next generation of polar social science and humanities researchers in creating a continuum of leadership in polar research and will serve as a framework to guide future collaborations. Among others, the organizations agreed to collaborate on ensuring representation of early career social sciences researchers in all aspects of the respective organizations including business, strategy, planning, other meetings and activities and collaborative research. In addition, all parties agreed to increase the sharing of information in their organizational newsletters as well as the dissemination of information on activities, projects and requests for participation.

Gerlis Fugmann, past president of APECS called the MoU “a great opportunity to increase the involvement of early career social scientists in international polar social sciences. APECS is looking forward to working with both partners in the future.” With APECS members representing both social and natural sciences, the MoU is also a great way for APECS to help create a dialogue between, and bridge some of the ‘language barrier’ caused by different research methods and processes in both sciences.

A formal signing event took part at an APECS Workshop at the 2010 Polar Law Symposium in Akureyri, Iceland. SHARE signed shortly after by mail.

The Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) is an international and interdisciplinary organization for undergraduate and graduate students, postdoctoral researchers, early faculty members, educators and others with interests in polar regions and the cryosphere.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Antarctic Research Exchange (SHARE) was established in 2007 to provide a platform for coordinating and

informing about Antarctic social science, humanities and policy research.

AHDR-II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages (2011-2014)

The work on the second volume of the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR Volume II) is in the early start-up phase. This second volume – scheduled for completion in 2014 – will present a new cross-cutting theme on global change impacts including climate change, regional processes and global linkages.

The work of organizing and preparing the AHDR-II report will be carried out by an international and circumpolar steering group of leading researchers in the field, including participants from the indigenous community, and supported by an executive and advisory committee. Participants in the project will include representation from a broad range of disciplines. Representation on the project committees is expected to include, among others, representation from IAASSA as in the case of the first AHDR (2004). Iceland has the role of lead country, with secretariat to be located at the Stefansson Arctic Institute (SAI). SAI also hosted and managed the coordination of the first AHDR project, and the work on the two Arctic Social Indicators (ASI) follow-up projects.

The purpose of the AHDR-II project – *Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages* – is to move the study of human development in the Arctic beyond the AHDR (2004) baseline, to provide the second assessment and synthesis report on the state of human development in the Arctic, and to contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic.

The expected project completion is year 2014, which will mark the ten year anniversary of the launch of the first AHDR in 2004. The first AHDR was produced during the Icelandic Chairmanship of the Arctic Council and published in 2004. This was a baseline report, and the assumption then was that the report would be followed by periodic new volumes (with 5 or 10 year intervals) to update and provide new overviews and assessments of the state of human development in the Arctic. With the production of AHDR-II – ten years on - it will be possible to move beyond the baseline report and start making valuable comparisons and contrasts between

critical time periods in an era with rapid change impacts in the North. The proposed project will be an important contribution to research on living conditions, quality of life in the North, and indigenous livelihoods.

The AHDR-II – a peer reviewed volume – will seek to provide a comprehensive overview of human development in the Arctic in a time of rapid global change processes; provide an instrument that can be used in assessing progress toward sustainable human development; a tool to educate the public and provide valuable material for educational instruction in the University of the Arctic (UArctic), northern universities and colleges; be a handbook for policy makers engaged in international cooperation in the Arctic; and provide a circumpolar assessment of human development and quality of life in the Arctic which the Arctic Council can use to assist in identifying major issues relating to sustainable human development in the Arctic, and in providing a basis for the development of policies and actions to address these issues. As in the case of the first AHDR, the AHDR-II project will seek the endorsement of the Arctic Council – to be completed under the auspices of the SDWG.

The period since the first AHDR (2004) has seen two direct follow-ups to the AHDR – Arctic Social Indicators (ASI-I) and (ASI-II) – both addressing critical gaps in knowledge identified in the AHDR (2004) on indicator development and human development monitoring.

The first AHDR (2004) was completed and launched in November 2004. The AHDR presented the first baseline report of the state of human development in the Arctic. It presented a broad overview of the state of human development or social well-being in the circumpolar Arctic as of the early years of the 21st century. It was unique in the sense that it treats the Arctic as a single, integrated region, despite the fact that this region encompasses lands and marine areas under the jurisdiction of eight states as well as marine areas that extend beyond the jurisdiction of any individual state. The result was a profile of the Arctic as a distinct region that makes it possible to compare and contrast the Arctic and other regions in terms of a host of factors ranging from demographic conditions through cultural, economic, political, and legal systems and on to matters of education, human health, and gender. The report described the unprecedented combination of rapid and stressful changes confronting Arctic societies today including environmental processes, cultural developments, economic changes, industrial

developments and political changes. It also called for the development of indicators to track and monitor these changes, and to help facilitate the evaluation and assessment of the impact of change, including helping facilitate the setting of priorities by policy makers and the Arctic Council. In response to this recommendation, the ASI (2006-2009) project was launched, and since then also ASI-II (2009-2011).

The ASI-II (Arctic Social Indicators Implementation) project (2009-2011) is still ongoing. Guided by the AHDR results, the first phase of ASI identified a set of Arctic-specific indicators to monitor Arctic human development and quality of life in the Arctic. The next step, which constitutes the ASI-II Implementation project, aims to implement the identified indicators, through testing, validating and refining the indicators across the Arctic, and then measuring and performing analyses of select cases, with the ultimate goal of moving toward adoption by Arctic governments and the Arctic Council of the indicators for the purpose of long-term monitoring of human development. The focus on indicators and monitoring contributes to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences of global change for human living conditions in the Arctic.

The development and periodic updating of the Arctic Human Development Report serves a number of related purposes, and these can be summarized as follows: to provide an update to the comprehensive baseline in terms of which to evaluate trends that affect sustainable human development among residents of the circumpolar world over time; to make it possible to better compare and contrast cultural, economic, political, and social conditions throughout the Arctic with similar conditions in other parts of the eight Arctic countries and in the world at large, between 2004 and 2014; to facilitate comparisons across the Arctic regarding key elements of sustainable human development and, in the process, make it possible to identify innovative policies and institutions in specific areas that might offer lessons applicable to other parts of the Arctic; to provide a circumpolar assessment of human development and quality of life in the Arctic that the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) can use to identify priorities and to evaluate the relevance of proposals for projects submitted to it for endorsement; to assist the Arctic Council in identifying major issues relating to sustainable human development in the Arctic and in providing a basis for the development of policies and actions to address these issues; to

develop further the results achieved during IPY with the goal to improve living conditions in the North and quality of life based on long-term monitoring and periodic assessments; and to contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic.

The final structure and table of contents of the AHDR-II will be subject to the deliberations and judgments of an AHDR-II steering group, executive committee and an AHDR-II advisory committee. It is envisioned that the report will contain somewhere between fourteen to eighteen substantive chapters along with a preface, an executive summary, and a concluding chapter. Among new topics – since the first AHDR – to be covered in more depth and integrated into the broader assessment of human development and quality of life are: Globalization and the Arctic; Climate Change in the Arctic; Migration and Urbanization in the Arctic; Language Change and Revitalization; and Issues of Inequality. This is a preliminary list and subject to further deliberation in the working group.

The project will yield a report with the following preliminary list of topics and chapters (to be further discussed and confirmed at first discussion of AHDR-II steering group): Arctic Demography; Arctic Societies and Cultures; Economic Systems; Political Systems; Legal Systems; Environments and Resource Governance in the Arctic, Community Viability, Human Health and Well-being, Education, Gender Issues, Circumpolar International Relations and Geopolitics, Globalization and the Arctic, Migration and Urbanization in the Arctic, Language Change and Revitalization, Issues of Inequality, Arctic Social Indicators in the Arctic

Project Leader: Dr. Joan Nymand Larsen, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
Co-project Leader: Dr. Gail Fondahl, University of Northern British Columbia, Canada

For further information on the AHDR-II please contact Joan Nymand Larsen at jnl@unak.is; (+354) 460 8984.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

The World in 2050: Four Forces Shaping Civilization's Northern Future

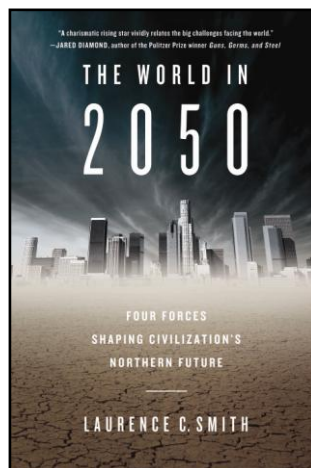
Author: Laurence C. Smith

Publisher: Dutton/Penguin Group (USA)

www.penguin.com

Publication year: 2010

ISBN: 9780525951810



Could the twenty-first century see the decline of the southwestern United States and European Mediterranean, but the ascent of the northern United States, Canada, Scandinavia, and Russia? In his new book, *THE WORLD IN 2050: Four Forces Shaping Civilization's Northern Future* (On

Sale: September 23, 2010), UCLA geoscientist and Guggenheim fellow Laurence C. Smith shows how and why the north has become increasingly vital to global human survival and prosperity.

Smith's sweeping vision of what the world might look like in forty years' time is assembled from his comprehensive – and balanced – analysis of four global forces:

DEMOGRAPHY - World population and prosperity continue to grow. We are projected to hit 7 billion in 2011 and surpass 9 billion by 2050.

NATURAL RESOURCES - Global modernization and urbanization will require more natural resources than the earth currently provides humanity.

GLOBALIZATION - The world economy is increasingly interconnected and interdependent.

CLIMATE CHANGE - Global average temperatures will continue to trend upward—and more than twice as fast in the northernmost latitudes.

Smith's core argument is that these four global forces put unprecedented pressure on the world to expand north. The planet's northern quarter of latitude, he concludes, will in many ways become more pleasant, prosperous, stable and powerful as a result of these pressures. It will possess the largest remaining wildernesses on Earth, abundant water and energy resources, milder winters, immigrant-friendly cultures, and be the most

desirable place to emigrate and work. These and other factors explain why the population of Canada, for example, should rise more than 30% by 2050 – a rate of growth rivaling India. From temperatures to water supply, from safe cities to gross domestic product, our planet's livability is moving from south to north.

The first half of *THE WORLD IN 2050* identifies key global pressures and trends in world population, resource demand, energy technology, and globalization. The second half describes the emergence of a new "Northern Rim", composed of the northern United States, Canada, Greenland/Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Russian Federation. These northern countries (collectively called the "NORCs") and surrounding seas will experience enormous changes over the next 40 years, making the Northern Rim a place of rising human and biological activity, economic power, and global strategic importance relative to today.

To obtain this window into our future, Smith blends the lessons of history and geography with rigorous, state-of-the-art model projections and analytical data—everything from climate dynamics and resource depletion rates to population ages and economic growth forecasts. But Smith offers more than a compendium of statistics and studies—he also spent fifteen months traveling the world gathering personal experiences, insights, and interviews. Together with stunning original photographs and maps, these stories resonate throughout the book, making *THE WORLD IN 2050* an extraordinary appreciation of the world's human and natural diversity.

Through broad synthesis and multiple lines of argument, Smith shows that our current paths will inevitably lead to hyper-population and declining quality of life in many parts of the world, yet rising growth and prosperity to others. *THE WORLD IN 2050* rediscovers the vast potential of the north and its critical importance to our global future.

The Ethnography of Childhood and Russian Folk Culture in Siberia

Author: Vinogradov G.S.
Editors and compilers: O.A.Akulich, A.A.Sirina
Language: Russian
Publication year: 2009
ISBN 978-5-02-036359-5

Outstanding Russian Siberian ethnologist, folklorist and linguist, professor of Irkutsk University Georgii Vinogradov (1886-1945) created an excellent works, which set a foundation for the new interdisciplinary stream in Russian ethnography and folklore –the study of childhood as specific cultural phenomenon. The monograph "Russian children's folklore", papers on culture of childhood and folk pedagogy, as well as works on ethnography of the *Old Russian Settlers* and cultural relations between Russian and Siberian people are included in the book. The book is supplemented with O.A.Akulich's and A.A.Sirina's article "Georgii Vinogradov's ethnography of childhood", list of papers by G.Vinogradov, as well as annotated indexes of names and geographical terms.

Order from: annas@iea.ras.ru

Hunting Subsistence and Trapping Economy of the Evenki and the Russians in the Upper Flow of Nizhnyaa Tunguska River

Authors: Kopylov I.P., Pogudin A.A. and Romanov N.Ya.
Editors: A.A.Sirina, M.V. Ragulina
Language: Russian
Publication year: 2009
ISBN 978-5-94797-147-7

Extensively illustrated with 64 white and black photographs and detailed 113 tables, this work documents the history, geography and economy of a group of Evenki hunters and reindeer herders and Old-Russian Settlers living at the headwaters of Lower Tunguska river and its tributaries in Eastern Siberia. It is a first publication of the manuscript that has been keeping in a State Irkutsk regional archive since 1929. Based on three Siberian scholars extensive fieldwork, this book includes numerous first-person account and data, collected for Siberian Land Committee for solving problem of hunting grounds. This book is supplemented with the article by A.Sirina and M.Ragulina "On the threshold of the collectivization: Settling problem of land use of the native people".

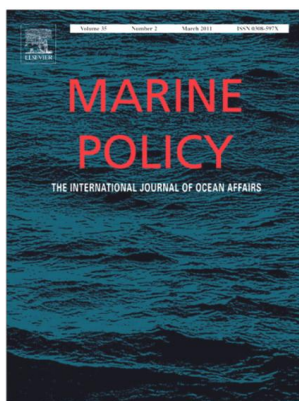
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The Diminishing Age Gap between Polar Cruisers and their Ships: A New Reason to Codify the IMO Guidelines for Ships Operation in Polar Waters and Make them Mandatory?

Author: Ian G. Brosnan igb5@cornell.edu, School of Marine Affairs, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

Article in Marine Policy 35 (2011) 261-265

Publisher: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol



Abstract

Ice, harsh weather, severe cold, and remoteness increase the risks of navigating the Arctic. Robust ships and shipboard systems to support routine operations and effectively respond to accidents and emergency situations are necessary. In spite

of these challenges, the cruise ship industry is reportedly preparing to expand its passenger capacity, destinations, and operating season in the Arctic. An examination of the Arctic cruise ship fleet shows that the most capable ships are approaching the end of their service lives and may be replaced during the next decade. A window of opportunity is open for the international community to act on concerns about the safety of cruise ships in Polar Regions by codifying and making mandatory the International Maritime Organization's Guidelines for ships operating in Polar waters. A mandatory code would provide regulatory guidance to ship-builders at a critical point in the process of procuring new Arctic cruise ships and ensure that suitably constructed and outfitted ships would serve Arctic cruisers.

Daily Life of the Inuit

Author: Pamela Stern

Publisher: Greenwood Press

Publication year: 2010

ISBN: 978-0313363115

Daily Life of the Inuit presents a survey of contemporary Inuit culture and communities from the post-World War II period to the present. Beginning with an introductory essay surveying Inuit prehistory, geography, and contemporary regional diversity, this book explores the daily life of the Inuit throughout the North American

Arctic—in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland.

Twelve thematic chapters, written for a general audience, acquaint the reader with the daily life of the contemporary Inuit, examining family, intellectual culture, economy, community, politics, technology, religion, popular culture, art, sports and recreation, health, and international engagement. Each chapter begins with a discussion of the historical and cultural underpinnings of Inuit life in the North American Arctic and describes the issues and events relevant to the contemporary Inuit experience.



Includes a chronology of major cultural and political events from the peopling of the North American Arctic to the present. Provides contemporary and historical photographs of people, places, and activities discussed in the text.

Pamela R. Stern, PhD, is adjunct professor of anthropology at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.

To order, visit www.greenwood.com

Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in Arctic Regions

Editor: Grete Hovelsrud and Barry Smit

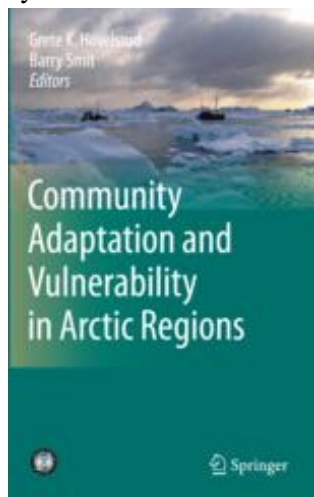
Publisher: Springer

Publication year: 2010

ISBN: 978-90-481-9173-4

Arctic communities are experiencing global, societal and economic pressures coupled with additional environmental changes. The comparison of local and indigenous observations with instrumental records clearly illustrates how Arctic communities, both now and in the past, have adapted to a variety of changes and risks affecting their livelihoods. Projections of future climate change indicate a further reduction in sea ice extent and stability, change to the frequency and intensity of weather events and seasonal transition, alteration in the abundance and distribution of fish and terrestrial biodiversity, and lessening permafrost stability. All these factors will affect Arctic resident's livelihoods and wellbeing. Under the auspices of the International

Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY), the CAVIAR consortium was formed with partners from all eight Arctic countries as a response to the need for systematic assessment of community



vulnerabilities and adaptations across the Arctic. The aim of the interdisciplinary CAVIAR project is to increase understanding of the vulnerability of Arctic communities to changing societal and environmental conditions, including climate change.

Presented in this volume are the results and accomplishments drawn from the partnership with local collaborators from fifteen Arctic communities. In each of the case studies researchers have documented the conditions and forces that exacerbate or diminish vulnerabilities in each of the case studies, identified previous and current adaptation strategies, and assess the prospects for the development of effective adaptive strategies and policies in the future.

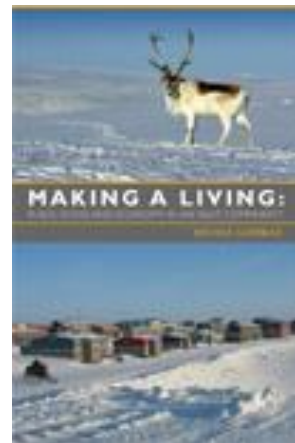
Making a Living: Place, Food, and Economy in an Inuit Community

Author: Nicole Gombay
Publisher: Puriche Publishing Ltd.
Publication year: 2010
ISBN 978-1895830-590

Although food is vital to our daily lives, we tend to be unaware of the particulars of where it came from and how it was produced. We simply go to the market and buy what we need in neatly packaged containers. But what was required to get that food there in the first place? In some societies obtaining food is not merely a matter of going to market. Instead it involves the active participation of community members in its harvesting, distributing, and sharing so that ideally no one goes without. Such is the case of many Indigenous communities, including Puvirnituk, the Inuit settlement in Northern Quebec that is the setting for this book.

Until recently, most residents of this Arctic village made their living off the land. Successful hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, so vital to people's survival, were underpinned by the

expectation that food should be shared. As the Inuit were in some cases drawn and in others forced to move into settlements, they have had to confront how to accommodate their belief in sharing to the demands of a market economy. Rooted in phenomenological engagements with place, and using the commoditization of country foods harvested from the local environment as a vehicle, the author documents the experiences of an Inuit community as it strives to retain the values rooted in life on the land while adjusting to the realities of life in settlements.



In this thoughtful and well-researched book, the author documents her experiences and personal reactions while living in Puvirnituk. Quoting local residents and drawing upon academic literature, she explores how some Inuit are experiencing the inclusion of the

market into their economy of sharing. While the subject of the study is the Inuit community of Puvirnituk, the issues the author addresses are equally applicable to many Indigenous communities as they wrestle with how to incorporate the workings of a monetized economy into their own notions of how to operate as a society. In the process, they are forging new ways of making a living even as they endeavor to maintain long-standing practices. This book will be of interest to anyone concerned with the struggles of maintaining local values in the face of market forces.

Educated in Canada, Nicole Gombay teaches Geography at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand.



ON THE WEB

The Cape Alitak Petroglyphs

<http://alutiiqmuseum.org/research>

A new series of short films documents recent archaeological research on northern rock art. Produced by the Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository in collaboration with the video production company WonderVisions, The Cape Alitak Petroglyphs explores Alutiiq heritage at the southern tip of Kodiak Island, Alaska.

For thousands of years, Alutiiq people lived in sod houses and hunted sea mammals, relying on special technologies, ancestral knowledge, and spiritual assistance to care for their families. Cape Alitak's petroglyphs are one of the only written records of their way of life. Pecked into Kodiak's granite bedrock, images of people and animals preserve customs from the Alutiiq past. Museum scientists explain this history in seven short films, of 3 to 11 minutes each. Viewers learn about the remarkable environment that surrounds Cape Alitak while hearing the stories its sites reveal.



Dr. Sven Haakanson studying a petroglyph cluster.
Photograph by Patrick Saltonstall, courtesy the Alutiiq Museum.

The films include:

- The Appearing and Disappearing Petroglyphs of Cape Alitak
- Jewelry Alutiiq Style
- They Hunt Whales With Poison Spears
- This Sod House
- Going for Charcoal
- What's in This Midden?
- Storms of Cape Alitak

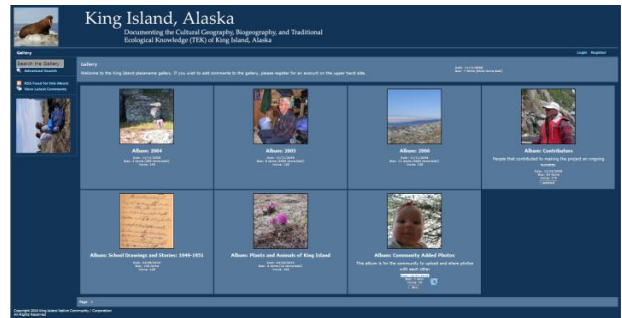
Produced with support from the National Park Service Shared Beringian Heritage Program and a Tribal Historic Preservation grant

Alutiiq Museum Website:
www.alutiiqmuseum.org

King Island Place Names Website

www.kingislandplacename.com

On November 29, 2010, the King Island Place Names Website was launched at Oregon State University. It is the culmination of seven years of work by the King Island Native Community, Alaska, a team of researchers at Oregon State University led by Deanna Paniataaq Kingston, and other western scientists in Alaska.



The project was funded by the Arctic Social Sciences Program of the National Science Foundation under Grant #OPP-0328234 and was entitled "Documenting the Cultural Geography, Biogeography, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge of King Island, Alaska". Our purpose was to document the place names on King Island, as well as the plants and birds used by King Islanders and to survey archaeological sites.

The research team was multi-cultural as well as interdisciplinary and included King Island elders and community members, an anthropologist, archaeologists, an ecologist, an ornithologist, a linguist, and a videographer. Over the course of two field seasons in 2005 and 2006, about 8,000 photographs were taken, and about 40 hours of video and over 40 hours of audio were recorded. In subsequent trips later in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, research team members double-checked and verified information with King Island elders.

The website includes an interactive map on the left side. Over 160 place names are marked on photographs of the island. Each place name page includes the written indigenous place name, an audio clip of an elder pronouncing the name, a translation of the place name into English, and a written and audio description of the place.

On the right side is the photo gallery for the project, with photograph albums for each year of fieldwork (including photographs of a reconnaissance trip in 2004). In addition, visitors to the website will find field guides to the plants and to the birds of King Island. We have also included other digitized archival information such as stories written by King Island schoolchildren

from 1949-1951 and other old photographs of King Island. Finally, we have included an album that has pictures of all the individuals who contributed to the project.

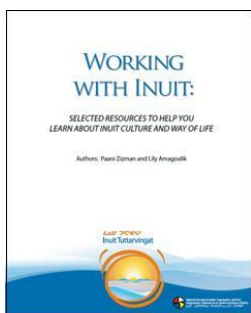
In the future, we plan to add a blog-like component to the place names so that King Island community members could add their stories of particular places. Any questions about the website can be directed to Deanna Kingston (Deanna.kingston@oregonstate.edu).

Cultural Competency and Culturally Safe Healthcare

www.naho.ca/inuit

Many Inuit communities in Canada would like to see more Inuit health professionals providing care to our own people, in our own language and with a true understanding of our views of health and well-being. We know that due to the shortage of qualified Inuit health workers, non-Inuit professionals must still fill many of the health-related positions in northern Canada.

Given this situation, Inuit Tuttarvingat of the National Aboriginal Health Organization has prepared a document to help non-Inuit medical professionals, health and wellness workers, teachers, students and others to find resources to better understand Inuit culture, health perspectives and the way we live. The document, titled



Working With Inuit: Selected Resources to Help You Learn About Inuit Culture and Way of Life, provides links to various websites, books, in-depth reports, periodicals, and videos about Inuit history, culture, values, traditional healing, and current health

and wellness status. This document was published as part of Inuit Tuttarvingat's work in the area of cultural safety and cultural competency. It is available at www.naho.ca/inuit.

What Works in Reducing Tobacco Use In Indigenous Communities? A Summary of Promising Practices for Inuit

www.InuitTobaccofree.ca

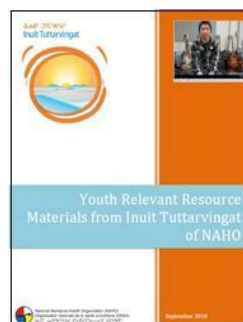
The Inuit Tobacco-free Network website and listserv provides Inuit health workers and those interested in smoking cessation with up-to-date resources and the latest research on tobacco use

reduction. The Inuit Tobacco-free Network is coordinated by Inuit Tuttarvingat of the National Aboriginal Health Organization in Canada. One of its keystone activities, a literature search of promising programs, services and activities in tobacco reduction in Canada and internationally, resulted in the publication titled *What Works in Reducing Tobacco Use In Indigenous Communities? A summary of promising practices for Inuit*. This document was used as part of a distance education training course on smoking cessation, completed by 28 community health workers in the four Inuit regions of Canada in July 2010. The summary is available at www.InuitTobaccofree.ca in English, French and three dialects of the Inuit language.

Materials for Inuit Youth, Students and Youth Workers

www.naho.ca/inuit

Inuit Tuttarvingat, the Inuit-specific department of the National Aboriginal Health Organization, engages with and develops resources for Inuit youth. From posters, fact sheets, contests and TV shows, Inuit Tuttarvingat aims to provide health and wellness information to youth, which make up a large part of the Inuit population. Inuit Tuttarvingat has prepared a listing of all its youth related materials to showcase what is available for



Inuit students, youth, teachers and youth counsellors. This document contains links to Inuit Tuttarvingat's video and audio clips, presentations, booklets, posters, websites and other materials. It also includes products that were created by Inuit youth for Inuit youth, such as creative

video clips. *Youth Relevant Resource Materials from Inuit Tuttarvingat of NAHO* is online at www.naho.ca/inuit.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

IPECS Workshop Prior to ICASS VII 2011

The APECS social sciences sector is filled with enthusiasm and has recently undertaken many new, exciting activities; it is encouraging to see that the recent signing of an APECS-IASSA Memorandum of Understanding between APECS, IASSA and SHARE (Social Sciences and

Humanities Antarctic Research Exchange) is already helping members of both groups. The agreement will strengthen the commitment of each of the partner organizations to supporting the next generation of polar social science and humanities researchers in creating a continuum of leadership in polar research and will serve as a framework to guide future collaborations. Among others, the organizations agreed to collaborate on ensuring representation of early career social sciences researchers in all aspects of the respective organizations including business, strategy, planning and other meetings and activities and collaborative research. In addition, all parties agreed to increase the sharing of information in their organizational newsletters as well as the dissemination of information on activities, projects and requests for participation. In partnership with IASSA, APECS is organizing a one-day career development workshop prior to the ICASS VII in Akureyri, Iceland in June. This workshop will provide a great opportunity for young researchers working in the Polar Regions to meet new colleagues and mentors, and develop skills not often taught during graduate education programs.

The workshop aims to explore following themes:

- Alternative Polar Careers (how to make use your Polar education in non-academic careers)
- Influencing Policy and Policy Makers (influencing vs. informing)
- Communicating your research
- Communicating with communities / Community-based research

This free workshop will be limited to 60 participants and mentors will be invited to provide guidance and information to the participants. Participants must apply by April 15 2011. For more information, please contact Gerlis Fugmann at g_fugmann@hotmail.com or Rosa Thorisdottir at rosa.thoris@gmail.com

Since last September APECS has launched an email list-serve for social sciences which provides a venue for young researchers with interests in polar social sciences in its broadest meaning, including anthropology, human geography, human and public health, international relations, law, political sciences or in any other field concerning human live in the polar areas. The social sciences mailing list is a powerful tool allowing early career polar social scientists to connect. The purpose of the list is not only to communicate and

share discipline specific information such as passing out announcements about seminars, conferences, publications, job vacancies etc., but also to facilitate communications within smaller group with similar interests where it serves as a discussion arena where the members can exchange of opinions, share bibliography, or look for answers to certain issues. Currently unmoderated, this list's content is completely community driven and so follows the interests of those in the group! To know more about the mailing-list please write to rosa.thoris@gmail.com To send an announcement directly out to the web, send a mail to social-science@apecs.is

Recently APECS has initiated a series of weekly webinars. Working with mentors and partners, this resource has been developed in order to assist

early career polar scientists with a variety of career development goals. The webinars are presented online

Tuesdays at 1700 GMT using Adobe Connect Pro. Subjects have been as followed:

- Intro to Polar Research Organizations, major projects and acronyms, presented by Dr. Hugues Lantuit
- "Surviving Graduate School" Toolbox, presented by Jennifer Provencher and Dr. Hugues Lantuit
- Gaining Momentum: Women in Polar Research, presented by Jenny Baeseman, Michelle Mack and Elena Sparrow
- Planning and Coordinating Field Work Logistics, presented by Torre Jorgenson and Alice Orlich
- Writing Science, presented by Dr. Josh Schimel
- Working with Northern Communities, presented by Dr. Gary Kofinas
- Introduction to US NSF funding programs, presented by Erica Key

All lectures are recorded and put online and will be made accessible for APECS members on <http://apecs.is/webinars> for any further information, if you have questions or would like to get involved in presenting or organizing, please contact Kimberly at webinars@apecs.is

Keep checking our website at www.apecs.is for new activities.

For behalf of APECS,
Rosa Thorisdottir, discipline coordinator for social sciences.



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