

ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES

–Prospects for the International Polar Year
2007-2008 Era and Beyond

*Keynote presentations and other highlights from the Sixth International
Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VI)*

Nuuk, Greenland August 22-26, 2008



Ilimmarfik, the University Campus that hosts Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland

Edited by Birger Poppel and Yvon Csonka

Topics in Arctic Social Sciences, volume 6, 2011



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International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)
Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland
Nuuk, Greenland, 2011

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PREFACE

The Sixth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, ICASS VI: *Arctic Social Sciences – Prospects for the International Polar Year 2007-2008 Era and Beyond*, took place August 22-26, 2008. It was hosted by Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland, in Nuuk, capital of a former colony, now a homeland for an indigenous people of the Arctic striving for independence as a nation. The location was symbolically appropriate to celebrate the eighteenth birthday of the founding of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA), which organizes the ICASS, as well as to emphasize the partnership between scholars and Arctic residents by setting up the largest gathering of human and social scientists during the International Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY)¹. The third day of the congress was a special IPY day with plenary keynotes, a panel on the IPY legacy and a Young Researcher's forum. The large European Science Foundation international research program in the humanities "Histories from the North – environments, movements, narratives (EUROCORES BOREAS)", was also very well represented in the Congress.

During the Greenlandic term of office (2004-2008), several breakthroughs occurred for the Arctic social sciences, and the action of IASSA over the years was instrumental in bringing them about (see the Report for 2004-2008 in this volume, pp.164). A work group set up by the IASSA general assembly of 2004 lobbied for inclusion of the social sciences in IPY, and it is due to the success of this action that social sciences became a major element of IPY, and that ICASS VI became a part of this program.

Following tradition, IASSA hereby publishes the keynote speeches presented at the Congress. Despite the different points of departures, a red thread runs through them, mirroring common concerns and aspirations for Arctic social sciences and humanities. Stressed were the importance of a human and societal focus in a rapid changing Arctic, the social responsibilities of Arctic social scientists, and the necessity of building partnerships between researchers, indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents.

¹ ICASS was endorsed as part of the IPY scientific program. The standard report to the organizers of IPY regarding this activity is published in this volume, pp. 164

This volume also contains, in print and on an accompanying DVD, presentations reflecting a new tradition introduced on the coming of age of the association: laudatii and responses from the first three IASSA honorary members, distinctions which were bestowed at ICASS VI, as recognition for distinguished career achievements and lifelong service in advancing the field of Arctic social sciences. Other documents provide additional glimpses into the Congress and its parent association.

More than 250 research papers were presented within 44 sessions framed along eleven themes and research fields: *Sustainability and Climate Change; Economic Development; Politics, Justice and Governance; Living Conditions, Culture, Language, Literature and Media; Religion, History & Science; Health; Material Culture and Archaeology; Inclusive Research; Young Researchers; and IPY* focussing on aspects of human activities in the past and present including the many different forces for change the indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents are facing.

More details about the themes and topics discussed at ICASS VI can be found on:

www.icass.gl containing the Book of Abstracts including keynote as well as session and paper abstracts, and

<http://www.artichost.net>. All paper presenters that used Power-Point-Presentations were asked to let IASSA publish their presentations on the net. The presentations were made accessible shortly after ICASS VI. www.iassa.org where the IASSA board, elected on the IASSA General Assembly that took place during ICASS VI is presented.

Given the logistical and financial challenge of convening a major congress in a remote and expensive venue, it is remarkable that 375 participants, among whom some 300 travelled to Greenland from 22 different countries, attended ICASS VI. Such an event could not have taken place without the generous support of sponsors. The contribution from The Greenland Home Rule Ministry of Education and Research was a precondition for the IASSA secretariat and the resources needed to establish ICASS VI as Greenland's major contribution to IPY as well as well as this publication. Research co-ordinator of the Home Rule Government, Tom Greiffenberg deserves special acknowledgment for his ongoing support and helpful advice. Grants from the European Science Foundation (ESF), the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM), and the

United States National Science Foundation (NSF) have made it possible to support the participation of more than fifty researchers who would otherwise not have been able to attend – e.g. young researchers, indigenous experts and researchers from countries where funding for Arctic social science is scarce.

Ilisimatusarfik provided generous in-kind contributions for the IASSA secretariat as well as the venue, Ilimmarfik and facilities for ICASS VI. Special thanks thus go to the former rectors of Ilisimatusarfik Ole Marquardt and Aage Rydstrøm Poulsen and to director Estrid Janussen and the Ilisimatusarfik administration.

Without dedication and commitment from a large number of people, including colleagues and students at Ilisimatusarfik, ICASS VI would not have been possible. We would like to thank all who contributed to making ICASS VI a success: the IASSA council that was overall responsible for the congress, the Local organizing Committee that provided inspiration and secured connection to ICC and other organisations and institutions in the community. The creative and hardworking ICASS VI staff of Janus Chemnitz Kleist, Hans-Karl Abelsen, Aviâja Ammondsen, Stina Berthelsen, Niels Holger Jensen, Heidi Chemnitz Kleist, Marg Kruse, Janemaria Pedersen and MarieKathrine Poppel deserves a special mention and so does the Adventure North and Northern Light Travel teams, IASSA webmaster Klaus Georg Hansen, as well as Jack and Marg Kruse who ensured that all power-point-presentations were made electronically accessible soon after the congress. Special thanks also go to Veronica Traeger who videotaped and edited the honorary membership's event.

Cultural activities were a part of ICASS VI alongside keynote presentations and thematic sessions. Jan de Vroede successfully organised the cultural program including traditional and mask dancers, musicians and singers, choirs and a storyteller. Thanks to a close collaboration with NAPA, the Nordic Institution in Greenland, the dance theatre Polaroid added a unique artistic experience to the congress participants.

Finally, sincere thanks go to keynote speakers, session organisers and chairs, paper presenters and all participants who attended ICASS VI and made it a memorable gathering of Arctic social scientists and a significant contribution to Arctic research capacity building.

The Seventh Congress of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (ICASS VII) will be held in Akureyri, Iceland, on June 22-26, 2011. More information can be found on: *www.iassa.org*.

Nuuk and Neuchâtel, November 2010

Birger Poppel

IASSA Vice-president 2004-2008

Congress convenor

Yvon Csonka

IASSA President, 2004-2008

WELCOME SPEECHES

Tommy Marøe

Minister of Culture, Education, Research and the Church
Govt. of Greenland



Dear participants,

I am pleased to welcome the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences and the participants to Greenland. I am pleased, too, that the congress is taking place in Greenland. Greenland has for many years been in focus for international science – mainly for the natural sciences, so I am pleased indeed to welcome a congress whose focus points are the people living in the Arctic and the development of Arctic societies.

I know that the congress is part of the present International Polar Year, and I find it also for that reason very suitable that the congress is arranged in the Polar areas, in Greenland. Thank you to the organizers.

The International Polar Year has brought along an increasing interest in conducting research in Greenland. Unlike former polar years Greenlandic researchers are now engaged in IPY research projects in Greenland. The Greenland Home Rule Government regards research as an important means to contribute to the development of the Greenland society, and consequently a number of Greenland research institutions have been established during the last 25 years of Home Rule.

Our latest effort is the building of the university area Ilimmarfik, where parts of this conference will take place. We believe that Ilimmarfik will further Greenlandic research and will further international science cooperation.

It is not possible, of course, for Greenland with its limited resources to cover all scientific areas. Therefore international cooperation between scientists, research groups and institutions is crucial for Greenland. And we want to promote that kind of international cooperation.

It is my hope that this congress will further international cooperation within the social sciences and the humanities for the benefit of the people living in the Arctic and for the development of the Arctic societies.

We are looking forward to the research projects that will be conducted during

the International Polar Year and hope and expect that results obtained through the IPY will enlarge our knowledge and provide basis for important decisions on the further development of the Greenland society.

I appreciate, as well, that the congress is dealing with outreach and education and with issues concerning ways to include local inhabitants in research projects. I find it very important that knowledge on science and scientific results are disseminated to the public in Greenland as well as in other countries. This congress, of course, is an opportunity to do that, and I hope inhabitants in Nuuk will benefit from this.

I think it equal or even more important that science, scientific processes and scientific results are combined with education. The pupils and students of today will be the scientists of tomorrow if their interest and enthusiasm are aroused.

Any researcher knows that working in the field requires team spirit and good cooperation between all the participants. I have no doubt that team spirit and good cooperation will characterize this congress.

I wish you all a fruitful congress with exciting presentations and creative discussions.

Once again – welcome to Greenland and welcome to Nuuk.

Thank you.

Nikolaj Heinrich

Mayor

Nuuk Municipality



Ladies and gentlemen, dear guests

On behalf of the Municipality of Nuuk, it is a pleasure for me as mayor to bid you welcome to Nuuk and to Greenland. You have travelled here from afar, and I thank you for choosing to visit our town and country in order to contribute to the sixth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences.

We are happy and proud that so many scientists with an interest in our country and region have come here to exchange knowledge about and help develop the Arctic countries. You have travelled here from many different countries and you represent a wide array of sciences but you have a focus on the polar world in common.

Your visit here means a lot to us for without knowledge of the many changes which our societies undergo these years, we cannot anticipate the future. We have a fine university in our city. It is of great value, however, to get inspiration from abroad and get others to see the affairs and phenomena we take for granted. This congress is therefore of major importance to Ilisimatusarfik as a university and to Nuuk and Greenland. Your stay helps put our society on the international agenda and connect the problems we have to a global level.

An English poet once said: Nobody is an island. Although we live on the greatest island in the world and although we are a mere 56.000 people, the quote is true, since we are not alone with the challenges we face. We can learn from each other at a conference like this one: The climatic changes studied by some of you are a good example for human activity in one place has consequences for the living conditions somewhere else on the globe. We experience that here in Greenland, too.

The Arctic cultures also experience influences from the outside. Our Greenlandic culture has developed receiving impressions from particularly the Danish culture which is influenced by yet other cultures. The development in areas such as literature, politics, and the media is connected with similar developments in other countries. International research in the cultural affairs of the Arctic countries can help cast light on this.

Finally, I would like to mention an area such as the development of trade in which it is essential to use and build on current research and existing knowledge. In Greenland, projects in the fields of raw material extraction and tourism development become more and more important. Your knowledge and expertise which you will present on this congress are greatly appreciated.

We can learn from each other in the Arctic. I hope that the many lectures which you will present over the next couple of days as well as sessions and meetings with politicians, officials, business people, and representatives of organizations will yield a rich output of knowledge for the benefit of all.

I also hope that you will enjoy your stay in our town and municipality.

Our municipality is geographically large. Next year it will merge with four other municipalities to form the second largest municipality in the world. It will be the only municipality in Greenland to span the ice cap and thus connect the east with the west of Greenland. The fiord and the mountains surrounding the town of Nuuk are teeming with life. The animal life here includes whales and reindeer, for instance.

Our municipality also has a rich cultural life. We are at present in the arts centre of the town and all of Greenland. Here you can enjoy dance performances, live music, film, pictorial art, and many other expressions of art on a regular basis. The town also has a wide array of educational establishments. Also, the political life of Greenland has its centre here in Nuuk.

Finally, I should like to mention that we would like our municipality to be a dynamic centre for industry and commerce in Greenland. The town has a well-functioning business life. Here in Nuuk people find employment within fields such as fishing, tourism, production, building, administration, and media.

Therefore, there are plenty of opportunities to study people and conditions of life in the Arctic here in Nuuk. I hope that your days here will prove rewarding and that you will use this occasion to establish new contacts. We look forward to being informed and to making the most of your knowledge in our continued effort to make the Arctic an even better place to live than it already is.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming.

Once again a really cordial welcome to Nuuk. Enjoy the congress. Thank you.

Lone Rosengreen Pedersen

Student, Institute of Administration, Ilisimatusarfik
Elected member of the Board of Governors, Ilisimatusarfik



Dear ICASS VI participants, dear guests to the Congress

My name is Lone Rosengreen Pedersen, and I am a student at the Institute of Administration and Social Relations at Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland. I was elected by my fellow students to represent our group on the Governing Board of Ilisimatusarfik. I am delivering this speech on behalf of the Chairman of the Governing Board of Ilisimatusarfik, Mrs. Tove Søvndahl Pedersen who, regrettably, could not attend the Congress.

What I convey to you is thus the words of our chairman:

“By January first this year a new Act of Ilisimatusarfik came into force. In the first paragraph of this new law it is stated that:

Ilisimatusarfik shall cooperate with the surrounding society and contribute to the development of international cooperation. The results of Ilisimatusarfik’s research and education shall contribute to the development of Greenland and the wider Arctic region. As a key knowledge and culture carrying institution, Ilisimatusarfik must exchange knowledge and competences with the surrounding society and urge its staff members to participate in the public debate.

I see this Congress as a major initiative towards fulfilling these goals.

As you all know, Greenland has, in a very short period of time, gone from colonial rule to Home Rule: A successful form of governance that has capacitated us in moving on to the next steps of obtaining an even greater degree of self-governance. Self-governance and the visions of a future as an independent nation demands not least a people that is capable of discussing and managing the different aspects of developing a country in an increasingly globalized world, and at the same time ensuring that this development is securely rooted in Greenlandic culture and values. Our language, the Greenlandic language, must be preserved and developed, and our history should be the base of our future.

Education is key in this process, and we consider research as a necessary

precondition for developing the different disciplines within the humanities and social sciences that Ilisimatusarfik covers.

The Governing Board of Ilisimatusarfik is newly elected, but from the discussions that we have had in the board so far, it is clear to me that there is consent among the board members that vigorous engagement in international collaboration is essential for developing Ilisimatusarfik to its fullest potential.

The program for the congress promises a rich and varied presentation of research efforts and results that hopefully will fuel discussions about people and Arctic societies and how we will cope not only with the impacts of climate change but also with other major challenges and opportunities that indigenous peoples and other Arctic citizens face.

As a chairman of the board I am both happy and proud that Ilisimatusarfik has hosted the Secretariat of IASSA and is now hosting this major gathering of Arctic social scientists. This is indeed a great opportunity for researchers and students engaged in Arctic social science to meet, to exchange research results, to develop and share thoughts and inspiration and to contribute to the development of well functioning democracies through academic discussion and debate, and not least to discuss how the knowledge gathered in the Arctic through past generations and through research collaboration today can contribute to sustainable livelihoods and improved living conditions for people in the Arctic.

In closing let me share the welcomes expressed by the previous speakers: A heartfelt welcome to all of you. My special gratitude goes towards those of you who have travelled far, and maybe even on low-budget, to get to Nuuk. I wish you all a successful congress and thank you all for your contributions.“

Qujanarujussuaq!! Thank you!

Aage Rydstrøm-Poulsen

Rector

Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland



Minister of Culture, Education, Research,
and the Church, Mayor of Nuuk, President of IASSA, dear all!

As the rector of The University of Greenland it is a great pleasure for me to welcome to our University all the scholars and students of this 6th international congress on the Arctic social world!

We are happy to host this congress, and I look forward to your entry in a couple of hours into the new and great buildings of our University.

It is excellent that you have chosen the capital of Greenland and the University of Greenland as the place for this congress on the Arctic civilization, culture, and nature.

For the country of Greenland, the city of Nuuk, and this young University are places of a speedy and ambitious development.

You have come to a culture with a rapidly growing consciousness of the possibilities of the Arctic world. Just as this old culture always has lived from the riches of the nature, today and in the future very much more of this abundant nature will be used intensively and made much more useful for the people of Greenland and for the world.

Just as our souls are living in our bodies, the people of Greenland lives in and from this huge and rich nature. The living conditions are excellent already and a rich development is to be expected. Undoubtedly, the expected great improvement of the living conditions will have strong consequences for the cultural consciousness and energy. More resources will be ready for the studies of the history, the language, and all the traditions of this country. More energy will come for the development of skills, for the arts and for the search of beauty. More determination will be born to improve the health of the people. More delight will blossom for the cultivation of all edifying values.

It is a great national evolution, indeed, but it is closely connected to the international world. And many eyes from the bigger world are following with great in-

terest the development of this old world so full of young and growing vitality!

I wish you all the best for your meetings and discussions and for the important contributions of this conference to the insight in and understanding of Greenland and the Arctic world!

May this congress be another witness of the dynamic growth of knowledge and consciousness of the Arctic civilization.

There is all reason to believe that our part of the world will become increasingly important for the rest of the world. There is, therefore, all reason for this focus of interest on the Arctic.

Our situation as an Arctic University and the purpose of this congress may remind us of the well-known logo of the United Nations. Its perspective is also ours: we are looking at the world from the top of the world, yes from above it. It's all about life!

I wish you some wonderful days at our University. Please feel cordially welcome!

Thank you!

Yvon Csonka

IASSA President

Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland



Honored guests, fellow members of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association, dear friends and colleagues,

I have the honour and the pleasure to welcome you to the Sixth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences, on behalf of the association which is responsible for organizing it, the International Arctic Social Sciences Association, also known by its acronym IASSA.

This congress is the 6th of its kind, it is therefore a well-established and successful tradition by now. The association itself, a child of the perestroika and thawing of Arctic “Ice Curtain” in the late 1980s, was founded on August 23rd, 1990, during the seventh Inuit Studies Conference in Fairbanks. IASSA will therefore turn eighteen years old tomorrow, a birthday we will properly celebrate with a banquet and special event on Saturday evening.

The International Congresses are the most important activities organized by IASSA, and as such they are like the tips of the proverbial icebergs, glistening in the bright air. Let us remember that the Congresses are built upon the strong foundation of the less visible, but highly effective day-to-day work of its Council, secretariat, working groups, and contributions from many dedicated members. To temper the cold metaphor of the iceberg, one should add that ICASS are also events filled with positive scientific as well as human interactions that, every three – or now four – years, renew and increase the cohesion of our community.

IASSA was created by the will of its founding members, with a powerful statement of objectives. Let me sum up some of the goals of IASSA, all of which remain as actual as ever:

- To promote international cooperation and to increase the participation of social scientists in national and international arctic research; (e.g. ICARP II [International Conference on Arctic Research Planning], IPY [International Polar Year])
- To promote communication and coordination with other related organizations; (e.g. Arctic Council, IASC [International Arctic Science Committee], the University of the Arctic, programmes like SAON [Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks], ASI [Arctic Social Indicators], BOREAS)

- To promote the collection, exchange, and dissemination of scientific information (e.g. IDASS II [International Directory of Arctic Social Scientists]). This includes the organization of congresses, such as the present one (ICASS VI);
- To increase public awareness of circumpolar issues and research results;
- To promote mutual respect, communication, and collaboration between social scientists and the peoples of the north;
- To promote the development of research and educational partnerships with the peoples of the north;
- To facilitate culturally, developmentally, and linguistically appropriate education in the north, including training in social sciences;
- To adopt and promote a statement of ethical principles for the conduct of research in the Arctic.

It is easy to recognize in which ways this Congress, as well as the previous ones, are related to the fulfilment of the goals of IASSA. During the past four years, IASSA has managed to introduce social sciences in the International Polar Year, whereas in earlier issues there were barely any. To follow up in a consistent manner on this highly successful action, the IASSA Council decided early on to seek endorsement of its upcoming Congress, the present one, as an official part of the IPY scientific programme – which it is.

At the same time, the intention of the association has always been, and remains, to welcome, in an open and uncomplicated fashion, anyone interested in its objectives. Its secretariat is nomadic: it changes location every three to five years. The association is strong on action while light and flexible in its structures. Its strength lies in the commitment of its membership. For the rest, I will tell a little more about the achievements of the association over the past four years, at the upcoming General Assembly next Monday.

At the General Assembly, we will elect a new council and a new term will begin. My term as fifth president will then end. Of the four past presidents, three are here today, and I take the opportunity to greet them: Ludger Müller-Wille from McGill University in Montreal, Gérard Duhaime from the Université Laval in Québec, and Peter Schweitzer from the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Only Jens Dahl from the University of Copenhagen, whom many of you know as well, is not present here, due to other research commitments keeping him abroad. I also wish to acknowledge the hard work of my fellow IASSA Councillors, most of whom are here today, and the many dedicated members of the association who contributed their competences and time for the cause.

On behalf of IASSA, I take the opportunity to thank the University of Greenland,

which has hosted the secretariat of the association for the past four years, and the Ministry of Education, Research, Culture, and the Church of the Home Rule Government of Greenland, for their outstanding support to the association. I also thank the IASSA staff and all my colleagues and students here at the University, who have been very supportive.

Usually, the president of IASSA serves as convener of the Congress that ends each term of election. My colleague Birger Poppel and I having both been elected to the Council, and living in the same town, we agreed to share the tasks in that he would act as Congress convener. I take the opportunity to thank and congratulate Birger for his extremely hard work, and very competent organization of this Congress, and give him the word now to present and open the 6th ICASS.

Birger Poppel

IASSA Vice-president and ICASS VI convenor
Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland



Thank you Yvon, and let me take the opportunity to thank for your visionary and dedicated effort to make ICASS VI happen.

Honoured guests, dear ICASS VI participants,

We know from earlier testimonies that many colleagues who attend ICASS consider them among the most enjoyable and productive conferences they participate in. Many of you must have waited for this edition with impatience. This time around, the usual interval of three years has been expanded to four. We owe an explanation for that: one of the reasons for this delay is that we wanted to welcome this conference in the best possible venue. The University of Greenland moved into its new premises in January of this year. This is the first large conference taking place within its walls. Ilimmarfik represents a symbol of education and research capacity building in the Arctic, and this in the first Indigenous autonomous state of the region. Another reason for delaying this congress a bit is that it was conceived as a forum to exchange first results from International Polar Year projects, and to network these projects with other current research in the North. Our only regret is that placing a congress in August alienates the community of archaeologists from the rest of us: many sent their regrets, but were taking advantage of the summer season to excavate in less harsh conditions.

The overall theme:

Arctic Social Sciences: Prospects for the International Polar Year 2007-2008 Era and Beyond

is of course IPY, but not just IPY: social sciences in the IPY era. There is more to social sciences than just IPY now, and there will be social sciences after IPY, hopefully on an increased level and functioning on a renewed paradigm.

Papers presented belong to different research programs, some of which overlap: for instance some BOREAS projects are also endorsed as IPY projects.

Despite the mentions “open” or “by invitation only” in the program, all sessions are open to all listeners. “By invitation” applied only to paper proposers, and

was due to the fact that some research programs benefit from meeting here.

Both the variety of themes and the many different approaches are reflected in the Program and 'Book of Abstracts' – the latter distributed on the ICASS web site – and both handed out to the ICASS VI participants.

At an early stage – based on the feedback and input we got on the first call for session abstracts – we decided to organise the presentations and discussions into 11 themes:

- Sustainability and climate change
- Economic development
- Politics, justice and governance
- Living conditions
- Language, literature and media
- Culture, religion, history and science
- Health
- Material culture and archaeology
- Outreach and education
- Inclusive research, and
- IPY, International Polar Year

This thematic approach provided a framework for the local organizing committee and the organizers when setting up the final program.

In the final program we have a total number of 52 different subject sessions – including a poster session – with more than 250 papers to be presented. There are 330 registered participants from 23 different countries. Moreover there will be participation of numerous stakeholders from Greenland, who will register by the day, and who will attend ICASS events open to the public, e.g. the IPY day including the joint public meeting with Inuit Circumpolar Council.

The ICASS organizers, with support from sponsors, have made a special effort to fund participants who have little opportunity to get funding from the usual channels for confirmed scholars: young researchers, indigenous researchers, and researchers from countries with less-well endowed funding institutions. I am happy to inform you that this effort has increased the number of participants significantly. Declining some qualified applicants, though, were among the hardest decisions to take.

It was a goal from the very start that Arctic social science and cultural activities should both be part of ICASS VI for several reasons – not least to make outreach to the general public easier. We did not fully live up to our expectations, but a mini film festival and other cultural activities like those you already have experienced and e.g. the music dance theatre ‘What is really going on around the North Pole’ that you will see tonight are part of what we intended.

Members of the local organizing committee and not least a small but dedicated, enthusiastic and hard working staff (you can tell them by their black ‘Greenland is cool’ t-shirts) – mostly students. A great thank to you – you have been excellent!

We still have five congress days ahead but we can already express our gratitude to the sponsors (in alphabetical order):

- Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland, KVUG
- European Science Foundation (EUROCORE programme BOREAS)
- Greenland Home Rule Government, Ministry of Education, Research, Culture and the Church
- Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland and Ilimmarfik
- Nordic Council of Ministers
- NunaFonden
- NAPA, Nordic Institute of Greenland
- Nuuk Municipality
- Polar Seafood
- US National Science Foundation, Arctic Social Sciences Program

In Katuaq, our cultural centre and Ilimmarfik, the Campus hosting Ilisimatusarfik and other knowledge based institutions we are all going to spend a lot of time the coming days with hopefully inspiring discussions and creative thinking based on solidly founded knowledge and theoretical insight.

The idea of Greenland hosting IASSA and an ICASS was brought to the table at ICASS IV in Quebec City, 2001 and the decision taken after ICASS V in Fairbanks, 2004 is now to be realised in ICASS VI in Nuuk.

The stage is set, and it is now up to you to create the synergy that will give life to a paradigm established by ICARP 2 – that Arctic social sciences, with their focus on people and on the development of human society in the Arctic, play a central role in Arctic science overall.

From all of us on the organizing team, welcome to Greenland – and best wishes for a very productive congress! The congress is open.

KEYNOTES

Colonial times ... ?

Finn Lynge

Earth Charter

Narsaq



Thank you for a unique opportunity to address this eminent gathering of scientists dealing with the issues that mean so much to our daily lives in the time to come.

It is not only the physically quantifiable world that is changing in front of our eyes. As a matter of fact, our generation is the witness to the most important transformation of society and interpersonal relations that has ever taken place in this country - a structured and inter-personal quantum leap of a character that is not likely to ever take place again.

I myself was born at a time when at the Hague, Norway was still contesting Danish sovereignty in part of this country, both nations displaying overt and classical colonial attitudes and policies.

Norwegians apart, nobody would ever think of questioning Danish authority, least of all the Greenlanders themselves. People had long since been used to do what they were told to do, or allowed to do. When I saw the light of the day, the Greenlanders of the 1930's - the Kalaallit - were thoroughly colonized, deep down in their minds and attitudes. Even during the war years - toward the end of the war - when the Danish governor formally asked the members of the so-called Land Council what ideas they had with regard to an eventual restructuring of the Danish-Greenlandic relations once the war would be over, none of the council members dared come up with their own thoughts about a mitigation or a part devolution of the authority exercised at the time by the colonial managers up and down along the coast.

Those times are over now, they are history. The centuries of colonial rule, followed by a 26 year period - 1953 to 1979 - of attempted full-fledged integration into the kingdom of Denmark, all that is history and now serves as emotional fuel for the present-day independentist and nationalistic mood. As Richard Shaull says in his foreword to a recent edition of Paolo Freire's renowned "Pedagogy of the oppressed": "Every human being, no matter how submerged in the culture of silence he or she may be, is capable of looking critically at the world

in a dialogical encounter with others”.

There is no need to educate anyone here about the present-day constitutional situation. It is a gradual and well-ordered devolution of Danish-hood. As we know, that development was initiated in 1979 by the introduction of a Faroe Island style Home Rule arrangement, a limited autonomy which at the time was fuelled by the prospect of being forced into the European community against the will of the people.

As we all remember so well - all of us who were affected by or involved in that process - the protagonists of change were clearly leftist. The further out to the political left, the more independentist. Some were mumbling close to revolutionary ideas vis-à-vis Denmark, and were minded to slam the door in the face of the EEC.

The mood of the people, and the ensuing political process, was duly negotiated and brought to a logical conclusion: devolution of the existing EEC-regulations concerning trade relations, and notably the question of access to the fisheries resources in Greenland waters, as well as the creation of an autonomous regime vis-à-vis the government in Copenhagen: the so-called Greenland Home Rule. Colonial times were over and done with.

So everybody thought.

Is it possible to do away with two and a half centuries of colonization of the mind in a matter of just a few decades?

I have my doubts.

It is always easier to direct your attention to practical matters, rather than to attitudes. Yet, it is always peoples' attitudes to facts, rather than the facts themselves, that govern behaviour. And attitudes are mostly unconscious, often inherited, and only occasionally verbalized.

Personally, I have always held it to be of great importance to try and verbalize and research the ways of thinking itself, and focus on the underlying reasons behind people's attitudes, especially in conflict situations. There is often much resistance to an exercise of that kind. No wonder. Attitudes are often unreflected, and not easy to account for. Sometimes even embarrassing.

Such instinctive reaction can be expected when someone would forward the idea that after all, colonial times are not yet completely over in this country.

How can anyone say that, in the wake of a big joint Greenlandic-Danish project that opens up for a new era of well-planned political autonomy?!

Well, plans are one thing. The way plans are being monitored and implemented is another. The fathers of the Greenland Home Rule arrangement had grown up in colonial times themselves, when young they were shaped by existing society and its structures. And those structures were above all very authoritarian. When big daddy down there in Denmark had spoken - the minister for Greenland affairs - that was it. That authority automatically rubbed off on the civil servants in that ministry, and not the least on the Danish governor here in Godthåb, as Nuuk was called at the time. The governor had the daily control of the news service - not overtly, of course, but in actual reality. And his word was the final word in a great many affairs, like such had always been the case for Danish civil servants in this country. In 1953, Greenland had been integrated into Denmark on an equal footing, we were told. But that wasn't so. In day-to-day affairs, there was no equality. In actual reality, Danish authority over and above the locals remained throughout that 26-year period of so-called integration into Denmark, at least in a great many instances.

Now, mind you, that was not the fault of individual Danes who came to spend time and work for the people here. The great majority of those people were like people are everywhere, mostly hard working and well-intentioned. No, it had to do with a deeper kind of problem: the inherited, traditional subservience of the Greenland public to everything Danish - internalization of Danishhood, if you wish. That subservience was tacit and often unconscious, bedeviled by a basic Inuit character trait of old: it is impolite to contradict anybody in authority! If you have some criticism against his behaviour or decisions, please say so behind his back, not to his face!

What happened then at the introduction of Home Rule in 1979? - the Greenlanders themselves took over, were vested with authority - and many fell into the trap. Of course. Clearly moderating their reverence for Danish officials from Copenhagen, ordinary folk often gradually transferred their subservience to the Home Rule authorities. They, on their part, had no objections to this particular aspect of the matter. Radio, television and the printed press were certainly expected to remain just as subservient to the new authorities as they had always been to the Danish ones. Every so often, free thinking journalists had to put up a fight to defend and protect their freedom of expression, because the attitude of Greenlandic politicians - and of the public, for that matter - at times turned out to be just as repressive as Danish officials had been before them. The system had

been decolonized - but not people's minds. Not yet. There had been a change in nationality and language at the top floor. But not yet in the spirit of administration.

Top politicians and administrators want to be in control - unquestioned, unchallenged control. And so it does happen that ordinary citizens' letters of enquiry to the Home Rule administration about incomprehensible decisions touching upon their daily lives are not answered - in the face of explicit legislation that oblige them to do so.

Evidently, that kind of situation will not be able to go on for ever. At one time or another, the spirit of decolonization will penetrate the public as well, and affect people's attitudes to the persons they themselves have elected, and to those who have been hired to serve them, not to lord over them. As Richard Shaull puts it: "The young perceive that their right to say their own word has been stolen from them, and that few things are more important than the struggle to win it back."

But that is going to be a long haul. The centralizing of nearly all power and influence in Nuuk has become somewhat of a problem all by itself, in this big country with no roads and no ferryboats, only forbiddingly expensive air traffic to connect a limited number of all the many small places where people live. The township of Nuuk has managed to create an aura about itself as "the one and only" (quasi) big city, to the point where it has become a common expression in Nuuk to refer to the other towns and settlements in the country as "those out on the coast" ("ude på kysten") - as if Nuuk itself isn't situated on the coast! All important decisions, all deliberations of any consequence take place in Nuuk, and the rest of Greenland is often tacitly supposed to follow suit, not to be consulted. Nuuk has taken over the role that Copenhagen used to have. And with that, colonial mindsets and attitudes keep prevailing in the people, unawares, mind you! ... out there on the coast

Ordinary people's attitudes not only toward the Home Rule authorities, but also toward their local municipality wherever they may live is all too often one of subservience, even in these tiny little hamlets where everybody knows one another. This unhealthy tradition is often prolonged in the various impenetrable municipal administrations that prove unreasonably closed to public inquiry. People give up beforehand asking questions at the municipal counter: why this, why that? The message being that people simply have to know their place. It always remains a question of whether a person is vested with authority. Once in

authority, you are not accountable to those you meet on the little streets. On the contrary: they are accountable to you. That's the way it has always been. That's the way Denmark ran Greenland for two and a half centuries. The only difference being that now all - authority and subject - speak the same tongue.

The key word here is "pisortat". As it is, in order to carry any kind of weight, things must be decided and announced "pisortatigoortumik", authoritatively. All too rarely, people assess the weight of an argument on its own premises, they want to know who said it. It is always what the "pisortat" have to say that matters.

This, of course, is by itself a development set-back.

At the same time, no doubt about it, Greenland is facing an exciting future. A big country - well, at least by European standards, four times the size of France - with a promising, albeit till this day unknown resource potential - strategically in a key position as geographically part of the North American continent and at the same time culturally strongly linked to both the Inuit world and Scandinavian traditions and outlook. What is more thought provoking is the fact that we are also dealing with a political agenda that seems to aim not only at enhanced autonomy but also, in some uncertain but not too distant future, at regular national sovereignty. Such is, at least, much of the rhetoric these years.

But then, paradoxically, independence - and growing autonomy for that matter - can only be seen as economically viable in contravention of what is strongly emerging as universally accepted mandatory environmental policy-making in the rest of the world - a process none of us would think of contradicting on the international scene. We are here touching upon a very big area of contention: the conflict between the need for industrial development - read: future political independence of Denmark needing big money - and on the other hand the basic, unquestioned desire we all harbour to keep our marvelous country unspoiled for our children and grandchildren. The problem is as simple as it is awful: we can't have our cake and eat it.

Our government has chosen a double tactic: on the one hand not educating the public about how these kinds of problems are handled elsewhere, not informing us all about the democratic process taking place in the North American Arctic and Sub-Arctic of well-planned, time-consuming environmental policy hearings throughout the small settlements whose hunting fields and fishing waters are going to be affected, taking the time to let people really express their concerns.

In other words, no true public consultation process.

And then, on the other hand, reassuring us all that there is nothing to worry about, environmental concerns are and will be duly addressed, namely by the official government level joint Danish-Greenlandic “Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum”.

Here, some will inevitably feel that government authority is speaking down to us. Who would dare to (publicly) suggest that this super official government body isn't a 100% trustworthy forum also in environmental matters, even though environment is not their primary concern?

In that part of the world around us, with which we want to compare ourselves, the public has no doubt. In those countries, no political party of whatever colour or orientation would ever accept to have government's official mineral exploitation office appoint the ones to conduct and control the environmental hearings needed.

As Mark Nuttall points out in an article in the latest issue of IWGIA's publication *Indigenous Affairs*:

“Greenland's regulatory review process, environmental impact assessment procedures, mechanisms for considering cumulative impacts and public hearings process lag far behind some of its circumpolar neighbours, and Greenland is ignorant of processes that have shaped historical patterns of resource use and socio-economic development elsewhere in the indigenous world.”

There is an explanation for everything. Also for this state of affairs. The fact of the matter is that in Greenland, we still operate with a democratic deficit. We take it for granted that government always knows best.

Truly, colonialism has been a successful venture. It takes its time to peter out.

Now don't take me wrong! All in all, in the overall picture, things are going in the right direction in this country. The spirit of self-reliance is growing for all to see. With the upcoming referendum on Self Governance, people will be motivated to rely more on their own inner resources.

After all, we do love this country - I do, we all do. It calls on everything we have, and in the young generation, there is a growing motivation to face up to the internalized colonizer that we still harbour as a people - unknowingly.

In this context, homegrown university professors, and more importantly, students! - are bound to occupy a key role, provided they are free of any government control in the academic field. That is that segment of our people who are in a position to assess reality behind the rethoric. The Ilisimatusarfik is going to be the catalyst ensuring a free and independent assessment of these political dreams - the dream of a small people, less than 60.000 persons, by many thought and said to be able to reach true sovereignty - a feat that elsewhere in the world requires a population at the very least of 300.000 for the basic functionality of a self-supporting and politically independent society at standards comparable to those of our neighbours in the region.

The fact of the matter is that an eventual future transition to true national independence is a much bigger step than most people realize, and we sorely need an institution of the people - not of our government - to make the assessment needed. That institution is our university. Provided of course it enjoys full and unrestricted political freedom.

Freedom, academic independence is the key word here. Also, that is no matter of course. To free oneself of the straightjacket of political correctness, whatever it might be. To be free of uncalled-for pressures and policies. To rid ourselves of all and any remnants of yesteryear's and today's impositions of authoritarian thinking. To allow this new creation - a Greenland University - to be a free and responsible creature in its statutes, its steering mechanisms, its work and its accomplishments, like its sister institutions, the universities of the Nordic countries to the East and the English-speaking ones to the West. Allow Young Greenland to find its own feet in full respect of its own wishes to grow and mature in its own way.

To once more quote Paolo Freire: "Trusting the people is the indispensable precondition for revolutionary change". And it is a revolution in people's sensitivities we are talking about here. In present-day Greenland it remains a central question - as it has been since the inception of colonization - of how to harmonize metropolitan and satellite development. The problems involved in empowerment of the out-lying districts - the satellites, if you wish - has been at the center of political concern for many years now, and - with the impending municipal reform - these contentious matters are certain to change the political landscape in the years ahead. Still, the basic contradiction, the principal sensitivity of a two-faced society remains a relationship of mutual dependency between the metropolitan society and its satellites.

Of course, the process of our national emancipation is only 29 years old. Things take their time. And with the forthcoming autonomy arrangement termed “Self-Governance” - that many of us hope will be adopted by a thundering YES at the referendum to come - a new Greenland is bound to emerge. But that is going to take emancipation from traditional ways of thinking, setting oneself free, also of the pressures of prevailing political correctness, expressing oneself without traditional inhibitions. And it is going to take an unaccustomed mode of humility in Nuuk vis-à-vis the rest of the country. It is not going to be easy!

That is going to be a long haul, helped along however, as already mentioned, by the upcoming municipal reform which is going to force people everywhere to think a bit more about what’s good for the whole, rather than limiting concerns to the little place where the voters in question happen to live.

In all this, one thing is obvious: Ilisimatusarfik is going to play a pivotal role. No doubt about that! The word Ilimmarfik means “The place from where the shaman, the angakkoq, departs on his other-worldly trips”. Let us congratulate the new Greenland for having the imagination to create a place like that. We surely need new visions and a new kind of courage. The courage to face not only the changing world around us, but ourselves as well.

Congratulations with the fine space, the view, the buildings, signaling the importance we all attach to education and new visions! Our government is an avowed socialist one, and so we look forward to seeing these priorities rub off in a socially responsible manner on the coming budgets of many of the humble and run-down grade school buildings in the little satellite towns - out there on the coast - where our children and school teachers suffer caving-in ceilings in the class-rooms, raindrops through the roof and other such non-metropolitan realities.

See, sense, scrutinize, face the factual situations, act, help our people to stand up. And move on.

Thank you.

Participation, communication and Indigenous Peoples:

Scientists need to do more



Aqqaluk Lynge

President Inuit Circumpolar Council
Greenland

Good morning.

I would like to thank the International Arctic Social Sciences Association for organizing this excellent conference and for inviting me to speak. It is an honour to address a group of people so keenly engaged in learning about the Arctic, and I might add, a group that also knows a lot about the Arctic.

While IASSA should be commended for its commitment to working alongside indigenous peoples in the Arctic, and while we – the indigenous peoples of the Arctic – have made great strides in reaching out to you, both sides can nevertheless do more. As our partnerships are strengthened, so too will our respective goals be better achieved. In this era of increasing focus on, and activity in the Arctic, it is even more important that we get this partnership right.

On May 27 in Ilulissat, up the coast from here, ministers from five Arctic countries met to discuss sovereignty over the Arctic Ocean. I am sure that the upcoming talk by Mr. Rasmussen will shed light on the implications of the ensuing Ilulissat Declaration that the five ministers signed. I look forward to that.

But let's take a closer look at who came to the negotiating table in Ilulissat, and what kind of partnership was at the table. On the invitation of the Danish foreign minister, four other governments that also claim sovereignty over various parts of the Arctic Ocean came to Ilulissat to sit down with him.

Included in the meeting were representatives of the Greenland government, for which I was very happy. I was also pleased that I was asked to address the 5 ministers before they worked behind closed doors to discuss how to proceed with the various claims. What I hope for in future meetings is that Inuit are represented as full and equal partners in the same way as they are in the Arctic Coun-

cil. Will Canada invite along Inuit from their Arctic Ocean region if they host the next “Oceans 5” negotiations? Will USA ensure the participation of their Inuit peoples? Will Denmark give Inuit an equal voice, or will they be part of the Danish delegation?

My people, the Inuit, have lived and subsisted on the Arctic Ocean and its coastline for thousands of years. We bear most of the environmental risk when the oil, gas, and mining companies come to explore and exploit the Arctic. As such, we expect nothing less than being at the negotiations table of future talks. Though the Ilulissat Declaration is very clear that our livelihoods may be harmed by shipping disasters and pollution of the Arctic Ocean environment, it is less clear how we will play a central and meaningful role in any future sovereignty talks.

I can assure you that if Inuit play a meaningful and equal role, the questions of who owns the Arctic, who has a right to traverse the Arctic, and who will pay for the environmental mess that may be created will be much more easily answered. In the same vein, if Inuit play a strengthened role alongside western science, our mutual goals will be much more easily reached.

I would like to stress once again that IASSA members do have an increasingly good record of working together with indigenous peoples and we must ensure that this relationship is not destroyed, but improved upon.

All too often, ICC Greenland gets requests from scientists, doctors, researchers, and students wanting us to support a project that they are interested in carrying out. We – perhaps all too often – give them the letter of support that they want. Unfortunately, many never contact us ever again after that. While these cases are diminishing in number, I would like them to be non-existent. We want to be part of your work, but first ask us what Inuit want to have studied, and then ask us to be partners from the start through to implementation. Find resources for us to be effective partners.

I speak to you today as a representative of the people of the Arctic. My people are facing many challenges as we look toward the future in a rapidly changing world that usually ignores our interests, our knowledge and our contributions. What is the best way for us to move forward?

Inuit live across a vast geographical area extending from Greenland to Arctic Canada, Alaska and the Chukchi Peninsula of Russia. We are one people: we speak the same language, share the same culture, and approach matters related

to our collective environment in similar ways. We are 155,000 strong. But prior to the 1970s, Inuit were always overlooked by governments and industry when it came to decision making about our territories. We did not have a say. Time and time again, political and development decisions were taken without consulting us. And these decisions had often unwanted and sometimes disastrous effects on us. This applied equally to matters of education, economic development, cultural expression, you name it.

Then in 1977, representatives of Inuit from across the Arctic met in Barrow, Alaska, where they discussed many of these issues. The representatives agreed that a pan-Inuit organization was needed, and in 1980 here in Nuuk, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (now Council) was born. ICC was created not only to foster and celebrate Inuit unity – something that had eluded us for hundreds of years due to the artificial boundaries drawn among us – but also to represent all Inuit on matters of international concern, the environment and human rights. I was the Chair of the ICC for 6 years, and for the past 7 years, I have been the president of the Greenland chapter. Along with other Inuit and indigenous peoples from around the world, I have for over 25 years worked with the United Nations' member states to draft a UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Last year, the Declaration finally passed. This was an important step in our struggle to assert our rights as indigenous peoples – but the struggle goes on.

The lack of respect for Inuit culture, Inuit knowledge and Inuit rights goes back centuries to the earliest contacts between Inuit and Europeans. And I am sorry to say that many of the scientists who come to the Arctic, conducting research for their own purposes, still do not view the people of the Arctic as partners in their enterprises, or as worthy collaborators or participants in the study of the Arctic. Many come to collect anthropological data or to drill ice cores or to take air samples above our land for mercury vapour or other tests, but most don't tell us what they're doing. Many of them do not communicate with us or share their knowledge with us or ask us to share our knowledge with them.

I do commend those of you who, as a member of IASSA, have laboured to improve this situation over the past ten years. Your work promotes collaboration between social scientists and northern people and, in 1998 you adopted ethical principles for the conduct of research in the Arctic. These principles state, for example, that local people should be included in project planning and implementation and that research reports should be made available to local communities. Progress has been made, but we need to do more.

As a global community, we can see formidable difficulties ahead. The future of scientific research and the future of all humanity is of enormous concern to us. I am here to suggest that as we look toward the future, we should create a new approach to solving the world's problems. This approach, I believe, should reflect an understanding of and respect for new, scientific knowledge and the scientists and other knowledge workers who find new data and disseminate it in our modern, information-driven culture. But this new approach should also reflect an understanding of and respect for the ancient, experience-based knowledge of indigenous cultures.

We need a new and genuine partnership in the Arctic between the scientific and Inuit communities. We need to form connections. We need to work collectively for our mutual benefit and the benefit of the planet.

Scientists have much to contribute to Inuit communities. Inuit communities need your help. Climate change, for example, is hitting us hard, as hard and as unexpectedly as we've been hit over the centuries by colonizers and their religion. We need your help in dealing with the warming Arctic. We need help in developing mitigation measures and in learning how to adapt to those parts of the Inuit lands and seas that are already past the point of recovery. We need your thoughts on how Greenland should develop further so it can both employ its people and move towards greater autonomy. We need expert advice, we need jobs, we need financial help, and we need help to address major problems such as the fact that villages are falling into the sea from erosion. We need help in understanding suicide and diabetes. Our youth need the scientific community as they face the challenges of tomorrow today.

But we also want to be heard. And included. Inuit communities have much to contribute to the scientific community and the world beyond the Arctic. The Inuit Circumpolar Council, for example, is working hard to develop pragmatic proposals for addressing climate change. ICC's climate change study, *Sila Inuk*, is a step in the right direction. It is examining the effects of climate change from the point of view of hunters. These hunters are facing huge challenges because they can no longer rely on traditional knowledge of their environment. We would like scientists to join us in this project or in similar projects. The Inuit hunter and the PhD student need to find common ground.

But the value of a healthy partnership between Inuit and scientific communities goes far beyond the mutual assistance they can provide with the study of specific environmental or social problems. There is a much more profound issue at

stake. Under conditions that are changing more rapidly than ever before, Inuit are struggling to find ways to participate in modern society without allowing that society to sweep away the traditions that nourish a strong and vibrant Inuit culture.

It is commonly believed that Inuit have a tendency to reject what is new. But this is a myth. Inuit have a long history of successful adaptation to new conditions and survival through difficult times and under difficult circumstances. We are a people who gain strength from our traditions and, over the centuries, the strength of our culture has enabled us to adapt to new religions, new cultures, new economies, and new political realities without losing ourselves as a people. Our fight for survival is made difficult sometimes by leaders in government, business and science who take interest in the Arctic without considering the wishes or needs of the people who live there. But we have faced frightening threats before and adapted successfully and we hope that we can do the same in the context of future threats.

We are not afraid of the new, knowledge-based, globalized culture, whether it is based in Copenhagen or New York or China. We want to make our own contributions to that broader culture. We don't want our own culture to stagnate. But the pace of change in the world is making it more difficult than ever before for us to find a balance between the traditions of our past and the new ways of the modern world. We find ourselves at a critical juncture, and we believe that social scientists, working with us in partnership, can help us and others in our modern society achieve the balance we are all seeking.

Inuit are looking forward with courage and hope to a future filled with effective partnerships that will allow us to make our own contributions to the solutions of world problems and at the same time to protect our way of life as a unique people.

Effective partnerships could take many forms. Some might be similar to the eight-nation Arctic Council, where we and five other indigenous peoples' organizations have permanent participant status, which means we sit at the same table as ministers, and senior Arctic officials, and we contribute at all levels.

How should we work together, as partners, to solve the world's problems? We need a set of principles to guide us as we form partnerships for the future. What principles might we include in our list?

First, we need to make connections between the Inuit and scientific communities.

The key question for partnerships revolves around how scientists, policy-makers, and indigenous peoples can connect in meaningful and mutually respectful ways in order to deal with the challenges of the present and the future.

As a Visiting Fellow at Dartmouth College for three months, I recently worked closely with superb scientists and learned a great deal about how partnerships between Inuit and scientists could work. We worked together on a project proposal that involved Greenland, and many in Dartmouth were working on. Through dialogue, we were able to make the project plan much more of a two-way partnership than it was originally conceived. In fact, students from Dartmouth will come to Greenland to learn from us, and students from Greenland will go to Dartmouth to learn from scholars there. One of our ICC employees, Lena Kielsen Holm, will in fact be travelling to Dartmouth soon to share the results of our Sila Inuk project.

I was also very pleased to meet at Dartmouth College Dr. Stephen H. Schneider, a much-respected climatologist and a member of the Nobel-prize-winning Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. I invited him and his wife, Dr. Terry Root to Greenland. We will hear both Dr. Schneider and Dr. Root speak tomorrow on the subject of climate change at a public meeting sponsored by both IASSA and the ICC. Dr. Root was the lead author of the recent IPCC study that helped it be recognized as a Nobel Peace Prize winning organization.

Making these kinds of connections is important for our future together. They facilitate understanding and cooperative solutions to global problems.

Second, we need to consult each other at the early stages of our research. I hope that this will be the model of the Indigenous Studies Centre that ICC Greenland is spearheading at the new Ilimmarfik here in Nuuk, in collaboration with Ilisimatusarfik.

Third, we need to share our knowledge and the results of our research with each other.

Fourth, we need to make a commitment to each other as partners, recognizing that we all have knowledge and skills that we can bring to our joint enterprises. A true partnership is about sharing, and a good partnership is about sharing equitably.

I'm sure other principles will come to light as we develop healthier partnerships. And I trust that these partnerships will serve the needs of both the scientific community and the Inuit community as we all move forward into an uncertain future.

To adapt to rapidly changing circumstances, while at the same time preserving important elements of our culture, we as Inuit need to keep one foot in the past and one foot in the present and balance on both feet as we walk into the future. We need to find a balance between old and new ways, between scientific and experience-based knowledge, between change and stability.

And I dare to suggest that the scientific community needs to find a balance too. I believe that scientists also need to have one foot in the present and one foot in the past, balancing their excitement over new knowledge with a respect for the ancient wisdom and experience of Inuit and other indigenous peoples around the world.

Balanced on both feet, the people of the Arctic and the scientists who study the Arctic can form effective partnerships and walk confidently into the future to solve the world's problems together.

Thank you.

Climate change and subsidiarity - is there a need of an Arctic treaty?



Rasmus Ole Rasmussen

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Introduction

Changes in climate have during the last decade become “the talk of the town”. From being a more or less neglected issue, it has become an issue of international concern. And seen from an Arctic perspective this is not a bad thing, as for many people outside the Arctic it serves as an eye-opener to issues that are important to the population actually living in the Arctic. Often, however, the possible consequences are seen as problems that have to be dealt with by authorities outside the Arctic, not recognizing that the Arctic is actually inhabited, and that the population in the region are not victims, but stakeholders whose livelihood may be challenged by the changes, but even more by the new activities that are generated from the outside. Consequently, the Arctic and its inhabitants are in a process of many dimensions of changes!

Setting the scene

One set of changes are induced through climate change which has become a recognized reality, leading to changes in accessibility of the Arctic region and its resources. The last decades of increasing scientific focus on the Arctic has been reporting on modifications in the Arctic environment, and based on that has been showing to future potential consequences¹. Parallel to this, the population in the Arctic has consistently been reporting on their own observations, emphasizing how development in climate has been manifested through different implications and consequences. Some are seeing it as challenges to traditional renewable resource based lifestyles, while others are envisioning new opportunities². The increased interests in the Arctic, right now intensified by the expected economic prospects opened up by the melting of ice that previously limited the accessibility, have called for further international attention toward the rich mineral and energy resources in the

north, promoted and supported by external sources of capital, and consequently subjected to decisions influenced in a very limited way by local communities or authorities³. Similarly future influx of new species in the Arctic Ocean may provide new opportunities for large scale fisheries, but may also result in adverse effects on the sea mammal stocks that provide the stable food for many Northerners. So the opening up of new opportunities is at the same time challenging the northern communities. And a key question is how to manage this new situation.

Another set of changes are induced by the ongoing global social and economic processes which, more or less independent of changes in climate, are impacting the future life in the Arctic. The process of globalization is similarly a recognized fact⁴. It is the basis of new emerging economies, some related to traditional renewable resource activities, others connected to already ongoing resource development where some of the benefits are retained and creating basis for wage work and contracts for local enterprises, and others still based on transfer payment or royalties which in many cases are resulting in adverse effects, such as social stratification, inequity in wealth distribution, and perceived deprivation⁵. And while local benefits stop when the resources are exhausted, long-lasting consequences often persist through industrial waste, tailings, and environmental contaminations, just as large scale activities may be impacting traditional activities such as hunting, fishing and herding. These changes – whether perceived as being negative or positive – are impacting both population, economies, communities and settlement structures to such a degree that the impacts of changes in climate may be experienced by the Arctic population as just another adjustment to the dominating ongoing social changes⁶.

A third set of changes are induced through the ongoing process of evolution of new nations of indigenous peoples in the circumpolar North. This is based on the growing international recognition of the fact that the Arctic is inhabited, and that the rights of indigenous peoples need to be taken seriously. The creation of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which was adopted by the General Assembly in 2007, are considered as being probably the most comprehensive statement of the rights of indigenous peoples ever developed. By giving prominence to collective rights of indigenous groups worldwide, the declaration is a clear indication of the commitment of the international community to the protection of the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples⁷.

Effects of the changes

As mentioned above, the melting of ice has direct consequences at many levels. First of all in relation to accessibility, where reduction or even disappearance of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean and adjacent sea areas opens up for new activities. For instance by means of new transportation routes, where the Arctic Ocean as a Mediterranean Ocean between Europe, North America and Asia enables a substantial reduction of transport distances and reduction of transportation costs between the continents. Reduction of ice cover also influences the access to mineral and energy resources, both on land and on the Continental Shelf, feeding into both companies and States action on a dynamic world market with cheap and highly needed resources. Similarly it will have substantial impact on changes in renewable resources and their dynamics – increase in fisheries, changes in stock of marine mammals, as well as substantial changes in the terrestrial ecosystems, opening up for new opportunities such as agriculture, but also limiting a number of traditional activities based on the dynamics of colder climates⁸.

The possible changes indicated above are no longer considered to be challenging news. It has become trivial information, as most people are confronted with the information through the daily reading of newspaper, watching TV, and listening to the radio. Politicians are invited to Greenland to see “with their own eyes the ongoing changes”, and the changes are more or less recognized as possible realities. What is often forgotten, however, is the fact that the changes are opening up for a number of crucial questions which are seldom discussed and even more seldom finding answers in the public debate. For instance:

- Which resources should be exploited, and which should be protected?
- What kind of regulation of new transport activities should be imposed in order to prevent damages and endangering of traditional activities in the Arctic areas?
- Who should benefit from the new options?
- Who may be affected by these activities?

And last, but not least:

- How, and by whom should these options be regulated?

The Arctic as an area of future conflicts?

If we take a look at some of the more recent discussions in relationship to the questions raised above, a few examples illustrate the level of the public debate in this connection.

According to the press in both Denmark and Canada the dispute regarding Hans Ø (Hans Island), a small isolated rock measuring 1,3 km² in frozen water in Nares Strait between Canada and Denmark seems to have caused turmoil in the otherwise good friendship between Denmark and Canada. The island was first mapped in connection with the British and American expeditions from 1852-1876, and the Island is supposed to have been named after a Greenlander called Hans Hendrik, with the native name Suersaq, who worked as guide and translator for the expeditions. Denmark has claimed that geological evidence points to Hans Island being part of Greenland, while Canada, on the other hand claimed in 1973 that Hans Island is part of their territory, and no agreement has been reached between the two governments on the issue. Satellite images show that the Island is more or less positioned right in the middle of the ocean and both countries officially emphasize that more serious matters have been more pressing, leaving the resolution of this dispute to future negotiations. It has, however, not kept both parties to make quite clear statements to the public by putting their national flags on the Island⁹.



Canadian Forces Northern Area troops raise a Canadian flag on Hans Island on July 13, 2005. (CP file photo) From: CBCNEWS. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2005/09/19/hans-island-20050919.html>



The beacon and the naval flag was put on Hans Island, August 13, 2002 in the presence of the crew of Vædderen. Photo: The Danish Navy, first squadron. <http://www-navalhistory.dk/danish/soevaernsnyt/-2005/hansoe.htm>

Another recent debate was instigated by the fact that a Russian flag was planted on the seabed at the North Pole, 4.261 meters below the Polar ice. The TV-broadcast in connection with the event was part of publicity measures for a research project aiming at investigating the structure and evolution of the Earth's crust in the Arctic regions. First and foremost the part of Arctic neighbouring Eurasia, such as the Mendeleev Ridge, the Alpha Ridge and also the Lomonosov Ridge, in order to discover whether they are linked with the Siber-

ian shelf. The expedition, part of the Russian program for the 2007–2008 International Polar Year, used the Akademik Fedorov research ship and two Finnish built MIR submersibles on board, and has been assisted by the nuclear icebreaker Rossiya. The message about the flag caused public concern in the other countries bordering the Arctic - Canada, Norway, Denmark, and the United States - as it was emphasized that it could be considered to be a possible claim of the North Pole being part of



Russian flag planted by a Russian submarine on the seabed at the North Pole on August 1st, 2007

Russia. It was emphasized by the Russian authorities, however, that the aim of the expedition was only to show that the Russian shelf reaches the North Pole¹⁰. It should be emphasized that parallel to this public debate, the three stakeholders Russia, Denmark/Greenland and Canada in recent mapping endeavors in the region with the assistance of Swedish researchers and ice-breakers jointly undertook research activities in mapping and analyzing the geological structures around the Lomonosov Ridge, looking for evidence regarding whether the ridge is an extension of the continent, and that there therefore should be a connection to the Greenland/Canada shelf, or if not, that it would be connected to the Russian shelf¹¹.

As indicated above, the public debate is not a very precise indicator of the kind of problems that need public attention. On one hand stories of potential conflicts are flashed to the public media, while at the same time it is generally accepted by the Arctic nations who are directly involved in the Arctic territory issues that disputes can only be tackled on the basis of international law, first of all the International Convention on the Law of the Sea¹². The problem is that that the Nation States seem to be using these matters as a means of preventing the most important issues to be taken forward! On one hand issues that would challenge the unlimited rights of states to territories and seas that have international interests and concerns, and on the other hand issues that are related to resources and territories that today as well as in the past are in use by peoples in the North but who are given no rights as active partners in resolving the problems created by the new situation.

An Arctic Treaty?

In order to be able to take into account the existence of other stakeholders than a limited number of Arctic countries bordering the Arctic Ocean, a number of approaches to opening up the Arctic to be considered as an area of as well international as indigenous concern have been put forward. And the starting point for such a discussion is often the Antarctic Treaty, which might be seen as a model for the Arctic.

The Antarctic Treaty encompasses all land and ice shelves south of the southern 60th parallel, and the treaty has now been signed by 46 countries. The overall goal of the treaty was to set aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve, establish freedom of scientific investigation, and at the same time ban military activities on the continent. Besides emphasizing Antarctic as basis for research activities, article 1 of the treaty stresses the need of using Antarctica for peaceful purposes only, prohibiting military activities, while article 4 states that the treaty does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial sovereignty claims, just as it is emphasized that no new claims would be asserted as long as the treaty is in force. The majority of Antarctica is claimed by one or more countries, but most countries do not explicitly recognize those claims. Today there are 46 treaty member nations while there are 28 consultative and 18 acceding members. The consultative – and thereby voting – members include the seven nations that claim portions of Antarctica as national territory, while the remaining 21 non-claimant nations either do not recognize the claims of others, or have not expressed their positions. These claims, however, have so far not led to conflicting situations which would have been interpreted as violations of the original ideas behind the treaty to such a degree that it would have called for withdrawal of members. And first and foremost, the ban on military activities seems so far to have prevented both nuclear weapons and “star war” installations on the continent¹³.

In 1991, inspired by the experiences with the Antarctic Treaty, Donat Pharand, Professor Emeritus of International Law, University of Ottawa, proposed a draft of an Arctic Treaty. He emphasized the idea of an Arctic Region Council aiming at regional cooperation which should lead to the use of the Arctic Region for peaceful purposes. In this connection he stressed seven main points as important for this:

- 1) to facilitate regional cooperation generally among its members,

- 2) to ensure the protection of the environment;
- 3) to promote the coordination of scientific research;
- 4) to encourage the conservation and appropriate management of living resources;
- 5) to foster economic and sustainable development;
- 6) to further the health and social well-being of the indigenous and other inhabitants of the Arctic Region; and
- 7) to promote the use of the Arctic Region for peaceful purposes¹⁴.

The approach clearly moves the debate and decision process away from single nation states by opening up for both international and local involvement. The critique stresses that experiences from Antarctica may be irrelevant to the Arctic due to the fact that the Arctic is inhabited and embedded in nation states while it is emphasized that achieving a permanent arctic council among a group of nations with widely differing geographic, economic, cultural, and strategic interests may not be a simple task, but a goal worth pursuing.

Oran Young, professor at the University of California and a long time writer on issues of governance and the Arctic, stresses in a commentary how a substantial number of “soft” agreements, for instance in connection with environmental protection issues etc. already show a legacy of both means and measures available in the existing laws and regulations when it comes to specific problems. But he also stresses that on a more general level there are limitations to how existing Arctic governance systems can be structured to minimize problems arising from gaps and overlaps. He therefore raises the question to what extent there would be added value resulting from the creation of legally binding international arrangements for the Arctic, and what the proper relationships between international institutions and organizations in the Arctic might be¹⁵.

Another approach emphasizes the existence since 1998 of the Arctic Council as a forum for cooperation in the Arctic¹⁶. In addition to the eight states with sovereignty over territory in the Arctic - Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States – the Council include a number of organizations representing indigenous people as Permanent Participants. They do not vote, but otherwise participate fully in the work of the organization. Similarly a number of non-governmental organizations and representatives from other countries are present at the meetings, and may be heard as well as participate in project activities arranged by the Council.

The Council has two primary objectives. First to promote environmental protection, which has been a major issue among the Arctic nations since the establishing of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy in 1991 aiming at addressing environmental issues affecting the entire region, and second to promote sustainable development in the Arctic, emphasizing the special economic circumstances of the indigenous people and other residents of the Arctic in relation to preserving the environment. To these ends, the Council has endorsed a number of cooperative activities to be carried out primarily through a series of subsidiary bodies¹⁷. Critiques of the suggestion of Arctic Council as a means of managing major problems in the Arctic emphasize that of the Council functions more as a forum for exchange of opinions and ideas than as an organization able to establish binding agreements and resolve conflicts. This results, on the one hand, in more open and informal forum for development of project activities relevant for the Arctic residents. But on the other hand it severely limits the potential of the organization to establish binding solutions.

Nation state responses

The response of the Arctic states – especially those bordering to the Arctic Sea - emphasizes that there are a number of fundamental differences between Antarctica and the Arctic. As already mentioned above, the Arctic is inhabited, while Antarctica is uninhabited. Another striking feature is the fact that Antarctica is primarily LAND, while the Arctic is primarily WATER. And in this setting UNCLOS - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – already provides what is needed in order to resolve any disputes¹⁸! To see to what extent this holds true, a brief overview of the convention would be adequate.

UNCLOS encompasses four principal conventions which were outlined in 1958, and adopted by different nations since 1973.

- *The Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone*: States cannot suspend the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits that are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a foreign state. Territorial waters are a belt of coastal waters extending at most twelve nautical miles from the baseline (usually the mean low-water mark) of a coastal state. The territorial sea is regarded as the sovereign territory of the state, although foreign ships (both military and civilian) are allowed innocent passage through it; this sovereignty also extends to the airspace over and seabed below¹⁹.

- *The Convention on the Continental Shelf*: The term “continental shelf” refers to the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 meters or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; as well as to the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands. The coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources²⁰.
- *The Convention on the High Seas*: The high seas being open to all nations. No State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty. Freedom of the high seas is exercised under the conditions laid down by these articles and by the other rules of international law. It comprises, inter alia, both for coastal and non-coastal States: (1) Freedom of navigation; (2) Freedom of fishing; (3) Freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines; (4) Freedom to fly over the high seas²¹.
- *The Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas*: A State whose nationals are engaged in fishing any stock or stocks of fish or other living marine resources in any area of the high seas where the nationals of other States are not thus engaged shall adopt, for its own nationals, measures in that area when necessary for the purpose of the conservation of the living resources affected²².

Besides outlining the four principal conventions it also define important concepts like: International waters, Continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles), Contiguous zone (12 nautical miles), Territorial waters (12 nautical miles), Internal waters, and Baseline, all concepts which have proven useful in connection with defining the rights and responsibilities of states.

In addition to the convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas, an addendum was introduced in 2001 with The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001). The addendum was developed due to an increased recognition of the fact that fish, marine mammals and mollusks are not sedentary or bound by concepts like Exclusive Economic Zones, Territorial Waters etc., but moving freely across juridical borders. A consequence of this is that resource exploitation in one zone can harm the options for exploitation in other zones. The addendum

therefore stresses that states should take measures to:

- protect biodiversity in the marine environment
- prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity and to ensure that levels of fishing effort do not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of fishery resources; as well as take into account the interests of artisanal and subsistence fishers²³;

It is important to note that the last paragraph is the first time in UNCLOS where there are references to stakeholders such as indigenous groups through the two concepts of artisanal and subsistence fishers, and thereby an attempt to recognize that their interests are not automatically covered through the interests of states.

As signatures of the convention in 1982 were all Arctic states, except USA. And similarly all Arctic states have ratified the convention – again except USA. It is of course important, when making references to UNCLOS as a framework for resolving territorial problems in the Arctic that one of the Arctic stakeholders has chosen neither to sign nor ratify the convention²⁴!

Limitations of UNCLOS

USA taking another position in relation to UNCLOS as the other Arctic states may not be a serious problem as long as they comply with the conventions, and as there are indications of this being the case the statement that “The Law of the Sea already exists as a legal framework for solution of potential conflicts in the Arctic” might be proven right²⁵. But the situation may not be that simple. There may still be reasons to look into how Arctic governance systems may be structured to minimize problems arising from gaps and potential overlaps with other already existing governance systems in the region.

The fact is that there are problem areas in the North Atlantic and North Pacific such as the “Loophole” and “The Donut Hole”, just as the previously mentioned problems in relation to Hans’ Ø and the Lomonosov Ridge indicates that there are still problems within the existing laws and regulations when it comes to resolving specific conflicts. Other cases such as the disputes between Canada and USA in relation to the North Western Sea Route adds to the list of unresolved boundary disputes regarding national/international waters, and with the disappearance of ice in the Polar Sea new boundary settings and management questions regarding international waters are expected due to the question of resource and transportation rights ²⁶.

Unresolved disputes do, however not necessarily indicate that UNCLOS is unsuitable, and a new framework should be established. It may just be an indication of the fact that on one hand resolving disputes takes time, and on the other that the legal framework needs adjustments in order to comply with new types of problems that had not been considered when the original framework was established. The addendum in relation to Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to UNCLOS is a good example of how a good framework is adjustable when new types of problems appear.

The key question in the Arctic, however, is that UNCLOS in its present form *is based on the recognition of rights of states, but not on rights of people*. Inherited in the present situation, therefore, is the option at the national level of reaching agreements that might violate the rights of peoples in the Arctic. And simple solutions as has been done in the UNCLOS addendum with the inclusion of a sentence emphasizing protective measures by “taking into account the interests of artisanal and subsistence fishers” does not address the core of the problem, namely that *classic notions of state sovereignty cannot adequately address the issue of sovereignty of peoples!*

Alternatives/Supplements

The question, therefore, is if there are alternatives or supplements that could be useful indicators of how the problems should be tackled. And in this connection “The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management” comes to mind, being an approach putting emphasis on a management regime that maintains the health of the ecosystem alongside appropriate human use of the environment, for the benefit of current and future generations.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation United Nations) defines the concept as “An ecosystem approach to fisheries strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic, and human components of ecosystems and their interaction and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries”²⁷. And the role of stakeholders is even more clearly emphasized by ICES when they state that it “principally put emphasis on a management regime that maintains the health of the ecosystem alongside appropriate human use of the environment” and thereby “should emphasize strong stakeholder participation and focus on human behaviour as the central management decision.”²⁸.

The challenge is not only to create efficiencies and dispelling the mistrust among actors – in this context within fisheries management, but that addressing the problems requires widespread implementation of stakeholder involvement which can be seen as a prerequisite for a successful implementation and indispensable for creating common understanding among stakeholder about both means and measures. Achieving a balance between discourse and action is the challenge that needs to be overcome by actors involved in implementing for instance the ecosystem approach in the fisheries regime. And exactly the same is the case when it comes to resolving disputes where it is not only states but also people who are at stake!

Subsidiarity as a keyword

There is an obvious need of ensuring peoples of the Arctic by means of regional arrangements to be granted not only a voice but also a saying through the establishing of a comprehensive regime – as some have suggested, a constitutional contract – treating the Arctic as a distinct region in international society. As emphasized above, classic notions of state sovereignty cannot adequately address the issue of sovereignty of peoples. Instead the principle of **subsidiarity** may be providing a conceptual tool to mediate polarity of pluralism and the common good in a globalized world by providing a tool in making sense in relation to future governance in the Arctic, granting the peoples in the Arctic a voice by treating the Arctic as a distinct region in international society.

There are varied definitions of the concept, but as common features are the principle that government power should be delegated to the lowest feasible level, for instance in a “Europe of Regions” were the local or regional level, instead of the national or supranational level, becomes decisive, and thereby affirming that action for justice should be on the part of the institution or level of society closest to the problem. The concept has been an important issue in the European discourse emphasizing the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity²⁹.

The political process is in this context aiming at changing to a less hierarchical political system, and making changes in the political culture necessary. It has been an open part of the process of regionalization, emphasizing that such a process should not be imposed from above, but developing from below. Again, in the European Context, the perception is that continuing the

started process may lead to another dimension of deepening the European Union where regional policy will become more and more European and European matters more regional, and further that subsidiarity does not stop at state borders with legislative powers³⁰.

Conclusions and perspectives

It is important to react to changes in the Arctic! But it is also important to realize that the ongoing changes are multi-dimensional. Changes in climate and the environment are important factors, but in relation to the future of settlements, communities and cultures, in the end it is the people in the Arctic who are decisive! And to quote Eleanor Roosevelt: "Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: the neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere." ³¹

NOTES

1 For instance in: WWF, 2008. Arctic Climate Impact Science - an update since ACIA. M. Sommerkorn and N. Hamilton, eds. WWF International Arctic Programme, Oslo, Norway, and UNEP, 2007. Global Outlook for Ice & Snow. J. Eamer, ed. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.

2 Tuusi Motzfeld gives an excellent description of the two different perspectives in his keynote speech Climate Change in a Greenlandic Perspective, presented to the Climate Conference Thorshavn 7-8 April and printed in the Compendium from the Conference by NORA, Faroe Islands Enterprise (SamVit), House of Industry (Vinnuhúsið), Bitland Enterprise, May 2008

3 Rasmussen, R. O.: Globalization, Social Issues and Arctic Livelihood. In: Common Concern for the Arctic. Conference arranged by the Nordic Council of Ministers 9-10 September 2008, Ilulissat, Greenland. ANP 2008:750

4 Monica Tennberg: Climate change and Globalization in the Arctic: Compression of Time and Space? Keynote speech at the Nordic Environmental Social Studies Conference, June 13, 2003, University of Turku

5 See for instance: Duhaime, Rasmussen and Comtois Sustainable Development in the North: Local Initiatives vs Megaprojects (Presses de l'Université Laval Quebec 1997); Stefansson Arctic Institute Arctic Human Development Report (Stefansson Arctic Institute Akureyri 2004); Rasmussen 'Adjustment to Reality: Social Responses to Climate Changes in Greenland' in Ørbæk et al. (eds) Arctic Alpine Ecosystems and People in a Changing Environment (Springer Berlin 2007) 167-78.

6 The general impacts of new economic activities are discussed in: Rasmussen, R. O. (2004). Socio-economic consequences of large scale resource development; cases of mining in Greenland: Circumpolar Arctic Social Sciences Ph.D. Network. Proceedings of the Eight Conference. In: Beyond Boom and Bust in the Circumpolar North (pp. 101-131). Prince George, B.C., Canada: UNBC Press. A newer discussion of the response to climate change and new economic activities in the North Atlantic region has been outlined in: Lars Thstrup and Rasmus Ole Rasmussen: Climate Change and the North Atlantic. NORA 2009, Thorshavn, Faroe Islands. Available at: <http://ipaper.ipapercms.dk/Nora/CLIMATECHANGE/>.

7 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 61/295 on 13 September 2007. Available at: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/drip.html>

8 All three issues are further discussed in Lars Thstrup and Rasmus Ole Rasmussen: Climate Change and the North Atlantic. Further details see note 6.

9 Rasmussen 'Hot Issues in a Cold Environment' Journal of Nordregio 7(4) (2007) 7-9.

10 Rasmussen *ibid*.

11 Rasmussen *ibid*.

12 This was probably the most important conclusion from the meeting in Ilulissat in May 2008, organized by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, cf Ilulissat Declaration, Arctic Ocean Conference, Greenland, 27-29 May 2008 <<http://arctic-council.org/filearchive/Ilulissat-declaration.pdf>> (10 July 2009) para. 3.

13 The full text is available at: <http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/treaties/arctic1.html>

14 Donat Pharand: Draft Arctic Treaty: An Arctic Regional Council. University of Ottawa, 1991. Excerpted from the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, National Capital Branch, The Arctic Environment and Canada's International Relations (Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1991), pp. AI-A10; Draft Arctic Treaty: An Arctic Region Council by Donat Pharand, Professor Emeritus of International Law, University of Ottawa. Available at: <http://www.carc.org/pubs/v19no2/5.htm>

15 Oran R. Young: The Internationalization of the Circumpolar North: Charting a Course for the 21st Century. http://www.thearctic.is/articles/topics/internationalization/enska/kafli_0500.htm

16 Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council. <http://www.arctic-council.org/>. In 1998 the Arctic Council was established as a forum for cooperation in the Arctic. The Council has two primary objectives. First, to promote environmental protection which has been a major issue among the Arctic nations since the establishment of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy in 1991 – aiming at addressing environmental issues affecting the entire region. Secondly, it is to promote sustainable development in the Arctic, emphasizing the special economic circumstances of the indigenous people and other residents of the Arctic in relation to the preservation of the environment.

17 The structure of the Council is generally seen more as a forum for exchange of opinions and ideas than as an organization establishing binding agreements and resolving conflicts due to the fact that the members represent very different policy approaches to resolving not only conflicts between the Arctic countries, but also in between different stakeholders within each of the countries.

18 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, concluded 10 December 1982, entered into force 16 November 1994, 1833 UNTS 396.

19 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, done 29 April 1958, entered into force on 10 September 1964, 516 UNTS 205.

20 Convention on the Continental Shelf, done 29 April 1958, entered into force 10 June 1964, 499 UNTS 311.

21 Convention on the High Seas, done 29 April 1958, entered into force 30 September 1962, 450 UNTS 11.

22 Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, done 29 April 1958, entered into force 20 March 1966, 559 UNTS 285.

23 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (done 4 August 1995, entered into force 11 December 2001) 2167 UNTS 3.

24 In USA the abstaining of the ratification of the treaty has primarily been on arguments from political conservatives who generally consider involvement in some international organizations and treaties as detrimental to U.S. national interests, creating a risk of impinge on U.S. sovereignty. The Bush administration, a majority of the United States Senate, and the Pentagon favored ratification, and on January 13, 2009, speaking at her Senate confirmation hearing as nominee for United States Secretary of State, Senator Hillary Clinton said that ratification of the Law of the Sea Treaty would be a priority for her.

25 A general comment is, that before new rules are contemplated states and international organizations should ensure that the existing legal regime is implemented and that states that have not yet acceded to or otherwise accepted elements of this regime do so, for instance emphasized in "Reflections on the possibilities and limitations of a binding legal regime for the Arctic." In: Environmental Policy and Law, Vol. 37 (2007) No. 4 (p. 321-324) available at <http://www.havc.se/res/SelectedMaterial/20070604corellarctic-legalregenvpolicy1.pdf>

26 Rasmussen 'Hot Issues in a Cold Environment' Journal of Nordregio 7(4) (2007) 7–9.

27 FAO. 1995. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Rome: FAO; FAO. 2001. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2000. Rome: FAO; FAO: "The Ecosystem approach to fisheries. Issues, terminology, principles". FAO Corporate Document Repository <http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4773e/y4773e03.htm>

28 "Principles Of The Ecosystem Approach To Fisheries Management" by A. Filin and I. Røttingen, Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), Murmansk, Russia and Institute of Marine Research (IMR), Bergen, Norway, available at <http://www.assessment.imr.no/Request/HTMLinks/Symposium2005/Filin%20et%20al.pdf>. An update on the discussion is available from: ICES WGNARS Report 2010, Scicom Steering Group On Regional Sea Programmes. Ices Cm 2010/Ssgrsp:03 Ref. Ssgrsp, Scicom. Report of the Working Group on the Northwest Atlantic Regional Sea (WGNARS). 20–22 April 2010, Woods Hole, USA. <http://www.ices.dk/reports/SSGRSP/2010/WGNARS10.pdf>

29 "The principle of subsidiarity is defined in Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. It is intended to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made as to whether action at Community level is justified in the light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level. Specifically, it is the principle whereby the Union does not take action (except in the areas which fall within its exclusive competence) unless it is more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level. It is closely bound up with the principles of proportionality and necessity, which require that any action by the Union should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty. The Edinburgh European Council of December 1992 issued a declaration on the principle of subsidiarity, which lays down the rules for its application. The Treaty of Amsterdam took up the approach that follows from this declaration in a Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality annexed to the EC Treaty. Two of the things this Protocol introduces are the systematic analysis of the impact of legislative proposals on the principle of subsidiarity and the use, where possible, of less binding Community measures." http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/subsidiarity_en.htm

30 Michael Keating: "A Quarter Century of the Europe of the Regions". *Regional & Federal Studies*, Volume 18, Issue 5 October 2008 , pages 629 - 635

31 Eleanor Roosevelt's remarks at the presentation of a booklet on human rights ('In Your Hands: A Guide for Community Action for the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Right') to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, United Nations, New York (27 March 1958); see <<http://www.udhr.org/history/frbioer.htm>> (9 July 2009).

IPY 2007–2008 and social sciences: A challenge of fifty years

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This paper offers an insider's view – as of summer 2008¹ – of some of the most exciting chapters in IASSA's recent history that goes back to the ICASS-5 in Fairbanks in spring 2004. At that meeting four years ago and in the following weeks, IASSA and the Arctic social science community made what in hindsight was a 'historic' decision to join the preparations for the new International Polar Year (IPY) 2007–2008. Actually, we jumped into that process with a big splash. We openly argued for our place in IPY 2007–2008 based upon the crucial role that the studies of Arctic communities, people, and cultures play in contemporary polar science.

The rest, as people say, is history. It is hard to underestimate the transition between ICASS-5 in 2004 and ICASS-6 in 2008 in the social/human themes' standing in IPY and the way the broad polar science community views our research. This very Congress, ICASS-6, is an IPY event in itself (IPY project #69), with more than 15 sessions focused on the ongoing IPY projects in the social/human field.¹ Many new partnerships have been forged recently, thanks to the IASSA's participation in IPY, including the expanding collaboration with IASC; the new SAON (Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks) initiative; *Arctic Social Indicators* study launched by the Arctic Council; and a new BOREAS program. IASSA's entry in IPY also opened the door to a new level of engagement of Arctic residents and indigenous people in research and science planning, through numerous projects and public activities under the IPY program.

The main goal of this paper is to review IPY 2007–2008 as a multi-faceted venture that produced a 'fifty-year' challenge, as well as opportunities to Arctic social and human sciences. It addresses, in particular, the origination of IPY 2007–2008; the role that IASSA played in building its socio-cultural agenda; the new legacy created by social/human research in IPY; and the future of that legacy after IPY is officially completed. As this once-in-a-lifetime initiative is gradually coming to a close, the time is ripe to assess our contribution to IPY 2007–2008 and to start looking beyond its official dates.

¹ A much more elaborate account of many events covered in this paper has been produced for the later IPY Summary Report (Hik and Krupnik 2010) during winter and spring of 2010. Readers will be advised to check several chapters of that report, particularly Chapters 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.10 and 3.10, for more details on the organization and implementation of IPY 2007–2008 and of the social science component of its program.

How IPY Was Born: 1997–2004

Unlike its predecessors, the International Polar/Geophysical Years of 1882–1883, 1932–1933, and 1957–1958, the fourth IPY of 2007–2008 lacks a charismatic origination story of its own. It had neither a single ‘creation event,’ similar to the famous dinner at James Van Allen’s house in April 1950 that gave momentum to the International Geophysical Year (IGY) 1957–1958 (Chapman 1954; Fraser 1957; Jones 1959) nor a recognized individual champion, such as Karl Weyprecht, whose talks and writings inspired the first International Polar Year 1882–1883 (Baker 1982; Barr 1985; Heathcote and Armitage 1959). Available narratives on the origins of IPY 2007–2008 (Andreev et al. 2007; Bell 2008; IOC 2004; Stirling 2007; Summerhayes 2008; Tsaturrov et al. 2005) are usually brief and do not explore the full story². Therefore, producing a detailed and widely acceptable account on the origination of this IPY is a pressing task.

The reconstruction of the history of IPY 2007–2008 is also a scholarly field to which social scientists may contribute in earnest. Amanda Graham from the Yukon College has assembled a preliminary online ‘chronology’ of IPY 2007–2008, supplied by the links to its many early documents and events (<http://dl1.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ipy/documents>). I have launched my personal IPY ‘oral history’ project by conducting interviews with several of its early champions and key players. Also, many documents related to the IPY planning process can be accessed on the IPY Interim website (<http://classic.ipy.org/index.php>), the U.S. National Committee for International Polar Year’s site (<http://www.us-ipy.org/downloads.shtml>), or on the sites of many organizations that contributed to IPY. What is presented below is a short preview that focuses on some, though not all known aspects of the full story.³

As expected, the emerging historical narrative is *complex*. Unlike its predecessors, the fourth IPY 2007–2008 had not one but at least four or, perhaps, more presumably independent origination momentums in the years 2000–2001. It also had several false starts. For almost three years, from late 2001 till summer 2004, many groups debated and advanced various concepts of a new IPY, before these independent and often competitive streams merged into one. From the beginning, this IPY evolved as primarily a ‘bottom-up’ grass-roots initiative, with little high-level governmental involvement, beyond funding. Also, since its origination, IPY 2007–2008 steered away from the many military and strategic issues of the day that were central to IGY 1957–1958. As a societal phenomenon, IPY 2007–2008 was indeed a product of the post-Cold War era and of its much more open and internationalized science.

The earliest appeal for a new IPY, reportedly, dated back to 1997. It was made by Chris Rapley, the future Chair of the IPY Planning Group in 2003–2004, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of IGY 1957–1958. Rapley sent a letter to ICSU (International Union for Sciences) in Paris arguing for a new IGY-like initiative to commemorate the forthcoming 50th anniversary of IGY in 2007. The proposal went nowhere and it did not get any traction through ICSU until almost six years later; Rapley, reportedly, did not return to it until 2002.⁴

Despite that early setback, in 2000–2001, at least four groups of scientists quite independently started to push for a new ‘international polar year’ to be launched in 2007. All have drawn their arguments upon the forthcoming anniversary of IGY 1957–1958. Antarctic scientists, a heavily physical science community, began discussing the idea of a major ‘celebration event’ on the 50th anniversary of IGY at their several international meetings in 2000–2001 (Bell 2008; Summerhayes 2008); some of these discussions were reflected in the minutes and resolutions adopted by the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) in 2000 and 2001.⁵ In early 2001, a group of astrophysicists at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began preparation for what they called ‘International Heliophysical Year’ or IHY, to take place in 2007, also in commemoration of IGY (Davila et al. 2001).⁶ In June 2001, an inspiring discussion on the new ‘IGY’-like initiative took place at the Neumayer Memorial Symposium at Bad-Dürkheim, Germany. The symposium adopted a ‘Neumayer Declaration’ arguing for a new ‘IPY/IGY’ science initiative to be launched in 2006/2007, with its focus on climate variability and the dynamics of the Earth crust (Kremp and Kremp 2002, 11).⁷ Lastly, in October 2001, at a high-level Arctic symposium in Brussels, Russian politician and polar oceanographer Arthur Chilingarov introduced an idea of what he named a ‘third International Polar Year’ to take place in 2007.⁸

Arctic social scientists were not a party to these early talks on IPY and, in fact, remained unaware of them. During 2002, four original proposals took form as distinct programs. The idea was gradually taking root thanks in large part to new communication technologies that helped disseminate the IPY message and increased the speed of exchange (Berkman 2003).⁹ Several disciplinary groups of polar scientists (like SCAR, Arctic Oceans Science Board/AOSB, the European Polar Board) established special teams to draft plans for their participation in IPY. In November 2002, the U.S. Polar Research Board (PRB) under the U.S. National Academies held a full-day interdisciplinary session in Washington, DC, titled “How Might the Polar Science



Fig. 1. The Neumayer Symposium at Bad-Dürkheim, Germany, June 2001: a) Leonard Johnson b) Leonard Johnson and Jörn Thiede; c) Front page of Leonard Johnson's first paper on the new IPY, *Eos*, December 2001. Photos by Oliver Röller.

Community Commemorate the Upcoming Anniversary of the International Polar Year".¹⁰ The workshop advocated joining forces with the European Polar Board (EPB) in planning for new IPY and in bringing the idea of new Polar Year to the public domain, to marshal support from funding agencies and science groups.

In early 2003, the preparation for IPY was re-shaped by several events. The International Heliophysical Year team branched away and eventually channeled its venture under the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (Harrison et al. 2005).¹¹ The Russian proposal for IPY was approved by the Russian Government and the Russian Academy of Sciences; it was soon submitted to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva (RAS 2003) and was endorsed by the 14th World Meteorological Congress in May 2003 under the label of the 'third' IPY.¹² In February 2003, Chris Rapley and Robin Bell, on behalf of the European Polar Board and the U.S. Polar Research Board, submitted a joint proposal to the International Union for Sciences (ICSU) in Paris. It argued for the launch of the 'Fourth International Polar Year' in 2007

and for the creation of special Planning Group to prepare its science program. This time, ICSU supported the idea. Within a few months, in March-July 2003, the ICSU planning strategy for IPY was endorsed by several major polar science organizations¹³; it also incorporated some other early planning efforts initiated in 2002–2003.

For several months, the two initiatives – one calling for the ‘fourth International Polar Year’ advanced by ICSU and its Planning Group, and the other named ‘third International Polar Year’ promoted by WMO – advanced neck-to-neck almost on parallel tracks.¹⁴ Eventually, the overlap between the two processes became too obvious and in early 2004 the two teams agreed to join forces under the leadership of the ICSU Planning Group, with WMO participation.¹⁵ To accommodate their different numbering for new IPY, it was decided to call it simply ‘IPY 2007–2008.’

By summer 2004, the merger of the two efforts became official. It was agreed that the new Polar Year would be co-sponsored by ICSU and WMO and would be run by a ‘Joint Committee for IPY’ nominated by both organizations, with a common Program Office. In October 2004, the ICSU Planning Group completed its task and produced a visionary summary document, *A Framework for the International Polar Year 2007–2008* (ICSU 2004). In November 2004, a new ICSU-WMO ‘Joint Committee’ was established; a central IPY Programme Office was created; the call for ‘Expressions of Intent’ (EoI) for prospective projects was issued; and several national IPY programs started to take shape. These components of the IPY structure – the Joint Committee, the Programme Office, national IPY committees, and the network of 230-some international projects – would remain its pillars roughly until mid-2008.

IASSA Joins IPY: 2003–2004

A common belief among social scientists is that prior to IASSA’s entry, there was no vision for ‘people’ and for social sciences in IPY 2007–2008. This is hardly true. IASSA’s involvement indeed secured a designated field for social/human studies and for polar residents’ participation in IPY 2007–2008. Nonetheless, several early IPY documents back in 2003 referred to the need to include social issues in IPY.¹⁶ That explains why many early planners of IPY 2007–2008, unlike the organizers of IGY 1957–1958, were open to social issues and to social scientists as prospective partners – a fact well reflected in very different logos created by the two initiatives. That openness, however, was quickly put to a test.



Fig.2. IPY 2007–2008 logo proposed by the ICSU PG and adopted as an official symbol of IPY by the Joint Committee in 2005; 2b. IGY 1957–1958 logo featuring the Sputnik (or other satellite) orbiting around the Earth.

In July 2003, Gérard Duhaime, former President of IASSA, was nominated to the ICSU Planning Group (PG) and I was invited to serve on the U.S. National Committee for IPY under the U.S. National Academies. These were all promising signals. Several other social scientists were later nominated to their respective national IPY committees, including Ludger Müller-Wille in Canada, Michael Bravo in the UK, Birger Poppel in Greenland, Sverker Sörlin in Sweden, and others. At least two national IPY programs, in Canada and Greenland, advocated strong focus on Arctic residents and societal issues since their very inception in early 2004.

In a letter to Peter Schweitzer, then-IASSA President (September 13, 2003), I suggested that IASSA develop a strategy for its participation in IPY. Shortly after, the IASSA's '*Northern Notes*' newsletter published first information about IPY planning (Krupnik 2003a; also Krupnik 2003b). It encouraged Arctic social scientists to join the IPY process in their respective countries. In December 2003, a special panel on IPY 2007–2008 was proposed for the next IASSA Congress (ICASS-5) in 2004 to address the opportunities for social sciences in IPY.¹⁷

As both Gérard Duhaime and I started to attend our respective IPY planning meetings in 2003, we were greeted with a great amount of goodwill from many colleagues in the physical and natural sciences. It also became clear that they had limited knowledge about the nature of social/human research. Some IPY planners argued that a new IPY should be organized not by conventional science fields but, rather, along a few ‘cross-cutting’ themes to avoid the narrow vision and technical language of individual disciplines. In this vein, the first ICSU PG planning meeting in summer 2003 endorsed three major ‘overarching themes’ for IPY 2007–2008, *Exploration of the Unknowns at the Science Frontiers*; *Understanding Changes at the Poles*; and *Decoding Polar Processes* (ICSU PG 2003a,5). Two more themes were added shortly after, *Polar-global Teleconnections* and *Polar regions as the unique vantage point for observations of the Earth’s inner core, magnetic field, the Sun and beyond* (ICSU PG 2004, 9–13; ICSU 2004; Rapley 2004). These five themes and the associated language were conveyed to ICSU (ICSU PG 2004b); they were also disseminated to the emerging national IPY committees in many participating countries (see U.S. National Committee 2004).

As much as Gérard and I tried to persuade our colleagues in the IPY planning that Arctic social sciences did not speak this language and that such themes would not generate enthusiasm among indigenous people and polar residents, our pleas went nowhere.¹⁸ The list of the proposed IPY 2007–2008 activities was being quickly filled with major initiatives in oceanography, meteorology, deep-sea and ice-sheet studies, climate-ocean modeling, and the like. Despite special warning from the Arctic Council in late 2003 about the importance of societal themes in a new IPY,¹⁹ there was little input to the IPY process from the social science community²⁰ and hardly any effort was undertaken by the IPY planners to reach out to polar residents and Arctic indigenous people. As ICSU PG continued to solicit themes and encourage preliminary ideas for future IPY projects (informally since March 2003 and formally since September 2003 – IPY PG 2003c), a few individual proposals for social/human studies did appear on the early lists.²¹ But their share was minuscule (7 out of 185 in late 2003 – ICSU PG 2003b,10,19). By spring 2004, our IPY partners from other disciplines were, seemingly, getting tired of our recurring references to social issues and polar indigenous people, whereas both Gérard and I felt marginalized within our respective planning processes.²²

That was the backdrop of ICASS-5 that opened in May 2004 in Fairbanks, Alaska. At that meeting, we held a special panel titled *International Polar Year*

2007-2008: *Opportunities for Northern Communities and Social Sciences*, with several science presentations and national IPY planning updates (<http://www.iassa.gl/icass5/program.htm>; Krupnik 2004c, 2005c). Still, the main challenge was obvious: Is our social science ‘glass’ in IPY half-full or half-empty? What strategy could we offer to the Arctic social science community regarding its role in IPY 2007–2008? It was Gérard Duhaime, to his great credit, who advocated strongly for staying within the IPY planning process and for the increased IASSA’s role in IPY. Leaving the Congress, Gérard drafted two resolutions for IASSA’s General Assembly on May 23, 2004. The resolutions argued for more input from social scientists, Arctic indigenous organizations, and polar communities regarding the objectives, themes, and issues in IPY; and for more active engagement of those constituencies in the planning process for IPY 2007–2008 (IASSA 2004a).



Fig.3. Program of the first IASSA IPY symposium at ICASS-5, May 2004.

Many ICASS-5 participants, perhaps, remember that day of May 23, 2004, when IASSA General Assembly enthusiastically approved both resolutions (**Appendix 1**). Another critical outcome was the establishment of a special IASSA IPY ‘task-group’ charged to advance IASSA’s participation in IPY. Twenty scientists from 10 nations joined the task-group, including all past

IASSA Presidents (http://www.iassa.gl/ipy/alaska/ipy_taskgroup.htm). The resolutions and a liaison team to ‘facilitate cooperation between IASSA and ICSU PG’ were IASSA’s first formal contributions to the IPY 2007–2008 process.

On June 15, 2004, an official IASSA letter with two resolutions regarding IPY was delivered to the chairs of the ICSU PG, Chris Rapley and Robin Bell (Schweitzer to Rapley, June 15, 2004). Little did we know that on May 4, two weeks prior to IASSA Congress, Rapley presented the ‘Initial Science Plan’ for IPY 2007–2008 at the Arctic Council/Senior Arctic Officials Meeting in Selfoss, Iceland (see ICSU PG 2004a; Rapley 2004). At that session, the proposed IPY outline was, reportedly, criticized for little input from the groups representing Arctic residents and for the low priority being given to the social and human issues in the polar regions (<http://arctic-council.npolar.no/Meetings/SAO/2004%20Se/Default.htm>; http://arctic-council.org/filearchive/SAO_ReporttoMinistersReykjavik_2004.pdf; Chris Rapley, personal interview, March 3, 2008). To the IPY planners, IASSA’s entry to the IPY process could not have come at a better moment.

Rapley’s response acknowledged ICSU PG ‘difficulties in preparing the social science content of the (IPY science) plan’ and encouraged IASSA to join the planning process (Rapley to Schweitzer, July 2, 2004). Again, it was Gérard Duhaime who suggested that IASSA offer its expertise to ICSU PG in expanding the sections of the IPY science outline focused on social issues and polar residents (Duhaime to IASSA IPY team, June 21, 2004). Over the next two months, in July–August 2004, a dozen IASSA–IPY team members developed what eventually became the ‘social science theme’ and a new ‘observation initiative’ in the ICSU science plan.²³ We worked in close contact with Rapley, who offered many helpful remarks to our proposal. On August 13, 2008, Peter Schweitzer, the outgoing IASSA President, submitted IASSA’s recommendations to ICSU PG (Schweitzer to Rapley, August 13, 2004 – **Appendix 2**) that included: a preamble explaining a special integrative mission of the social agenda in IPY 2007–2008; the proposed new research theme; and the corresponding ‘observational strategy’:

***Research Theme #6:** To investigate the cultural, historical, and social processes that shape the sustainability of circumpolar human societies, and to identify their unique contributions to global cultural diversity and citizenship (Framework 2004:16).*

Observational Strategy #6: *To investigate crucial facets of the human dimension of the polar regions which will lead to the creation of datasets on the changing conditions of circumpolar human societies* (Framework 2004:5).

Several ICSU PG members promptly expressed their strong support for the IASSA proposal.²⁴ On September 13, 2004, IASSA's appeal to add a new theme to the IPY science plan had been approved at the final meeting of the ICSU PG in Paris²⁵; it was soon included in the 'IPY Framework' document (ICSU 2004, 15,18) that was officially released on November 12, 2004. The final version of the PG document was approved at the 89th meeting of the ICSU Executive Board in Trieste, Italy on November 20-22, 2004 and was soon endorsed at the Arctic Council/Senior Arctic Officials meeting in Reykjavik (November 22-23, 2004, p.10). With these official endorsements, the first IASSA-led effort to ensure a strong social/human footprint in IPY 2007–2008 came to a successful end.

Among other activities during that summer 2004 was the nomination of two IASSA representatives to serve on the future steering body for IPY 2007–2008, the 'Joint Committee' (JC). In November 2004, Grete Hovelsrud and I became members of that new team to lead IPY for the next five years. The appointment of two IASSA-backed candidates, with the support from the Norwegian and U.S. national IPY committees, respectively, was a clear sign of IASSA's growing status and of the final acceptance of social/human field in IPY 2007–2008.

Early Planning and Dissemination: 2005–2007

As IASSA rightly predicted, the creation of a special socio-cultural theme and the opening of proper channels triggered new enthusiasm among social/human scientists and Arctic residents about IPY 2007–2008. By winter 2005, the Joint Committee reviewed more than 800 'Expressions of Intent' (EoI's) for future IPY projects submitted to the IPY office in Cambridge. Social and human science submissions accounted for roughly one sixth of all EoI's (Krupnik and Hovelsrud 2005,7; <http://classic.ipy.org/news/story.php?id=124>). The number of EoI's eventually expanded to more than 1,100, as new proposals were continuously added during 2005–2007. In March 2005, the IPY participants were asked to consolidate their applications as 'full proposals,' with more collaboration across science disciplines and a higher level of coordination. Overall, about 450 'full coordination proposals' had been submitted in three rounds in 2005, of which about 230 were eventually en-

dorsed for implementation (see *www.ipy.org*). All endorsed 'full proposals' were grouped in seven fields in the 'IPY Planning Chart': Earth, Land, People, Ocean, Ice, Atmosphere, and Earth, with an additional eighth field in 'Education and Outreach.' Altogether, there were 166 endorsed IPY proposals in science and 52 in Education and Outreach, as of early 2007 (Allison et al. 2007).

In this next round of IPY science planning, social/human topics again scored very well. They accounted for roughly 20% of all endorsed 'full proposals' in research and more than a third in Education and Outreach (Hovelsrud and Krupnik 2006, 346–347; Hovelsrud and Helgeson 2006,7; Krupnik 2006a,4).²⁶ Several proposals had been submitted by indigenous researchers and institutions, who also became partners in other endorsed initiatives. By their sheer engagement, social scientists and Arctic residents let it be known that the new IPY would have a strong societal focus and a human face.



Fig.4. IASSA IPY webpage established in October 2004 - *www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa*

In hindsight, IASSA, again, may take credit for many of these developments. In fall 2004, IASSA launched its 'IPY Facilitation Initiative' to encourage its members and other researchers in social sciences and the humanities to be involved with the IPY science program (Krupnik 2004a; see <http://www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa/ipysubmitform.htm>). A special IASSA-IPY webpage attached to the main IASSA website (<http://www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa/ipynews.htm>) was developed by Anne Sudkamp. Also, IASSA offered a pool of social science experts who attended numerous IPY-related events, advocated on behalf of the social/human themes at the planning meetings, and were eventually placed on various IPY teams, including sub-committees on observation, data management, and education. IASSA-IPY task group members also produced updates on IPY 2007–2008 preparation in their respective countries for the IASSA website, newsletter, and for major science journals (Krupnik et al. 2005; Hovelsrud and Krupnik 2006). Few other fields witnessed such a concerted effort to raise their presence in IPY.

In 2006, the IASSA-IPY task group was reorganized to include social scientists who served on their respective national IPY committees in Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, UK, and the US (see http://www.iassa.gl/newsletter/news06_1.pdf). Also, in 2005 IASSA endorsed its forthcoming 6th Congress in Nuuk in 2008 as an IPY event (IPY project #69) and issued a call for sessions on IPY activities and individual projects. Perhaps, one of the most symbolically notable events was the launch ceremony for the 'Indigenous People's International Polar Year' in the northern Norwegian town of Kautokeino/Guovdageaidnu on February 14, 2007 organized jointly by the Nordic Sámi Institute, International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, and other local institutions. The town of Kautokeino in the heart of the Sámi territory had a special role in IPY history as the site of one of the first IPY observation stations in 1882–1883. A beautiful tri-lingual two IPY-year calendar for 2007–2008 in Sámi, English, and Russian was printed for the event illustrated by historical photographs of the local Sámi people and landscapes taken by the IPY-1 observer in Kautokeino, Sophus Tromholt, during his stay in 1882–1883.²⁷

Half-Full or Half-Empty: IPY Assessment in Summer 2008

This brings us full circle to the question raised at the first IASSA's IPY session in Fairbanks in 2004. Is our social science glass in IPY half-full or half-empty? Of course, not everyone in the Arctic social/human science community is enthusiastic about IPY. Also, there is hardly a reliable statistics that allows



Fig.5. Opening event for the 'Indigenous People's IPY in the Norwegian Sámi town of Kautokeino (Guovdageaidnu), February 14, 2007 at www.ip-ipy.org. The site is now owned by the EALÁT project (IPY #399) administered by the Sámi University College-Nordic Sámi Institute at <http://articportal.org/en/icr/ealat>

measuring the social/human science input in IPY 2007–2008. Several of its endorsed projects in the “People’s” field did not materialize (for lack of funds) and others received partial funding only. Nonetheless, as of summer 2008, at least 30 original proposals in social/human research endorsed by the IPY Joint Committee in 2005–2006 received full or partial funding and were operational; some have already been completed²⁸ (see **Appendix 3**). The final tally may be larger, particularly if several endorsed Canadian proposals in education and outreach would be funded through Canada’s national program for IPY.²⁹ Those 30-some endorsed and funded projects cover all fields of social and human research; they include participants from at least 16 countries (Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK, and the U.S.) and major organizations of polar residents in all circumpolar nations.

To that list, we should add at least two dozen social/human initiatives that have been funded in certain countries – notably, in Canada, Russia, Sweden,

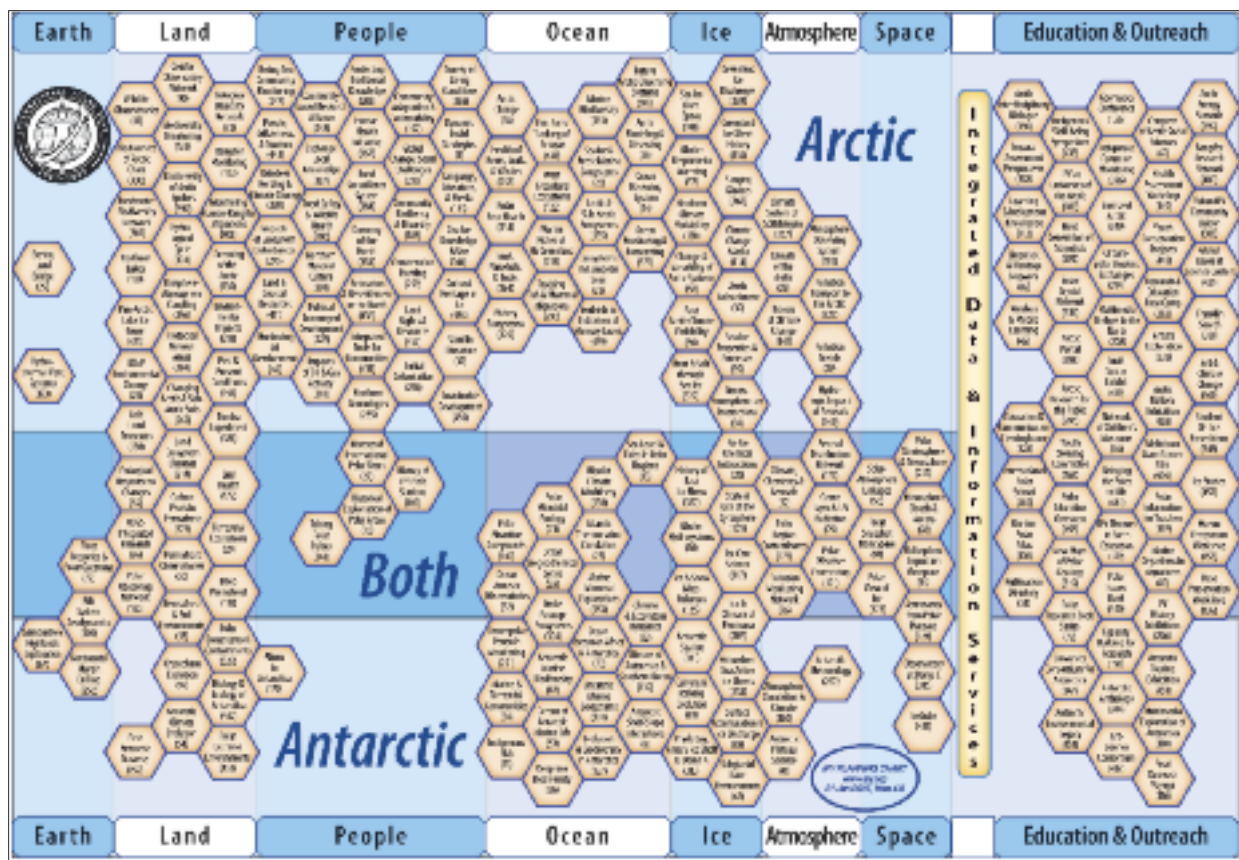


Fig.6. The 'People' field of the IPY 2007–2008 project chart showing active projects in social science and human health field in IPY (Courtesy IPY International Programme Office).

and the U.S. – via their national IPY programs, beyond the JC review and endorsement process.³⁰ When those *national* IPY projects are taken into account, the overall number of the IPY activities in the 'People' field is, perhaps, close to 55-60, with some other still unaccounted efforts in education, outreach, and public communication fields.

Lastly, the social/human science footprint in IPY 2007–2008 has been boosted by innumerable public events, such as scholarly talks, public lectures, museum and art exhibitions, community workshops, roundtables, speaking tours, media coverage, websites, and the like. In July 2008, the 'open-science' international polar conference in St. Petersburg, Russia (Polar Research - Arctic and Antarctic Perspectives in the International Polar Year) featured *six* sessions on social/human projects in IPY 2007–2008 (see <http://www.scar-iasc-ipy2008.org/>). Another opportunity to elevate our profile in IPY was the so-called 'People Day' (<http://www.ipy.org/index.php?ipy/detail/people/>) launched on September 24, 2008. That event, the

sixth in the series of special ‘International Polar Days’ scheduled for the duration of IPY,³¹ featured 41 individual projects in social/human research, education, and science outreach. It offered information on project activities, links to individual project websites, as well as new channels to introduce educators, students, and general public to the ongoing IPY activities in the social/human field. As such, the final tally of our impact may not be known until the end of IPY in 2009, if not a few years later. Nonetheless, based upon our current standing in the IPY science community, we may rightly claim that our glass in IPY is at least ‘half-full.’

Life After IPY

The summer of 2008, the second in the IPY 2007–2008 observation cycle marked the climax for many IPY project activities. The next peak of field research will come in winter 2008/2009, both in the Arctic and Antarctica. Whereas the work in the IPY field ‘trenches’ will continue for a few more months, the year 2009 is to bring a rapidly growing number of IPY-focused sessions, panels, and presentations; these will naturally lead to more follow-up publications. The new IPY 2007–2008 ‘Publications Database,’ which is run jointly by the Arctic Institute of North America in Calgary, Canada; American Geological Institute in Alexandria, USA; and Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK, already lists 945 IPY-related entries as of summer 2008 (see <http://biblioline.nisc.com/scripts/login.dll>). That number is to grow manifold over the next years. Also, the IPY scientists will soon start working on the summary publications of their project research as special journal issues or collections of papers.

The official closing of IPY ‘observation phase’ will take place in March 2009. The closing ceremony or, rather, several ceremonies like at the opening of IPY in March 2007, will be tailored primarily to the media and the general public. Nonetheless, several funded IPY studies will continue to run their course during 2009 and even in 2010.

By that time, the attention will be focused on the next major IPY-related event, the international Conference ‘Polar Science – Global Impact’ in Oslo in June 2010.³² The Oslo conference in 2010 may attract a few thousand scientists, as well as scores of science managers, writers, journalists, publishers, and educators. The conference program will be built ‘bottom-up’ and it will, perhaps, offer the best and final chance to secure the social science’s footprint in IPY 2007–2008 at the highest international level.

Preserving one's footprint in the science record requires a consistent and multi-pronged effort. The organizers of IGY in 1957–1958 were very keen in using several strategies, including the IGY publication series of 48 volumes (*Annals of the International Geophysical Year 1957–1958*); special volumes and review papers on the history of origination and implementation of IGY; full bibliography of IGY publications; network of IGY data centers; a powerful cohort of trained students; IGY documentation archives, and the like. Some efforts took many decades to accomplish and the last volume of the *IGY Annals* was not published until 1970, which will be equivalent to 2020 for IPY 2007–2008. These and other options are open to us today. A lot will depend upon our ability to preserve the voluminous electronic records of this IPY, including hundreds of created websites, PDF and video files, poster papers and PowerPoint presentations.

As no agency is capable of doing it single-handedly, we have to take a collective responsibility for the life of our records after IPY. Fortunately, this is already happening. In addition to the already-mentioned IPY Publication Database, the nascent IPY 2007–2008 Archives, both for physical and electronic records, have been established at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK. It will eventually inherit the materials of the IPY Programme Office at the British Antarctic Survey, also in Cambridge, as well as numerous other IPY-related files. At the recent meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia (July 2008), the IPY Joint Committee endorsed a proposal to release the documentation related to the origination and planning for IPY 2007–2008. In the same vein, IASSA should explore options to secure its own records related to the social scientists' involvement in the IPY process that would be of value to young researchers, historians, as well as similar efforts in the future.

On top of its growing partnership with IASC, Arctic Council, and other northern organizations, IASSA should develop a policy toward other international agencies that are/were critical to the success of IPY 2007–2008, like ICSU, WMO, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR), with whom it has not interacted before. There are many indicators that the partnership between IASC and SCAR, the two leading international players in Arctic and Antarctic research, respectively, will become a pillar of the post-IPY legacy.³³ As the main body representing Arctic social scientists, IASSA has to develop a vision on its future relations with these and other institutions that will be guardians of the IPY legacy, when IPY shifts to its final analytical/publication/data preservation phase after 2009.

Conclusions: IASSA and the Legacy of IPY 2007–2008

In four-plus years following ICASS-5 in 2004, we have witnessed a remarkable turn-around in our vision on, and in the status of, social/human sciences in IPY. Being initially seen as odd and marginal players, we are now regarded as active and valued partners. In the eyes of so many, the very presence of the social/human sciences and polar residents in IPY 2007–2008 defines its innovative and modern face. During this four-year transition, we helped successfully reshape IPY 2007–2008 and make it a truly multi-disciplinary enterprise. Compared to an almost ‘zero’ input in IPY-2 in 1932–1933 and in IGY in 1957–1958, the social/human studies now account for more than 20% of all scholarly activities in this IPY and, perhaps, a third of its public and educational impact.

IASSA, through its unyielding support and the actions of its many members may justly take credit for that development. Of course, we were not the only ones who promoted the ‘people’s field in IPY and, thus, should be grateful to our allies, such as IASC, the Arctic Council, many organizations of the Arctic residents, and members of the IPY planning team.

If we indeed view IPY 2007–2008 as something that happens once in a scientist’s lifetime, a ‘challenge of fifty years,’ we may justly claim that Arctic social/human scientists were up to that challenge and that IASSA emerged much stronger from its participation in IPY. We may refer to our growing acceptance by the mainstream polar organizations; our expanding partnership with IASC; the opening of BOREAS and other new funding sources for social research; and the inception of many science initiatives operated jointly or primarily by Arctic residents. To that, we may add the emerging recognition of the importance of social sciences and societal issues, and of the value of collaboration with polar residents by many agencies and national polar programs. We should be pleased we did not ‘miss the IPY boat’ back in 2004.

Over the past four years, IASSA witnessed a growing interest among many physical and natural scientists in the themes and issues related to polar communities and in the methods of social and human research, as became evident in several large-scale science initiatives of the past years, like ICARP, Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), International Study of Arctic Change (ISAC), Sustaining Arctic Observing Network (SAON), and the like. We now have many more sympathetic partners and fewer skeptics than we faced four years ago. The time when we always held a designated last session on the program and the last speaker at any interdisciplinary meeting is,

hopefully, over. This is a symbolic thing; but it is also a good indicator of our changing status in the mainstream polar science.

In 2004, in his plenary talk at the ICASS-5 in Fairbanks, Tim Ingold warned against becoming a perennial junior partner to natural scientists in multi-disciplinary science projects. He argued, instead, for running studies with a clear socio-cultural agenda and under our own leadership, to which natural and physical scientists may be invited as partners. IPY collaboration over the past years yielded a wide range of interaction with our colleagues in the natural and physical sciences, from junior partnership in certain 'mega-projects,' like DAMOCLES or SAON, to clear leadership in many cross-disciplinary efforts, particularly in the documentation of ecological knowledge, monitoring and responding to Arctic climate change, and the like. This is yet another important outcome of our participation in IPY.

So, the main conclusion about our legacy in IPY 2007–2008 is that we have established a legacy of being a valued and welcomed partner in this 'once-in-a-lifetime' initiative, much like we did it in ICARP-2, ACIA, and other major science programs of the past decade. It is not yet fully secured, particularly with regard to the Arctic residents' participation in long-term research planning and the dissemination of IPY scholarly results. But it is something we may now pass to the next IASSA leadership and to the new cohort of Arctic social scientists to safeguard and to explore. Our successors may justly claim their seat at the next IPY in 2057 by invoking the example of this IPY, besides referring to the memory of Franz Boas and the First IPY, like we did in 2003–2004. Also, IPY 2007–2008 and many other developments of the past decade have proven that IASSA has come of age. That is the most cherished outcome of IASSA's participation in IPY that we started four years ago, almost from a clean slate.

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Notes

1 History of Polar Field Stations (#100); Globalization: Language, Literature, and Media (#123); Community, Adaptation, and Vulnerability (CAVIAR, #157); Sea Ice Knowledge and Use (SIKU, #166); Arctic Human Health Initiative (AHHI, #167); University of the Arctic (#189); Gas, Arctic Peoples, and Security (GAPS, #310); Survey of Living Conditions (SLICA, #386); Relocation and Resettlement in the North (MOVE, #436); Arctic Social Indicators (ASI, #462), as well as individual papers on several other IPY projects.

2 Bell (2008) and Summerhayes (2008) view the origins of IPY 2007–2008 primarily as a drive from the Antarctic science community via its major professional bodies, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP). Russian accounts (Andreev et al. 2007; Tsurov et al. 2005) cover mainly the Russian planning for IPY and activities by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). A short 'IPY Chronology' created by ICSU PG reflects primarily ICSU involvement (ICSU PG 2004b, 13)

3 This summary is based upon discussions with Eduard Sarukhanian, Amanda Graham, Robin Bell, Colin Summerhayes, Rip Bulkeley, Ludger Müller-Wille, Yvon Csonka, and extensive interviews with Chris Rapley (March 3, 2008), Peter Clarkson (March 6, 2007), Chris Elfring (April 11, 2008), Robert Bindshadler (May 19, 2008), Leonard Johnson (June 7, 2008), and Joern Thiede (September 23, 2008). I also consulted Rapley's personal papers related to the IPY planning process in 2003–2004 that are currently stored at the IPY Office in Cambridge, UK.

4 Chris Rapley, personal interview (London, March 3, 2008). Also, in 1999, the Assembly of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA) adopted a resolution that recommended the preparation of 'collaborative programs [...] during the period 2003 to 2008 to mark the 50th anniversary of the IGY and to act as a springboard for future research' (IAGA 1999,3). This resolution was most certainly an outcome of Rapley's initiative passed via ICSU channels. I am grateful to Amanda Graham, who brought my attention to this earliest reference to the fourth IPY.

5 SCAR Bulletin 141, April 2001 (Report of the 26th Meeting of SCAR, July 17–21, 2000, p.5); SCAR Bulletin 145, April 2002 (Report of the SCAR Executive Committee Meeting, August 22–24, 2001, p.6); SCAR Bulletin 149, April 2003 (Report of the 27th Meeting of SCAR, July 22–26, 2002, p.8).

6 The plan for 'International Heliophysical Year' (IHY) was first unveiled in winter 2001. It introduced the first outline of a major science initiative in the footsteps of the first IPYs and IGY, with a plan of actions and appeal for international partnership. IHY original website, under the title of 'International Polar Year' (sic!) was launched in 2002 at <http://ipy.gsfc.nasa.gov>. During 2001 and 2002, there were several efforts to 'bridge' plans for IHY and IPY 2007 (Johnson and Davila 2002).

7 Georg von Neumayer (1826–1909) was a German meteorologist and a key figure in the First International Polar Year of 1882–1883. Leonard G. Johnson, American polar marine geologist, was awarded a Neumayer medal at the Bad-Dürkheim session. At the meeting, he volunteered to promote the idea of 'new IPY' among the U.S. polar community. During 2001–2002, Johnson was one of the most active early champions of IPY (Johnson 2001, 2002a, 2002b), particularly via the Arctic Ocean Sciences Board (AOSB) http://www.aosb.org/pdf/XXI_Report.pdf (p.21). AOSB planning for IPY merged with the ICSU-led process in summer 2003 <http://www.aosb.org/pdf/XXII.pdf> (p.23–24); Dickson et al. 2003; Elfring and Rapley 2003).

8 Chilingarov advanced his idea for new IPY in passim at the Joint EU-Russia-Canada-US Workshop on collaborative technological research for Arctic development in Brussels on October 25–27, 2001. Chilingarov's push for 'the third IPY' was wrapped among several other ideas for collaborative projects in the Arctic. His proposal for a new IPY was quickly brought to the attention of the Russian Government, but was tabled for over a year. It was re-instituted at the joint meeting of Russian scientists and representatives of the Director General's EU office and the European Polar Board in St. Petersburg on January 22, 2003 (see Elektronnyi bulletin' novostei po solnechno-zemnoi fizike (Electronic Newsletter on the Sun-Earth Physics) 2(9) <http://www.izmiran.ru/stp/ELNEWS/index2003.htm>).

9 The first IPY-related website was launched by the IHY planning group in 2002 (<http://ipy.gsfc.nasa.gov> and

<http://ihy.gsfc.nasa.gov>). By 2003, several IPY websites were running, such as www.nationalacademies.org/prb/ipy (U.S. Polar Research Board, April 2003), www.eoss.org/igy.htm, www.polarcom.gc.ca/polaryear.htm, and a Russian IPY site at <http://www.polarf.ru>.

10 PRB first discussed the issue of new 'International Polar Year' at its earlier meeting on April 8, 2002, following a short presentation by Leonard Johnson (2002). A full-day 'IPY planning session organized by the PRB in November 2002 outlined the need for collaborative effort for new IPY. Two NSF-based social scientists, Fae Korsmo and Carole Seyfrit, and archaeologist Glenn Sheehan from Barrow participated in that workshop (Polar Research Board 2002).

11 See 'Scientists to Plan International Heliophysical Year' (NASA Press Release, April 14, 2004; <http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewpr.html?pid=14024>). The most recent updates on IHY are available at <http://www.ihy2007.org/>

12 The WMO Congress in May 2003 also charged the WMO Executive Council to establish a special working body to prepare a plan of action for new IPY and to coordinate its implementation (WMO 2003) – see: WMO Resolution 9.1/3 (Cg-XIV), "Holding of a Third International Polar Year in 2007–2008" (WMO 2003a).

13 Arctic Science Summit Week in Kiruna, Sweden (March 29–April 4, 2003); Joint Assembly of the European Geophysical Society–American Geophysical Union–European Geosciences Union in Nice, France (April 11, 2003); Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in Madrid, Spain (June 9–20, 2003), Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) Executive Committee Meeting in Brest, France (July 11–15, 2003) – see full list in IPY PG 2004b,3). Arctic Ocean Science Board (AOSB) at its annual meeting in March 2003 has agreed to endorse the ICSU-led planning for IPY (AOSB 2003, 23–24; Dickson et al. 2003; Elfring and Rapley 2003), as also did the joint SCAR-COMNAP (SCAR 2003, 9) and ATCM meetings (ATCM 2003, 288).

14 The ICSU 'Planning Group' (PG) for IPY was established in May 2003; it held its first meeting (PG-1) on July 31–August 2, 2003 (ICSU PG 2003a) and its second meeting on December 17–19, 2003 (ICSU PG 2003b). The IPY 'working body' under WMO was officially announced in summer 2003; but I have no information on its composition and/or activities. Nonetheless, WMO prepared its outline ('background document') for IPY 2007–2008 by late September 2003 (WMO 2003b).

15 The idea to merge the ICSU and WMO planning for IPY was debated on many occasions during late 2003 and early 2004, including the ICSU PG-2 meeting in December 2003, international meeting "Cooperation for the International Polar Year 2007–2008" in St. Petersburg, Russia (January 22–23, 2004), and was formally approved at the PG-3 meeting in April 2004 (ICSU PG 2004c).

16 For example, the Russian IPY proposal of April 2003 endorsed by WMO cited the need to 'develop recommendations for socio-economic development of the Arctic region' (Russian Academy of Sciences 2003,5) and the ICSU 'planning approach' to IPY posted on September 2003 advocated the Arctic as "home to people and cultures [...] uniquely adapted to survival in the challenging environment" that are now facing significant challenges from social and environmental change" (ICSU 2003c).

17 The idea of a special IPY-focused panel emerged in communication with Ludger Müller-Wille, Fae Korsmo, and Anna Kerttula. The original vision was to focus on historical resources, primarily from the first IPY 1882–1883, also to brief IASSA members on the IPY 2007–2008 planning. Gérard Duhaime, Yvon Csonka, Monica Tenneberg agreed to present the updates from their respective national committees, whereas David Norton, Kevin Wood, Anne Jensen and Dessislav Sabev submitted paper abstracts on their prospective IPY projects (see <http://www.iassa.gl/icass5/program.htm>)

18 E.g., Duhaime to Peter Schweitzer, IASSA President, January 22, 2004.

19 The meeting of Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) of the Arctic Council in Svartsengi, Iceland (October 23–24, 2003) expressed its overall support for IPY 2007–2008, but noted in particular the AC call for the inclusion of a 'human dimension' in the concept of the IPY – <http://arctic-council.npolar.no/Meetings/SAO/2004%20Se/Default.htm>. The weakness of the IPY 'social' field was also obvious to the ICSU organizers since late 2003 (ICSU PG 2003b,10; 2004b,5).

20 The only social scientist with a substantial intellectual input during early planning stage for IPY 2007–2008

was Fae Korsmo. In 2001–2004, she produced a string of influential presentations and published papers on the history of planning for IGY and IPY-2 (Korsmo 2001; 2004; Korsmo and Fraga 2003).

21 See http://www.us-ipy.org/download/IPY_community_submissions_02_13_2004.pdf (February 13, 2004); http://classic.ipy.org/development/framework/OSP_v5.1.pdf (April 20, 2004).

22 I was even contemplating to propose a parallel 'social and indigenous IPY' at the IASSA's 5th Congress (ICASS-5), to be developed by social scientists and Arctic people's organizations.

23 Ludger Müller-Wille, Michael Bravo, Sverker Sörlin, Peter Schweitzer, Birger Poppel, Monica Tennberg, Grete Hovelsrud, and Yvon Csonka were particularly instrumental in this writing and editing process. It was Michael Bravo, who introduced some of the key wording into the definition of the new 'social science theme.'

24 We are grateful in particular to Chris Rapley, Robin Bell, Robert Bindschadler, Ed Sarukhanian, Hanne Petersen, Odd Rogne, Cynan Ellis-Evans, and other members of the PG who supported our effort. Gérard Duhaime lobbied vigorously on behalf of the new social theme. The story of the PG's approval of the IASSA proposal in August-September 2004 is yet to be recovered in full.

25 Duhaime to Krupnik, September 13, 2004; Duhaime to Schweitzer and Krupnik, September 15, 2004. On the same day, the new 'social' theme was endorsed at the second IPY 'Discussion Forum' (http://classic.ipy.org/international/planning-group/discussion_forum2_agenda.pdf), also in Paris; it was featured as the first item on the Forum's agenda. Gérard Duhaime and Michael Bravo presented the proposal on behalf of IASSA.

26 The most recent IPY 'Planning Chart' lists 37 endorsed science proposals in its 'People' field (version 6.4, May 2008; see <http://216.70.123.96/images/uploads/ipychart6.4.pdf>), plus about 20 proposals in the field of 'Education and Outreach.' The search of the endorsed 'full proposal' database on the original IPY website (<http://classic.ipy.org>) produces a total of 83 proposals under the listing of 'People,' of which 54 can be reasonably attributed to social and human field.

27 See <http://arcticportal.org/ipy/opening-of-the-indigenous-peoples-international-polar-year-guovdageaidnu-norway-feb-14-2007>; http://www.polararet.no/artikler/2007/IP_IPY.

28 For example, 'Base Preservation Workshop' (IPY#135), 'Arctic Interdisciplinary Dialogue' (IPY #160); Arctic Energy Summit (IPY#299).

29 http://www.ipycanada.ca/web/guest/education/project_highlights - accessed September 10, 2008.

30 The list also includes two international IPY conferences organized by my 'home' institution, Smithsonian at the Poles: Contribution to the International Polar Year Science (<http://www.si.edu/ipy/>) and Making Science Global: Reconsidering the Social and Intellectual Implications of the International Polar and Geophysical Years in 2007 (<http://www.nasm.si.edu/getinvolved/makingscienceglobal/>).

31 http://www.ipy.org/index.php?ipy/detail/people_summary. The International 'Polar days' are week-long spikes of science dissemination and public outreach activities that explore a particular research field of IPY 2007–2008, as its major focal point. The previous International Polar Days were focused on Sea Ice (September 21, 2007), Ice Sheets (December 13, 2007); Changing Earth: Past and Present (March 12, 2008); and Land and Life (June 18, 2008), with two more, Above the Poles, and Oceans and Marine Life scheduled for December 2008 and March 2009, respectively – see http://www.ipy.org/index.php?ipy/detail/international_polar_days/.

32 See conference website at <http://www.ipy-osc.no/>

33 Among these new players is the Joint 'Bipolar Action Group' established by IASC and SCAR in late 2007, http://www.scar.org/about/partnerships/iasc/SCAR_IASC_BipAG_IPY_JC6.pdf; http://www.scar.org/about/partnerships/iasc/767_BipAG.pdf; http://classic.ipy.org/national/HAIS%205/IPY.SCAR_IASC_ASSW2008%5B1%5D.pdf. The new partnership has been already endorsed at the IASC annual meeting in Syktyvkar, Russia (March 2008 – see http://arcticportal.org/uploads/GA/gO/GAgOKLZd0NTqgMzd_AQVSw/IASC-Council-ASSW2008—Draft-Minutes-Open-Session.pdf) and most recently, at the Joint Committee's meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia (July 2008).

Appendix 1

IPY Resolutions Adopted By The IASSA General Assembly On May 23, 2004,
In Fairbanks, Alaska

IPY RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IASSA GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON MAY 23, 2004, IN FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Resolution 1

Whereas:

The decision has been taken by the ICSU to launch an International Polar Year initiative in 2007-2008 (IPY 2007–2008);

Recognizing the clear desire, expressed by ICSU itself, to develop a truly interdisciplinary IPY 2007-08 agenda that will fully cover the socio-cultural dimensions of polar research and a broader education and outreach component throughout that agenda of benefit to polar communities, especially, to Arctic indigenous peoples;

Recognizing the difficulties that have been experienced thus far in consulting with the social sciences and Arctic communities during the preparation of the IPY 2007–2008 science plan.

[...]

The IASSA General Assembly then resolved:

To strongly encourage the ICSU to include the research priorities and suggestions generated by the social sciences, Arctic indigenous organizations, and polar communities concerning the objectives, themes and issues of IPY 2007–2008 into the final version of its Science Plan.

Resolution 2

Whereas:

The IPY 2007–2008 Planning Group (IPY –PG) in charge of the preparation of the final version of the science plan to be tabled to ICSU this fall does not adequately incorporate the social sciences and Arctic communities' perspectives, due to its current composition;

The existing IPY-PG will be dissolved in the fall of 2004, after its report is tabled to ICSU;

The IPY 2007–2008 will then be coordinated by a new Implementation Committee to be appointed by ICSU this fall;

Such a new implementation committee with a more representative membership of the physical, natural, and social sciences, Arctic indigenous organizations, and polar communities will lead the IPY2007–2008 towards a truly interdisciplinary plan;

The IASSA General Assembly then resolved:

To strongly encourage ICSU to appoint an Implementation Committee for the IPY 2007–2008 based upon a balanced representation of physical, natural, and social scientists, Arctic indigenous organizations, and polar communities.

**List of Members of the IASSA-IPY Liaison Team
(established at ICASS V, May 2004)**

Beaulieu, Jean-Marie,

Canadian Polar Commission/Commission polaire canadienne, Ottawa, Canada

Bravo, Michael,

Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, UK – British IPY Committee

Broadbent, Noel,

Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA

Caulfield, Richard,

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks AK, USA; University of the Arctic

Csonka, Yvon,

Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland, Nuuk, Greenland – Greenlandic IPY Committee

Dahl, Jens,

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Copenhagen, Denmark – IASSA Past President, 1995-1998

Diachkova, Galina,

Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Anadyr, Russia

Duhaime, Gérard,

Université Laval, Québec, Canada – Canadian IPY Committee,
ICSU PG member, IASSA Past President 1998-2001

Hovelsrud-Broda, Grete,

NAMMCO, Tromsø, Norway – Norwegian IPY Committee

Jensen, Anne,

Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corp., Barrow, Alaska, USA

Jolles, Carol,

University of Washington, Seattle WA, USA

Krupnik, Igor,

Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA - US IPY Committee

Müller-Wille, Ludger,

McGill University, Montréal, Canada – Canadian IPY Committee, IASSA Past President, 1990-1995

Pálsson, Gisli,

University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

Poppel, Birger,

Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland, Nuuk, Greenland – Greenland IPY Committee

Pullar, Gordon,

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Native Leadership Program, Fairbanks AK, USA

Schweitzer, Peter,

University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks AK, USA – IASSA President since 2001

Sejersen, Frank,

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Sörlin, Sverker,

Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Tennberg, Monica,

University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland – Finnish IPY Committee

cc: Dr. Robin Bell

Appendix 2

International Arctic Social Sciences Association



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<http://www.uaf.edu/anthro/iassa>

International Arctic Social Sciences Association

PO Box 757730
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7730
USA

August 13, 2004

Prof. Chris Rapley, Chair
ICSU Planning Group for the
International Polar Year 2007-2008
British Antarctic Survey
Cambridge, CB3 0ET, UK

Dear Prof. Rapley and Members of the ICSU Planning Group for International Polar Year 2007-2008:

Please find enclosed the text of suggested revision(s) to the Initial Outline Science Plan for the IPY 2007-2008. This document was produced by an international team of social scientists established by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) at its 5th Congress (ICASS V) in Fairbanks, Alaska, in May 2004. The team's main mission is to serve as a liaison and advisory group during the preparation and implementation of the science plan for the IPY 2007-2008, in which the international polar social science community aspires to be an active and productive partner.

We are pleased to submit these recommendations on behalf of our international team of 20 scientists from several countries (see below). Many of us serve on our respective national IPY planning committees and are deeply involved in the formulation of national agendas for the IPY 2007-2008 activities. We believe that this document integrates our professional vision with our experience serving on national IPY programs, and that it will enhance the international science plan for the IPY to be produced by the ICSU PG.

It was a unanimous decision by the IASSA-IPY team to recommend to the ICSU PG that it introduces a new theme under its list of 'Themes for the International Polar Year 2007-2008' on pp. 9-13 of the 'Outline.' This additional theme is to explore the 'human'—that is, social, cultural, and political—aspects of the forthcoming IPY initiative. There are several reasons for that, and many have been, undoubtedly, referred to in other reviews and comments on the current ICSU science outline. To us, social scientists, the key reason is our special 'integrating' mission in bringing local residents, polar nations, communities and their institutions, and aboriginal peoples to the IPY 2007/08 enterprise. Nobody could do this better than we. But in order to do that properly, we need to have a designated space on the IPY agenda, and one that we can fill with language and content best fit for the task. If such an item were included into the IPY 2007-2008 agenda, we would welcome new partners, who have not been part of earlier IPY/IGY initiatives.

With this in mind, we produced a document that consists of three sections. The first section is a 'preamble' that explains the mission of the social sciences (and of social scientists) under the broad IPY initiative. The second part is our suggested formulation of the new 'human' theme for the IPY 2007-2008,

including its five main research questions. The third section is the suggested “observational (data-collecting) system” that is to produce datasets for such a mission. We crafted our recommendations as one document to facilitate reading; but we believe that those three sections can also stand on their own, depending on where they fit in the final IPY outline.

Dr. Gérard Duhaime, who is a member of both the IASSA-IPY team and the ICSU PG, will serve as our spokesperson; and he is to present our recommendations at the forthcoming meeting of the ICSU PG next month. In the meantime, our group would be happy to assist the ICSU editorial team during the last stages of its work on the IPY outline. Please do not hesitate to contact us when/if you have any queries regarding our recommendations and if our expertise may be of use in your discussions of the final version of the ICSU science document

We wish you great success in fulfilling your mission on behalf of the polar science community.

Yours respectfully,

Peter Schweitzer
President, IASSA

Igor Krupnik
Chair, IASSA-IPY Liaison Team

Appendix 3

List of Active 'International' IPY Projects in Social Sciences and the Humanities, 2007–2009

List of Active 'International' Projects in Social Sciences and the Humanities, 2007–2009

Research

IPY ##	Full Title	Project Acronym	Participating Nations
6	Dynamic Social Strategies		Denmark, Norway, Canada
10	Historical Exploitation of Polar Areas	LASHIPA	The Netherlands, Sweden, Russia, Norway, UK, US
21	Understanding environmental change in national parks and protected areas of the Beringian Arctic		US, Russia, Canada
27	History of International Polar Years		Germany, Russia
30	Representations of Sami in Nineteenth Century Polar Literature: The Arctic 'Other'		Sweden
46	Traditional Indigenous Land Use Areas in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Northwest Russia	MODIL-NAO	Norway, Russia
82	Linguistic and Cultural Heritage Electronic Network	LICHEN	Finland, Norway, UK
100	Polar Field Stations and IPY History: Culture, Heritage, Governance (1882-Present)		UK, Sweden, Norway Russia, U.S., Denmark
120	Northern High Latitude Climate variability during the past 2000 years: implications for human settlement.	NORCLIM	The Netherlands, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, U.S.
123	Glocalization: Language, Literature, and Media		Greenland, Denmark, U.S., Canada
157	Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in Arctic Regions	CAVIAR	Norway, Canada, U.S., Iceland, Finland, Russia, Greenland
162	Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment	CARMA	Canada, U.S., Russia, Norway, Finland
164	Inuit, Narwhal, and Tusks: Studies of Narwhal Teeth		U.S., Canada
166	Sea Ice Knowledge and Use: Assessing Arctic Environmental and Social Change	SIKU	U.S., Canada, Russia, Greenland, France
183	Community Resiliency and Diversity		Canada, Greenland
186	Engaging communities in the monitoring of zoonoses, country food safety and wildlife health		Canada, Denmark, Greenland, Norway, Poland
187	Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic	ELOKA	U.S., Canada, Finland
227	Political Economy of Northern Development		Denmark, Greenland, Finland, Russia
247	Bering Sea Sub-Network: International Community-Based Observation Alliance for Arctic Observing Network	BSSN	U.S., Russia
276	Initial Human Colonization of Arctic in Changing Palaeoenvironments		Russia, Canada, Norway
310	Gas, Arctic Peoples, and Security	GAPS	Norway, Canada, Russia
335	Land Rights and Resources	CLUE	Sweden, U.S., Russia

386	Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, Remote Access Analysis System: Inuit, Saami, and the Indigenous Peoples of Chukotka	SLICA-RAAS	Greenland, U.S., Canada, Norway, Finland, Russia
399	Reindeer Herders Vulnerability Network Study	EALAT	Norway, Finland, Denmark, Russia, Sweden
408	Social-science migrating field station: monitoring the Human-Rangifer link by following herd migration	NOMAD	Germany, Bulgaria, Finland, Norway, Russia
435	Cultural Heritage in Ice		Canada, U.S.
436	Moved by the State: Perspectives on Relocation and Resettlement in the Circumpolar North	MOVE	U.S., Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Russia
462	Arctic Social Indicators	ASI	Iceland, Canada, Finland, Denmark, Greenland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, U.S.

Knowledge Exchange (Conferences, Publications, etc.)

69	6 th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences	ICASS-6	Greenland, U.S., Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK
135	Polar Heritage: Protection and preservation of scientific bases in polar regions – Polar Base Preservation workshop		Norway, U.S., Australia, U.K.
160	Arctic Change: An Interdisciplinary Dialog Between the Academy, Northern Peoples, and Policy Makers		U.S., Canada, Greenland, Iceland
299	Arctic Energy Summit		U.S., Canada, Russia
410	Inuit Voices Exhibit: Observations of Environmental Change		U.S., Canada

Issittumi ilisimatusarnermi (Arctic science) Inuit suleqatigiinnerannik (human collaboration) Nalliuttorsiutiginninneq (celebration)

Shari Gearheard

University of Colorado at Boulder

Lene Kielsen Holm

Inuit Circumpolar Council



Friends and colleagues, Siaari and I are grateful for the opportunity to speak with you today. We would especially like to thank the organizers for their hard work putting this conference together. It has been an exciting and interesting event so far and I know we will enjoy several more days of discussion and learning here in our beautiful town of Nuuk. For everyone who has travelled to be here, welcome to Greenland.

When Siaari and I were invited to give a presentation today, we spent a lot of time thinking about what direction to take. But it did not take long before we turned to a theme that has become central to our research and the work we do together. The theme is human relationships in research. Nothing new really, we in the social sciences are familiar with this issue, and it is often talked about. But we wanted to try to approach it a little differently today, in ways that we came to appreciate after our experiences over the last 3 years working with a special group of Inuit and scientists in the Siku-Inuit-Hila project – a project we will discuss more a little later in our talk.

Today we want to share with you how we have come to appreciate research and research relationships at its very foundation – at the scale of individual people - through feelings, memories, storytelling, friends, and family. We hope you will enjoy this journey we are about to take you on, and we invite you to take this opportunity to reflect on the relationships that influence your own life, work, and research, and what these relationships can (and should) really mean in the context of our collective work as scientists and leaders in circumpolar affairs.

Lene Kielsen Holm was born in Qaqortoq, South Greenland, in 1963 to proud parents Kirsten and Anda Kielsen. She was the first child and was alone until her sister, Brita, came along in 1967 and her brothers, Anda (in '68) and Erik (in '69).

Lene was the first grandchild for her maternal grandmother and was named after her maternal great-grandmother, which meant that grandmother spoiled her.

Lene spent most of her time playing with her cousins that lived just next door and with lots of other children in her neighborhood. She went to kindergarten where she made her first friends outside of her family. Lene often visited her grandmother and grandfather in Qassimiut, where she was introduced to life outside Qaqortoq and also made some nice friends.

Since Lene was the eldest, she knew how to use her siblings. Rooms in the Kielsen house were not many and with four kids it was a little crowded. So one day, when their parents were dining out, Lene explained a project to her sister and brothers. She told them that she had a plan for her brothers to get their own room. You see, Lene's father was a baker, and the boys were always making a lot of noise when their father was trying to sleep in the afternoons. She thought there was a way out of this problem – AND – the boys could get a room in the basement/cellar. Her sister and brothers went along with this idea and soon Lene was organizing the move of all their toys and bunkbeds downstairs. With everything moved to the basement, and with the boys excited about thinking they had their own space, Lene and Brita suddenly had their own, individual, rooms upstairs! With their plan in place, the kids went to bed, but immediately after their parents arrived and found out what was going on, Lene found herself organizing her siblings to put everything back where it was. But, a project leader was born!

For a period of time, Lene and her siblings got an allowance for the help that they were doing at home. Lene received the largest amount, since she was the eldest and therefore doing the most, or so her parents thought! In fact, behind the scenes, she was delegating her own chores to her siblings and paying them a tiny bit of her money. When mother found out, the allowance system was history. But they still had to do the cleaning, washing dishes, and other chores.

Growing up Lene liked to play handball, cross-country ski in winter, and harvest common mussels. She liked to cook and eat the mussels even though it was forbidden to do so, especially by her father, because many years ago some children were poisoned and died from eating them.

With the handball team of Qaqortoq she once went to Denmark to play. But in order for her to get selected to that team she had to run 15 kilometers from Iqalugaarsuit to Qaqortoq on a Sunday, where she was with her classmates in camp school for a week.

Lene has always loved to sing, and she spent a lot of time rehearsing in her room with her mates, since they were invited from time to time to sing in the community hall.

Lene excelled in school, except she tended to be silent, which according to her teachers was a problem for the other kids! At school she decided to become a teacher.

Lene went to high school in Struer, Denmark and she loved the subject of biology. In high school she played handball in her free time and went to play in other cities on the weekends. On holidays she went visiting friends attending high school in other places in Denmark. Money was always a problem so sometimes she had to hitchhike in order to get back to Struer. She travelled home every Christmas and in the summertime. During summer vacation she worked at her father's bakery as a cleaning assistant and shop assistant - from 5 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. She often suffered from too little sleep, since boyfriends and other friends also needed to be taken care of.

From 1984 to 85 Lene had a career as a cleaning assistant in a sports center and as a school teacher for 1st grade. It was during this time that she realized a career as a school teacher was not as inspiring as it seemed when she began in school herself 15 years earlier. So, she decided to follow her dream of becoming a biologist by going to Nuuk for one year to pick up the Chemistry and Physics courses she missed in order for her to get into University.

Eventually, Lene got engaged to the father of her son Marco, born in 1987. With Marco in the picture, she decided to let go of her dream of becoming a biologist and changed her future career path by getting educated as a traffic officer at Air Greenland, where she worked for 3 years in different airports and Heliports in Greenland.

But soon Lene was in University at Ilisimatusarfik, studying culture and history. She also spent a year at Laval University in Quebec Canada as an exchange student, together with her family, that then also counted two more children, Vitorsi and Nadia.

In 2003 Lene began to work with ICC-Greenland on environmental, sustainable development, and scientific issues. Over the next few years during the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment, ICC and the Arctic Council decided that a project documenting the observations of Greenland's hunters and fishermen about the

impacts of climate change in their communities was very much needed.

Lene, together with KNAPK, the Hunters and Fishermen's Organization in Greenland, developed the project to take on this task, called Sila-Inuk. This is one of Lene's major projects today and she has travelled to over 25 Greenland communities working with local people to document their experiences.

Siaari Gearheard was born and grew up in a small town outside of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Her father, Richard, is a mechanic, and her mother, Lynda, is a nurse. She has one sister, Lesley, who is two years younger and now lives in Vancouver. When Siaari was 18 her parents divorced and eventually remarried. She's fond of both her stepparents and has several step-siblings that she is friends with.

Siaari grew up loving music, sports, and animals, and being entertained by her slightly crazier younger sister who wanted to be Elton John.

Siaari was always an outdoors girl and she terrorized her mother with her habit of digging snow caves in the large snowdrifts that would form next to their house in winter. Her mother would be horrified to find Siaari sleeping cozily deep in the drift. That should have been a sign to everyone about her future career choices.

One of the most influential people in Siaari's life is her maternal grandfather, Charles Rowe, or Chuck, as most people call him. Chuck immigrated with his parents to Canada from England as a small boy and grew up farming in central Ontario. He quit high school to serve in World War II and joined the air force.

For over a year, Chuck flew as a tail gunner in Lancaster Bombers and Halifaxes with the famed 426 Thunderbird Squadron out of Yorkshire, England. He flew almost daily missions over France and other parts of Europe for a year and a half.

Being a gunner must have been a terrifying job, but until this day Siaari's grandfather, at 86 years old, has only told humorous stories about the war and affectionate stories about his crew. Through his stories he has taught her a great deal about trust, teamwork, and being in the moment.

And so Siaari went through early life with only slight variations to the mushroom haircut that her mother insisted upon until high school, when she was finally granted hair freedom. Siaari worked her way through high school as a waitress at a truck-stop in the country and somewhere along the way decided that she

wanted to be a geographer. Not surprising to her family, since as a child she would request National Geographic magazines for bedtime stories and was glued to the TV for every National Geographic Special. And, since she was a little girl, she was sure that she was destined to marry Jacques Cousteau and run away on the Calypso.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out with Jacques.

But it did work out with Geography, and in 1992 Siaari became the very first person in her family to ever attend university. She attended the University of Waterloo and later the University of Colorado.

Along the way, she fell in love with the Arctic. First, through an undergraduate field course, and then through many years of her own fieldwork on three major projects focused on Inuit knowledge of environmental change and other work with Inuit communities on topics like Barren ground grizzly bears and traditional use of plants.

And then, in 2004, with yet another love, her husband Jake, she moved to the Arctic to make it her home.

In Kangiqtugaapik, on Baffin Island, where Siaari lives, she is known to everyone as Arnaralaaq. To her Greenlandic friends, she is known as Siaari, as I have been calling her.

Siaari continues to work on research projects related to Inuit-environment relationships and you can hear about a few of these at this conference. In Kangiqtugaapik she is also proud to be co-founder and co-chair of the Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre, the first community-based, Inuit-run research centre in Nunavut, and a member of the local sewing group where she says she offers more comic relief than skilled sewing, but she is learning.

More than anything, Siaari and her husband LOVE to dog sled and they are dedicated to learning and practicing this Inuit tradition. Jake and Siaari spend most of their time learning to raise, train, and travel with their 21 Canadian Inuit sled dogs.

Ilkoo Angutikjuak is an elder, a carver, a Canadian Ranger, an expert weather forecaster, a deep sea fisherman, a father, a grandfather, and our friend. He was born at Qilanartuq, in Sam Ford Fjord on Baffin Island in 1942. His father died

when he was a young boy, and so he was raised by an older brother. Ilkoo learned to hunt seals, polar bears, narwhal, caribou, ptarmigan, hares, and how to fish. He caught his first polar bear when he was 4 years old.

When Ilkoo was about 19, he travelled over 200 km from camp to visit the settlement of Kangiqtugaapik early in the year. The reason, he says, matter-of-factly, was that he was looking for girls. There simply weren't any available at the camp, he says. There

was one particular woman at Kangiqtugaapik, Kalluk, that caught Ilkoo's eye and soon he won her over. Now, he had travelled to Kangiqtugaapik by dog team with a cousin and they were supposed to go back to the camp in Sam Ford in the spring. He wasn't sure he wanted to go, or stay with his potential new in-laws. But eventually the spring break-up decided for him – his cousin left for camp while there was still sea ice and Ilkoo stayed behind. Kalluk and Ilkoo were married and by the next year expecting their first child. Then, just before the birth of their daughter, Ilkoo was taken aboard a ship to the south, like so many Inuit, to be treated for TB. He wouldn't meet his first child until 2 years later, when he finally returned home.

Always looking for the positive, Ilkoo says the time in the south had some pretty good upsides. He learned a little bit of English, which would serve him well on various committees and projects he served on during the creation of Nunavut, and for selling his artwork. He and Kalluk had 5 more children that they raised in Kangiqtugaapik and now have several grandchildren. One of my favorites is an adorable 3-year old little boy who seems to have a way of walking around with great authority.

The family calls him "Paliisi", which many of you may know is Inuktitut for "the police".

Endlessly busy with family, hunting, carving, and so many other activities, Ilkoo still finds time to work with me and our other colleagues on research projects. We've been working together for almost 10 years now. And these projects wouldn't be the same without him. On a project that Lene and I will talk about



Siku-Inuit-Hila researchers Toku Oshima, Lene Kielsen Holm, and Shari Gearheard take a break on the sea ice during research. Photo: Joeline Sanguya.

shortly, the Siku-Inuit-Hila Project, Ilkoo helps lead the Kangiqtugaapik component. Without his expertise and leadership, humor, and patience, the project could never happen.

Let me tell you about a person named Toku. Toku Oshima was born in Qaanaaq, Greenland, in the freezing cold of winter, January 29, 1975. Her father, Ikou Oshima, is from Tokyo, Japan, and her mother, Anna, is from Siorapaluk, Greenland

Toku was less than a week old when her parents brought her to Siorapaluk from Qaanaaq by dog team. She was brought up like any other Avanersuarmitut And she was very fond of animals – so much so, she slept with a seal fetus like a toy.

Ever since Toku was a child she liked to play boys' games. Her parents tell her that when she was the same height as a dog she began to dogsled. She would put her arm through one of the dog's harnesses and drag the dog out onto the ice away from the community, towing the sled behind them and crying the whole way with the effort. Once she was out some distance on the ice, the dog would turn around to run home. That was when Toku could jump on the sled to take a ride and she would smile the whole way back.

When she was a young teen, Toku took an internship in an office in Qaanaaq. During that time, she found out that office work was not a career path that she wanted to follow. She found that she could not just sit without doing anything with her hands. Because she was constantly asking for something to do, her office moved her to a different department – which happened to be the office of electricity.

Toku started to work with electricians after school hours and became quite fond of the work. Toku's parents had always told their children to get an education and that making a living from hunting is becoming less and less affordable. They said that if you wanted to live by hunting it would be more affordable and possible if you had an education and a job that could support you. They told her, "once you have an education, then you can decide for yourself if you want to become a hunter." Based on this advice from her parents, Toku decided to apply to electrician school.

Toku completed her electrician training in Denmark and apprenticed as an electrician in Qaanaaq. She also travelled to other communities on contract work. Through her job she made a best friend and colleague named Kim Petersen, who

then became her fiancé in 1996 and they settled together in Qaanaaq, where they built their own home.

Because she was travelling so much for her work, Toku missed dog sledging very much. Her father took care of her dogs while she was away. Several years ago, her fiancé noticed that she was not totally happy. He said that he could feel that she would rather travel and go fishing or hunting than working. He asked her, “why don’t you try to live by hunting”? That is how Toku became a full time hunter and fisherwoman in 2005.



Ilkoo Angutikjuak, an Elder from Kangiqtugaapik, Nunavit, teaches Andy Mahoney traditional Inuit string games. Photo: Shari Gearheard.

Toku explains that her hunting is very season based. In the winter time, she makes a living working with animal hides. When the sun is coming back, she begins to fish for Greenland Halibut and takes the biggest part of her harvest to produce qullukkat (strips of dried Halibut) to sell. When she is not able to make qullukkat, she sells her catch to the fish processing plant.

In the open water season, Toku and others hunt from boats and collect and preserve anything they can for “insurance food and supplies” for the winter. For example Toku makes kiviaq, (fermented auks), nikku (dried meat from narwhal and other marine mammals like seals), isuanniq (igunaaq – fermented meat), and ropes.

Toku remains a respected hunter and successful fisherwoman today.

So maybe by now you are wondering, “where the heck is this journey going”? For Lene and me, it is a journey through, and about, an essential part of collaborative research. Everything you have seen and heard – these stories, in their own way, represent the results of research, are stories of IPY. The people you have just met, we have gotten to know and are connected to, through research. Often the stories of the people in our research are left as “extra stuff”. These stories are usually not the things we publish in journal articles or are the things we normally report at conferences. Even in “SOCIAL” sciences, our results are often broken down into lists, tables, and flowcharts, representations we perceive as necessary for our science, but are so far removed from the real person the information came from, or how that person uses that knowledge, or an understanding of how that knowledge is tied to their life experience. We can work with

a community for years, then publish a paper that doesn't show a single person, or face. As social scientists we depend on people for their help, knowledge, and collaboration. Along the way, we create relationships - we get to know people. Sometimes, we need to remember that these relationships should be acknowledged and appreciated.

Today, on this IPY Day, we wanted to take the time to acknowledge and celebrate all the individual people who make ALL of our work not only possible, but enjoyable and special. Not only for their knowledge, but for being special human beings.

We know each of us here could stand up and talk about a community member or colleague who has influenced us, been our friend, and even changed our life. Today, we wanted to go ahead and do that in some small way – to celebrate the human connections that underlie all research.

In particular, we want to celebrate the humanness of these connections – the individual personalities - the little things – the way we can be so similar, and yet so different, the shared laughter, the serious conversations, the jokes, the tears, the annoyances, disappointments, and misunderstandings, and the complete joys.

Anyone who has ever worked in a team can relate - today we just choose to talk about these things, remember them, embarrass ourselves a little with them, and most of all embrace that it takes all kinds of experiences and all kinds of people to LEARN, which is what we are all trying to do.

Our inspiration for this talk comes from our experience with a unique group of people we have worked with over the last few years as part of the Siku-Inuit-Hila project. This international, collaborative project brings Inuit from Alaska, Canada, and Greenland together with scientists to study sea ice, sea ice use, and sea ice changes in three Arctic communities – Ukpeagvik (Barrow), Alaska; Kangiqtuqaapik (Clyde River), Nunavut Canada; and Qaanaaq, Greenland.

At the core of the Siku-Inuit-Hila project is our team spending time together, and as much time as possible on the sea ice. Through a series of exchanges, our team has travelled together and visited each of our partner communities. As a group, we are diverse - from Alaska we have whalers, from Baffin and Greenland expert hunters. We have a glaciologist, a climatologist, two anthropologists, and a geographer. We also work closely with local experts like hunters and elders and

resident scientists. Together, we possess different knowledge and perspectives, but the sea ice, no matter what our background is, ties us together through our common interests and experiences.

Travelling, living, and working together, especially on the sea ice, has been intense. It has given us insight into life with ice that we could never have gained otherwise and there are many examples. In Greenland, we travelled by dog team from Qaanaaq to Siorapaluk, the most northerly community in the world.

On the way there, in March, we travelled on ice so thin that the dogs' legs were punching through. For Mamarut, Toku, Rasmus, Mikili, and Illanguaq, and the local Inughuit who are part of our team and our guides on the trip, the conditions had become a regular spring experience, and they have already been adjusting their travel routes. For the team scientists, it was the first time that they had directly experienced the impacts of changing sea ice conditions – that is, they felt what it was like to come across dangerously thin ice. As researchers we know about these impacts, we use words like “vulnerability”, “resilience”, and “adaptation”, but what do those words really mean to the person on the ground? For us, experiencing the direct feelings as a result of environmental changes gave everything a whole new meaning.

In Barrow, our team was honoured and privileged to participate in the spring bowhead whale hunt. Because of our collaborative approach and the fact that we are a mostly Inuit research team, the local Whaling Captains made a special exception for us to participate and we were able to be at the floe edge for the hunt. We were welcomed and hosted by Leavitt crew, as Joe and Nancy Leavitt are part of our team.

We had an opportunity to learn about the traditional whaling boats that are still used, like this one that Nancy sewed with other Iñupiat women, about the tools that the whalers use for whaling and working with ice, and about the fascinating traditions and rituals that are at the heart of Iñupiat whaling. Then, we were there when a whale was caught.

In a stroke of amazing fortune, we were able to witness a successful catch - from the chase in the skin boats, to the first strike of the harpoon, to pulling up the whale on the ice, to watching the captain's wife orchestrate the distribution of muktuk and meat, to sharing in the feast. Emotions ran high for everyone.

For Mamarut Kristiansen from our team, a well-known narwhal hunter from

Qaanaaq, it was an experience of a lifetime, for the successful whaling crew invited him to throw the last harpoon that would secure the catch to the ice.

Mamarut didn't hesitate to accept. With skill and strength Mamarut threw the harpoon for his first bowhead whale. As you might have guessed, his throw was right on target and the whale was safely secured. Everyone at the floe edge erupted into cheers.

For Ilkoo, this part of the exchange was an opportunity to have bowhead muk-tuk and meat for the first time in many years. It was so special, that he decided to bring some home to Kangiqtugaapik to share with other elders. Now, I had a responsibility to tell Ilkoo that bringing the whale meat over the border into Canada wasn't really allowed. But, after seeing the look of excitement in his eyes, I confess I didn't try very hard to explain. The next day, as we walked together through airport security and immigration on the way home, I got ready to start pleading ignorance, to beg to let it slide, maybe I could even find a way to cry. As I was preparing my thoughts on this, Ilkoo stepped ahead of me in line. He confidently placed his small "Play Mate" cooler on the x-ray belt and I cringed a little as it disappeared into the scanner. "What's in the cooler?" the security agent asked briskly. I opened my mouth to start to answer her when Ilkoo announced clearly, and with a bright smile, "pork chops"! The woman didn't say a word as she simply took the cooler off the belt handed it to him. So, that little bit of English does come in handy sometimes! I'll never know how he schemed up that plan, but it was better than any I could have ever come up with.

In Barrow, our second exchange, it really hit home that these personal stories, the personal connections that were growing in our team through our travels and experiences, were becoming the real foundation of our project. As the relationships and trust built, we were all more willing and open to try new activities, discuss new topics, and most importantly, work harder for each other.

And we were learning that there was some Zen-ness to what we were doing in terms of researching ice. It was becoming very clear that 'to study sea ice, is to not study sea ice'. People who live with ice understand it and know it not in a direct way (though of course there is some of that), but primarily through use. We all realized that in our project about sea ice, the conversation and the activities always ended up on topics like food, tools, clothing, family relationships, dogs, gender roles, and travel.

Looking at the sea ice itself is still important and in our project we work on aspects like mapping, collecting terminology, and creating seasonal and historical

calendars, but as we continue through this project we are learning more and more that in order for us to truly understand sea ice, from its characteristics and dynamics to its importance in Inuit culture, we have to almost turn the focus away from the ice. For as our local partners have told us, and more so shown us, the ice is simply a means to go where you want to go, or catch what you want to catch. But along the way, you can't help but intimately know ice. For our sea ice scientists in the project, this approach has had a bit of a learning curve, but the results on their science have been insightful – like learning how to assess changes in sea currents and salinity through seal hunting.

Scientists are not the only ones learning new ways in our project. The Inuit are learning to see from different perspectives as well. In one way, they are learning through interactions with our project scientists. For example, during our exchange in Clyde River, the team spent time working with the sea ice monitoring stations that are part of our project and operated by local people in all three communities. Our project glaciologist, Andy Mahoney, helped to teach all of us how our monitoring program was detecting how local sea ice formed and broke up over the course of the year, including processes that were occurring at both the top and bottom of the ice. Combined with local knowledge, the scientific monitoring helps give us great insight into the patterns and processes of local sea ice characteristics and change.

And Andy helped our team with many other science questions and concepts as well – including an interesting dance that is supposed to help demonstrate how the earth moves around the sun. OK, so there will always be barriers to knowledge exchange, bad dancing included.

But Andy became a trusted member to the team not because he's a talented scientist, which he is, (or because he is a good dancer, which he is not) but because of his human qualities. Ilkoo in particular warmed to Andy after hearing about his childhood in England and his passion for rock climbing and skiing – pursuits Ilkoo found fascinating.

These two became fast friends and bonded even more when Andy took a special interest in Inuit string games. Ilkoo, and all of us, got great enjoyment out of watching Andy practice the games for hours and hours, with the type of detailed obsession that can only come from a scientific mind. And when Andy came to perform for us after practice, after being convinced he had finally “got it”, Ilkoo would laugh the hardest when the string that was supposed to turn into an igloo, a caribou, or a tidy loop, ended up a knot in his hands.

Some of the most interesting human connections happened between the different community members in our project.

During our exchange in Clyde River, we spent five days camping and fishing at a traditional campsite some 200 km from the community. Team members Qaerngaaq Nielsen, an elder from Savissivik, Greenland, shared a tent with Jacobie Panipak, an elder from Clyde River.

On our last day in Clyde, at our wrap-up meeting before everyone left, Qaerngaaq expressed to the group how grateful he was to have shared a tent with Jacobie. How he had an opportunity to get to know an elder just like himself, but who was from a different place and had some different knowledge than he had. If there was anything he had learned about sea ice it was not so much from us looking at it, photographing it, mapping it, or talking about it, it was from making a new friend and talking about life with it. They exchanged stories of their families, skills on how to make various tools, and stories of travel and hunting. This is how they exchanged sea ice knowledge.

Over the course of this conference we know that you will hear from many projects that remind us that no matter what our discipline, research is a HUMAN experience. As humans we all have different personalities, quirks, characteristics, and opinions. We all have friends, families, likes, dislikes, funny childhood stories, and mushroom hair (OK, maybe not). The surge of research during IPY provides us an opportunity, more than ever, to connect with other humans - in our case, in the common quest to understand the Arctic. Our goal today is simply to acknowledge those connections and those individuals who have touched us through our work together. We do this on behalf of all of us here. Too often the people we work with cannot attend meetings like this and the names, faces, and stories of those people do not get the acknowledgement they deserve.



New friends: Jacobie Panipak (left, from Kangig-tugaapik, Nunavut) and Qaerngaaq Nielsen (from Savissivik, Greenland). The two Elders grew close during the Siku-Inuit-Hila Project, sharing a tent, time on the ice, and a lifetime of stories and experience. Photo courtesy of Jacobie Panipak.

Lene and I would like to thank you for letting us speak today and for joining us on our journey. It was a meandering journey we know, through pic-

tures, stories, and thoughts, but we hope what you will take away is a sense of celebration. We hope you can all identify with some part of what we have shared – a childhood connection, a familiar friend, a similar story. This presentation is a tribute not just to our project and team, is it meant to be shared by all at ICASS VI. By taking time to honour the individual people we all work with, explore a little bit of who they are, whether Inuit hunters or scientific researchers, we remember that our greatest chance for truly sharing knowledge and accepting diverse perspectives, is to connect as humans, through our experiences as humans. By being open to the relationships that can happen through research, we open ourselves to the opportunity for true understanding. No matter who we are, or where we come from, that is something we all strive for.

Thank You



Members of the Siku-Inuit-Hila Project team on the sea ice near Qaanaaq, Greenland. Top (from left): Illanguaq Qaerngaaq, Yvon Csonka, Lene Kielsen Holm, Nancy Leavitt, Ilkoo Angutikjuak, Joe Leavitt, Joeline Sanguya, Mikili Kristiansen. Bottom (from left): Andy Mahoney, Mamarut Kristiansen, Toku Oshima, Shari Gearheard, Igah Sanguya. Photo courtesy of Andy Mahoney.

Honorary members

Introduction to honorary membership awards

by Yvon Csonka

IASSA president,

Ilisimatusarfik /University of Greenland

Dear Congress participants, dear Guests,
The program for this evening mentions a “special event”.
This event is a birthday.

Whose birthday?

Not a person’s but a reunion of persons’. An association’s.

This very day, August 23rd, 2008, the International Arctic Social Sciences Association, IASSA, is turning 18. The day of birth was August 23rd, 1990. The place was the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the venue the Seventh Inuit Studies Conference.

Measured by the standards of human life, this is the time of adulthood. And indeed, the IASSA council felt that the association is now sufficiently mature, well-established, and successful, that we can, today, congratulate our congregation, and all those who worked hard, throughout those years, to let us get where we stand now.

To mark this birthday, we introduce a new tradition, a new ritual, which marks the entrance into a new phase in the life of our community. We will bestow honorary memberships, as recognition for the outstanding contributions, throughout their career, of some of our most dedicated members.

I will now pass the word to the former president of IASSA, Peter Schweitzer from the University of Alaska Fairbanks, who will introduce our first recipient of the IASSA honorary membership.

Then Birger Poppel, vice-president of IASSA, will introduce another member who receives honorary membership this day.

And our third and final recipient of honorary membership for this term of IASSA will be introduced by Igor Krupnik, who was among the founding members of IASSA, and is serving on his third term as Councillor.

Laudatio for Ludger Müller-Wille

by Peter Schweitzer

IASSA past president

University of Alaska Fairbanks



Photo: Jürgen Langenkämper, 2008

Dear Fellow Arctic Social Scientists,
Dear Colleagues and Friends,

*This image shows
Ludger at the Boas conference in Bielefeld in
June of this year.*

It is my great honor and pleasure to introduce IASSA's first Honorary Member, Ludger Müller-Wille. To award the first honorary membership of the association to Ludger is more than befitting, given Ludger's role as founder and first president of IASSA. But before we get to Ludger's role in and involvement with IASSA, let me mention a few steps in Ludger's life and career before that. Ludger was born in Germany, in Göttingen to be exact, and spent his school days and early university years in Münster in Westfalen.

Geography, ethnology, Nordic philology and prehistory were the disciplines he chose at university. Quite logically, a year at Helsinki University followed, after which he completed his studies in Muenster, crowned by the defense of his doctoral dissertation on culture contact between Sami and Finns (and resulting issues of ethnic identity) in Finnish Lapland in 1971. Ludger remained a few more years in Germany (working as librarian, research fellow, scholarship officer, and lecturer) before applying for a position at the Department of Geography at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, in 1976. Needless to say, he was successful and,



Photo: John F. Hägman, 1969



Photo: Lilja Seppälä, 1991

Here we see Ludger with Jussi Sarre from the Inari region testing a so-called Lynx prototype in March 1969. Lynx which is owned by Bombardier today let the reindeer herders test their snow machines back then.

By the way, the picture was taken in December 1991 during corralling in Sápmi.

since 1977, Ludger has been affiliated with that department for more than 30 years.

With this slide, it is high time to introduce Linna Weber Müller-Wille, Ludger's wife whom he met during his exchange year at Helsinki University in 1966 (Linna is from Colorado and studied mammalian paleontology while Ludger was doing Finno-Ugric ethnology and geography) Linna and Ludger have not only been husband and wife but also close scholarly collaborators on a variety of projects in the European and Canadian North.

Ludger's list of publications is about 40 pages long – and now I will read every single of those 300+ entries. I see people faint and give up hope that there ever will be dinner. So, let me mention just a few areas of emphasis. As we already have seen documented on previous pictures, Ludger has been working with Sami since the 1960s. Not surprisingly, issues of reindeer herding and its transformations have caught his attention. The main emphasis of his work in the North American Arctic was on Inuit place names

In recent years, Ludger has become more and more involved in interdisciplinary and socio-ecological research in the European context. Finally, I need to mention his ongoing involvement with the history of arctic social science research, primarily his research on Franz Boas [For those who haven't seen it, Ludger just co-edited the journals of Wilhelm Weike who accompanied Boas on his Baffin Land trip – June 2008].



Photo: Müller-Wille Photo Collection, 1979

The photo was taken in 1979 and shows, besides Ludger and Linna, their three children Verena, Gwen, and Ragnar and the Finnish-American anthropologist Pertti J. Peltto who mentored the young researcher Ludger.

Another amazing facet of Ludger's career is his mentorship of junior arctic social scientists. The list of young researchers he supervised during their Ph.D. or postdoc years reads like a Who's Who of Canadian (and Central European) northern scholarship. While I never had the opportunity to study with Ludger, it is now almost exactly 20 years ago – at the Inuit Studies Conference in Copenhagen in October 1988 – that Ludger and I first met – he has been a wonderful mentor ever since.

Ludger went on to serve as IASSA President for 5 years and saw the association through 2 congresses, ICASS I and ICASS II, and served as council member for another 6 years. That is, the first 11 years of IASSA's 18 year history have been strongly shaped by Ludger's vision and energy. While Ludger hasn't been in an official IASSA function since 2001, the Fairbanks and the Nuuk secretariats often have contacted him for advice and historical perspective since.

[illegible]

Photo: Ragnar Müller-Wille, 2008

Response

by Ludger Müller-Wille

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

At such moments of receiving tribute it is difficult to choose one's own words. I will try my best.

First, I would like to thank Yvon Csonka, the fifth president of IASSA, and the Council of IASSA for bestowing on me the association's first honorary life membership. After close to two decades of existence such an act shows institutional maturity.

Second, I appreciate very much Peter Schweitzer's kind Laudatio assessing my scientific work and my involvement in the establishment and development of IASSA and ICASS.

Finding us here at ICASS VI in Nuuk today is an appropriate time of reflection connecting past, present and future. At this juncture, IASSA finds itself in a generational shift, a transition from the first to the second generation of active participants. For me, as I look toward the excitement of retirement a week from now, this transition is quite apparent.

Today is IASSA's eighteenth anniversary, founded by its constituting General Assembly at the 7th Inuit Studies Conference in Fairbanks, Alaska, on August 23, 1990. Among you, I recognize a number of friends and colleagues who shared those events and took actions to enhance the development and standing of Arctic Social Sciences throughout the circumpolar north and beyond. IASSA was established upon suggestions made at the Conference of Arctic and Nordic Countries on Coordination of Research in the Arctic in Leningrad in August 1988. This was the beginning of a new era of open research and interactions including all arctic regions. That openness, despite difficulties, has continued into the current 4th International Polar Year of which ICASS VI is an integral part. Openness and flexibility have lent IASSA its exciting and stimulating dynamics.

IASSA set out with clear objectives that have mainly been achieved in the realm of

- international cooperation, communication and coordination in research,
- recognition of arctic social sciences within the broad field of polar sciences,

- respect among researchers, scientists and interested people of all walks of life, and
- accepted standards and principles for the conduct of research.

IASSA is not a large scientific organization; its several hundred members are part of a wider research community in arctic social sciences. Throughout its existence IASSA has stressed informal and flexible organization and open accessibility to its congresses.

It is my wish that IASSA will maintain its open character without hierarchies, titles or closed sessions and pursue its mandate to foster international, cross-cultural and interdisciplinary approaches in arctic social sciences. For me it was both pleasure and challenge to serve the association as its founding and first chair. I can say that it was a worthwhile effort, if not always an easy task.

The emergence of IASSA could not have happened without you, the members of the association and council, the congress convenors and the current and former presidents.

The beginnings were quite humble based in a private residence and it is in that respect that I would like to add a personal note to recognize, although she cannot be here, the dedication by Linna Weber Müller-Wille, my wife and colleague, for her unwavering commitment to put IASSA and the first series of ICASS on a stable organizational base at its beginning.

Thank you for your attention and I wish you and IASSA all the best for the future.

Laudatio for Robert Petersen

by Birger Poppel

IASSA vice president

Ilisimatusarfik University of Greenland

The distinguished scholar that it is my privilege to pronounce the laudatio of and thus give the status of honorary member of IASSA turned 80 this spring and is still an active member of the Arctic social science community.

Shortly before that, this person had been asked to make a speech at a banquet celebrating the inauguration of Ilimmarfik, the campus where – as you know by now – Ilisimatusarfik as well as other knowledge based institutions are located.

The person I am talking about is Robert Petersen. At this event Robert delivered a witty and artful speech in Greenlandic and Danish. It was in several ways a memorable moment – not least because Robert Petersen, professor emeritus and doctor honoris causa also is the former and first rector of Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland.

Robert Petersen

- was born in Maniitsoq in April 1928,
- went to school in Maniitsoq and Nuuk
- was educated teacher in Greenland 1948
- was educated teacher in Denmark 1953
- was a teacher at the teachers' college in Nuuk 1954-56
- got his first academic degree in 1967
- has been affiliated with the University of Copenhagen from 1969 – from 1975 as a professor
- became head of the Inuit Institute in Nuuk in 1983
- was rector of Ilisimatusarfik 1987-1995

Before I continue this speech of honour I should tell that although I have known of Robert Petersen for many years our collaboration only started ten year



Robert Petersen, at the time of the founding of IASSA, Fairbanks, August 1900. Photo credit: Joëlle Robert-Lamblin.



Robert Petersen speaking at the Ilimmarfik inauguration ceremony. March 7, 2008. Photo: Birger Poppel.

ago when Robert accepted to join the Greenland research group of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA). Thus I have had to ask people who have known Robert for a longer time – trying not to reveal the reason for asking – and a surprisingly consistent picture is drawn:

Robert seems to have only friends. Anyway, I did not hear otherwise. And everybody seems to agree, though phrasing it differently, that he lives up to the traditional perception of a real researcher/scientist – having the characteristics of ‘the typical professor’. Further questioning leads to highlighting:

- curiosity
- openness
- somewhat absent-minded or preoccupied

The curiosity is very well documented in the varied academic production covering linguistics, archaeology, history, anthropology and other subjects as well as combining these. It is an obvious conclusion to use the term ‘polyhistor’ about Robert.

The openness is as obvious as the curiosity. In discussions and when questions are brought to Robert the response will be one that is based on knowledge and the wisdom that comes from the combination of insight and creativity.

It is more difficult to have people give examples on the latter part of ‘being a real professor’. My mother-in-law, Jakobine has known Robert since he went to school in Nuuk. She is a great story teller and one of her stories about Robert is that he was easily recognisable from a distance as his pockets – as she remembers – were always bulging due to paper notes, signalling a lot of thinking that, I suspect, simply had to be taken a note of.

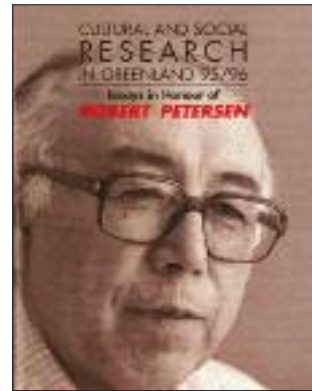
Robert’s production is huge. The bibliography 1944-1995 that was part of the *Essays in Honour of Robert Petersen* amounts to 30 pages.

It is a difficult task picking out just a few contributions from Robert’s achievements but undoubtedly the following are of major significance:



Robert Petersen participating in Inuit-Norse excavations in Ameralik. Photo: Jørgen Meldgaard, 1976. In: Birgitte Jakobsen, Claus Andreassen and Jette Rygaard (eds.) 1996. 'Cultural and Social Research in Greenland 95/96. Essays in Honour of Robert Petersen. Ili-simatusarfik/Atuakkiorfik.

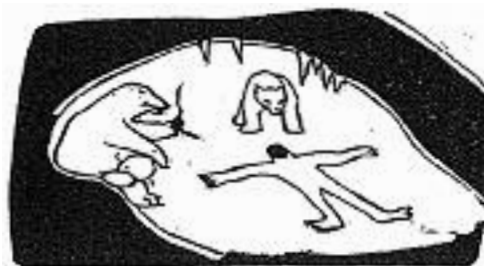
- the Greenlandic spelling reform from 1973
- the contribution furthermore to the preservation and development of the Greenlandic language
- the foundation of the Inuit institute in 1983 followed by Ilisimatusarfik 1987, for which Robert Petersen was the first rector until he retired in 1995
- the ongoing engagement in the development of the Greenlandic society taking different forms: outreach as we call it these days is one, participating in establishing Home Rule in Greenland and the Inuit Circumpolar Council are other examples. Following our discussion this morning and yesterday's key note speech it should also be noted that he and other researchers conducted research on the consequences of the Black Angel mining activities in collaboration with the people involved
- finally we shall not forget Roberts impressive work on 'Settlements, kinship and hunting grounds in traditional Greenland' published in 2003.



Cover of 'Cultural and Social Research in Greenland 95/96. Essays in Honour of Robert Petersen. Ilisimatusarfik/Atuakki-orfik. Photo: courtesy by Ebbe Mortensen.

And if you add: an enormous amount of knowledge and insight into the history, culture and traditions of Greenland and the Greenlanders, compassion, empathy and a great sense of humour... and you get a great researcher and an artist. This I think is partly reflected in the linocuts from the second half of the fifties you have seen on the screen

Seen with the eyes of IASSA it shall of course be noted that Robert was an IASSA council member and vice-president 1995-1998 which makes it an even more enjoyable task to pronounce the laudatio and the second honorary member of IASSA.



— **naterssualugtūngitsugúmiuna ilâ?**

— It's a pretty carpet we have here, isn't it)

Linocuts by Robert Petersen. In Unikât no 1. 1956. p 9

Response

by Robert Petersen

Dear Board of IASSA, dear colleagues!

I want to express cordial thanks for this honorary membership of this fine association.

My interest in Eskimology appeared when I participated in a debate on the need for reforming Kleinschmidt's orthography, an analytically impressive system that was rather difficult to learn. I had the notion that the study would give me the necessary answers for my questions. In fact it didn't give me the answers, but made me able to ask some better questions.

My studies dealt more with regional studies of different kinds, and cooperation with Greenlandic and Danish authorities, and in one period with indigenous organizations. This very busy period gave me important and interesting experiences.

One special task was the final forming of a new Greenlandic orthography. The task was also prepared by a Provincial Council committee, and not least by my predecessor, Dr. Erik Holtved whose analyses of possible effects of somewhat increased homonymy made the sensible theme acceptable both for the committee and the politicians who at the end should accept it. It was introduced in the public school in 1973.

The most interesting part of my life was the establishment of Ilisimatusarfik. As university it should have an acceptable level for both Nordic and North American universities, and it should be regarded relevant for Greenland. I think that we succeeded in these things, thanks to good and engaged colleagues, and good students. I was lucky to resign at a point when the establishment phase was almost over, and the university should build up its role for Greenland and the arctic research.

It is difficult to present some works. But one is my study of the old isolate population about Thule, consisting of two groups. The host population originating from Central Arctic was probably close to extinction because of smallness of the population, incest taboos, and misadaptation in their resource utilisation, when a small group came from Baffin about 1860. Afterwards the local hunting technology received beneficial input, which was shared by the whole community

probably in the course of a couple of years, while immaterial elements ran as two parallel traditions. Cousin marriages were probably not accepted within the host community, while they occurred among the Baffin families. Their songs and legends were also separate. It is somewhat astonishing to find a small isolate population, where we meet two parallel traditions. This kind of traditions continued as separate courses even 75 years later. Recordings of these things have to mention the relationships of the informants to the two groups.

My study of seal hunters' mobility, both seasonal and regional mobility that sometimes resulted in expansion gave me a kind of surprise. This kind of movement was more or less efforts to keep the hunting pattern unchanged, both methods, implements and utilization patterns. In a sea marine hunting area where the dog sledge played an important economical role, I was surprised when I could see that the distances between settlements were related to the action radius of the kayak. This was probably due to the fact that two thirds of the annual meat consumption originated from the summer hunting. Another thing that surprised me was that an oldish woman always joined a new settlement group, till I found out that the new isolated group of course had need for midwives. It was of course vital for the survival of the group.

My last engagement is maybe somewhat peculiar: a medieval Danish cartographer Claudius Clavus Niger or Claus Claussøn Swart who probably was in Greenland about 1430 AD. Prevented by the ice floe belt from reaching the southeast and southwest coast of Greenland he did not meet the Norsemen, and first near Nuuk he met people. They called themselves 'Karaaleq'. He understood it as 'Carelians' (carelis in the texts in Latin). About Disco he was stopped, this time by the winter ice. This tells us that his travel found place in the months of April, May, and beginning of June. He wrote some reference place names from a today unknown verse from an mediaeval popular ballad, or a nursery rhyme. The row of these words begins near Ammassalik, and the last one is near Aasiaat near Disko Bay. A little north of it he sat a mark for the point of returning, and about 150 km north of this he sat another mark for the limit of visible land. His returning point is at the west coast of Disko.

In West Greenland he heard the word of 'Karaaleq'. Here he wrote 'carelis'. He had a possibility to hear this word near Nuuk, not further to the north. At Nuuk, Poul Egede later on heard 'Karálek'. His informants explained that it was a word, by which the old Norsemen called them (Greenlandified *skrælling*), and the local Inuit used, therefore, this word only when they spoke with foreigners. This word, 'Karaaleq' was changed to 'kalaaleq' already by 1780. From there it later expanded to the rest of Greenland, and more or less drove out 'Inuit' as a kind of

'shibboleth'. The problem with Inuit is that it also means 'human beings', and some people are not Inuit, but are human beings. In this sense we all are Inuit.

Thanks.

Laudatio for Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., the ‘Legendary’ Arctic Anthropologist

by Igor Krupnik

Member, IASSA council

Arctic Studies Center Smithsonian Institution



Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., June 2008. Photo courtesy Deanne Burch.

[As this volume was going to the printer, we learned that Tiger Burch died suddenly on 17 September 2010 at his home in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. He was 72. This was a tragic and devastating loss to his family, to many of his colleagues in the field of Arctic social studies, and to our Association. By unanimous recognition, Tiger was the highest standing and the most respected scientist in Arctic or Inuit anthropology. He was our true Giant. He loved to call himself jokingly a “legend” and he was indeed “legendary” for his work, for the breadth of his knowledge and his vision. Tiger was also a “legendary” friend and an absolutely “legendary” colleague and mentor to so many. The short piece below praising his contribution to our discipline was presented at the ICASS-6 in 2008. It has to be read in the fall of 2010 with sadness and retrospection, as we have lost our dear Friend and our Towering Figure]

Dear ICASS-6 participants,

Our organization has been established 18 years ago as a free association of equal members. Now 18 years old, it is coming of age and like all exuberant youth, it is experimenting with the social complexity. It is therefore my greatest honor and pleasure to introduce to you my distinguished colleague, Ernest S. (Tiger) Burch, Jr., and to nominate him for IASSA's new award, its life-long membership. Unlike anything we have practiced in IASSA before, this is going to be a bestowed status to acknowledge one's 'larger-than-life' contribution to our association and to the field of Arctic social sciences.

Tiger Burch's Arctic research career has started 54 years ago, when at age 16 he took part as a junior crew member and science assistant in Donald B. McMillan expedition to Labrador, Baffin Island, and Greenland on the schooner *Bowdoin* in 1954. In 1960-1961, he spent eleven months in the Inu-

piag community of Kivalina, Alaska on the human ecological study for the University of Alaska' Department of Biological Sciences. Over the next 40-some years, he returned to Kivalina and many other places in Alaska, Arctic Canada, Labrador, Greenland, and Russia many a time. He also spent two weeks on extensive participant observation fieldwork in my snow-bound and ice-covered house in Moscow in winter 1982. I learned from Tiger the difference between 'summer' and 'winter' Arctic anthropologists—the former use a knife and the latter use a saw to cut the meat – and I never forgot to switch my instruments by the season ever since.

A decision to become an Arctic anthropologist (after playing accordion on ice) brought him to Princeton University (B.A. in Sociology, *cum laude*), University of Chicago (M.A. in Anthropology, 1963; Ph.D. in Anthropology, 1966), University of Manitoba in Winnipeg (Professor at the Department of Anthropology, 1966-1974), and, finally, to the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center in Washington, DC (Research Associate, 1979 –present). He has been a member of many distinguished organizations and bodies in Arctic research, and a recipient of several prizes, including a few quite esoteric awards that may raise some Arctic eyebrows, like the Rotary Foundation Group Study Exchange Award for Travel and Study in southern India and Sri Lanka (January and February, 1975). His contribution to our field and to our understanding of the life and organization of the Eskimo/Inuit societies prior to the Euro-American contact has been monumental. These days, he is the only anthropologist, who can talk and write about the aboriginal life in Arctic Alaska around 1800 without ever touching a shovel or, at least, breaking his own dig. No one, to my knowledge, is capable of doing this; perhaps, no one ever would.

The IASSA's requirements to prospective nominees are many and so are their anticipated qualifications. They are expected to possess first-hand and in-depth knowledge of the discipline of Arctic social sciences and of their colleagues in the field. They should be skilled in talking and working with many partners. Lastly, they have to radiate experience, strong character, and a balance of body of mind as true Elders of our IASSA tribe. Over the past 30 years, I have witnessed many legendary sides to Ernest Burch's work, research, and character. He remains the beacon of wisdom, the pillar of solid scholarship, and the epitome of our 'tribal' pride, which is the quest for knowledge via never-ending research.

Please join me in supporting Ernest Burch's nomination to the IASSA lifetime honorary membership award.



Playing accordion on ice, Greenland, summer 1954. Photo courtesy Arctic Studies Center.



Human ecology fieldwork in Kivalina, Alaska. Photo courtesy Deanne Burch.



Interviewing an old friend in Kivalina, Amos Hawley. Photo courtesy Deanne Burch.



During the days of the IASSA's founding meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska in August 1990 (with Joelle Robert-Lamblin and Marvin Falk). Photo courtesy Joelle Robert-Lamblin.



A small display of Burch's major publications. The full list includes over 100 entries. Photo, Igor Krupnik.



Ernest S. Burch during ICASS-6 in Nuuk, August 2008. Photo, Igor Krupnik

Response

by Ernest S. Burch, Jr.

Some Responsibilities of Arctic Social Scientists in an Age of Global Warming

Ladies and gentlemen:

This is my first visit to Greenland in 54 years. I am very glad to be here. My first visit was as a crew member of the schooner Bowdoin, under the command of 79-year-old admiral Donald B. Macmillan. We were supposed to be on a scientific expedition. What we really did was tour Macmillan's old stomping grounds in the north. But he had a lot of them.

We visited six settlements in Labrador; three in southwest Greenland; a couple of small settlements and the seasonally abandoned community of Etah, in northwest Greenland; and a few small camps in northern Baffin Island. We also toured much of the coastline between settlements.

On today's date (August 23) in 1954, I spent the day exploring the settlement of (old) Thule, which had been abandoned just the year before, and climbing the distinctive mountain that looms above it. On August 31st we arrived at Pond Inlet. As the Hudson's Bay company post came into view, I suddenly remembered that August 31st was the day on which I was supposed to report for early football practice at my school in Pennsylvania. And here I was, more than 3600 km. away. It was a lovely evening, and, as I gazed around at the beautiful scene, I thought I must be one of the luckiest people in the world to be where I was. I feel pretty much that way today.

As a child, I had always wanted to become a field biologist. But, inspired by the people I met in Labrador and Greenland, I decided to become a social anthropologist. Similarly inspired by the spectacular scenery I saw, I decided to do my research in the north. Those two decisions, made when I was 16 years old, pretty much set the course of my entire life. I have no regrets.

I am very grateful for the honor bestowed upon me today by the IASSA council. And I am proud to be receiving it in the company of two such distinguished colleagues as Robert Petersen and Ludger Müller-Wille. Thank you very much.

President Csonka has advised me that, at this point, I have five minutes to present what he characterized as "some kind of words of wisdom". I will now attempt

to do that. My chosen topic is “some responsibilities of arctic social scientists in an age of global warming”.

One responsibility is to try to keep up to date on what our natural science colleagues are learning about global warming, its causes, and its consequences. This is a very active area of research. Natural scientists discover new variables and relationships practically every day. Unfortunately, much of what they learn is pretty abstruse, beyond our training and experience to understand. But we social scientists can keep abreast of at least their general findings. We need to do this in order to understand the actual and potential problems that will confront people as a result of global warming. This may be considered a scientific reason to keep up to date.

There is also a political reason for us to keep abreast of the work of our natural science colleagues. For most of my professional career, many, perhaps most of them, have viewed social scientists with contempt. Due in large part to the efforts of several members of IASSA, that situation has improved markedly in recent years. Nevertheless, it is a lingering problem, one that needs our continuing attention. Being even generally aware of what natural scientists are doing should facilitate communication between the two groups, and it may provide linkages that will prove helpful to us all.

A second responsibility of arctic social scientists in an age of global warming is to stay calm. When one looks at the data on the extent of global warming that have been acquired already, and then ponders their implications, it is easy to panic. When people panic, they often do stupid things. For example: spend billions of dollars to subsidize the production of corn-based ethanol as a means of reducing greenhouse gasses and providing cheaper fuel. In fact, as everyone here probably knows, the manufacture of corn-based ethanol consumes more energy than it produces, so it makes both fuel and food more expensive. And it not only does not reduce greenhouse gasses, it's net effect is to increase them. It keeps many tonnes of one nourishing food crop away from the people who need it the most, and it withdraws hundreds of thousands of hectares from the production of other kinds of food crops.

The trend of global warming has too much momentum to be reversed during our lifetimes - no matter what anyone does. But doing stupid things, like requiring people to use corn-based ethanol, is a step in the wrong direction. We have to think things through as carefully as we can, design programs to deal effectively with the various problems involved, and then work to implement them. We

have to remain calm and disciplined in our work, with our eyes on long term objectives; or, like the politicians, we may make things worse through a series of ad hoc, panic-stricken programs.

A third responsibility of arctic social scientists in an age of global warming is to try to understand and deal effectively with members of the general public regarding global warming issues. I don't know how many times I have been asked the following question: "do you believe in global warming?" No doubt the same question has been put to many of you.

It doesn't take much reflection to realize that, when presented this way, global warming is not a scientific issue but a religious one. Logically, asking if a person believes in global warming is no different than asking if a person believes in Christianity or Islam. Responses such as "of course I believe in global warming," or "I certainly do not believe in global warming" simply confirm the religious nature of the question.

As a religious issue, global warming is not amenable to rational scientific discussion. Scientific discussion requires at least some consideration of empirical evidence. In the United States, at least, there are millions of people for whom belief always triumphs over empirical evidence – no matter how compelling the evidence may seem to us.

At a press conference last year, a spokesman for George W. Bush told reporters that the President of the United States does not have time to consider evidence. But if the truth were known, it isn't a problem of time. Rather, it is a problem of his rejecting or ignoring anything that does not fit his religious preconceptions. Millions of his fellow citizens operate the same way.

Recognizing the religious nature of people's rejection of the evidence of global warming may help us face up to the challenges we have ahead of us. We cannot persuade the skeptics to understand global warming on the basis of empirical evidence and rational analysis alone. Rather, we must somehow arrange their conversion to a new set of beliefs – in the same sense that missionaries try to convert heathens into Christians. And that will not be easy.

Those of us who have lived or worked in the north for more than a few years are more aware than most that global warming is an empirical reality: we have seen the physical evidence with our own eyes. But we also approach the issue with the belief that empirical evidence is relevant to understanding the world around

us. Now we must take the lead in converting others to our point of view, and of figuring out ways to minimize global warming's negative consequences - for our own species, and for many others.



ICASS VI participants having lunch in the cafeteria at Ilimmarfik. Photo: Birger Poppel.

APPENDICES

Document on the foundation of IASSA

by Ludger Müller-Wille

Steps Toward the Foundation of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, 21–23 August 1990*

During the Sixth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VI) in Nuuk (Greenland) the festive banquet was held on 23 August 2008, the very day on which the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) was founded at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. To celebrate this 18th anniversary and thus the coming of age of IASSA the Council and President bestowed the first honorary memberships on three of its members (see above). This moment also became a time of reflection to look back at the origin of this association. To document and highlight these inaugural events the following document that I prepared in late August 1990 is reproduced here to capture the first steps to establish this association that, by 2008, has emerged as a broad forum to serve the interests and aspirations of arctic social scientists.

The following paragraphs are an account of the steps taken by arctic social scientists to establish the IASSA during the largest meeting on arctic social sciences, the 7th Inuit Studies Conference held at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) between August 19 and 24, 1990. Upon the proposal by William B. Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution) and Noel D. Broadbent (Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation) the conference organizers provided time for a meeting to discuss the foundation of an association of arctic social scientists. During informal discussions among participants at the conference on August 20, 1990 a voluntary ad-hoc committee emerged to oversee the initial procedures towards the foundation of IASSA.

Ad-hoc Committee Meeting, Kayak Room, 21 August 1990, 1 pm

Chair: Noel D. Broadbent (Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC)

Secretary: Ludger Müller-Wille (Department of Geography, McGill University, Montréal, Canada)

Member: Lise Lyck (Department of Economic, Copenhagen University, Denmark)

Procedures and an agenda were established for the first general meeting to dis-

cuss the establishment of an international association. The agenda was copied and distributed. Jens Peder Hart Hansen (Department of Pathology, Copenhagen University; President, International Union on Circumpolar Health) was invited to report on IUCH's experiences. It was decided to look at IUCH as a model for the new association.

General Meeting, Fine Arts Theater, 21 August 1990, 5:15 to 6 pm

Meeting to establish an international association of arctic social scientists

Panel: Noel D. Broadbent (Chair), Ludger Müller-Wille (Secretary), Lise Lyck and J. P. Hart Hansen (Members)

The meeting was open to all participants of the 7th Inuit Studies Conference.

MINUTES

1) Introduction and Background

Noel D. Broadbent outlined the origin of the proposal to establish an international association of arctic social scientists. The proposal emerged at the Conference of Arctic and Nordic Countries on Coordination of Research in the Arctic held in Leningrad on 12- 15 December 1988. At this meeting steps were taken to establish the International Arctic Science Committee (inaugurated by scientific bodies from eight polar countries [Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.] in Resolute Bay, Canada on 28 August 1990). Also in 1988, the newly founded Arctic Centre at the University of Lapland (Rovaniemi, Finland) agreed to house the Secretariat of the Northern Sciences Network founded in 1982 under the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) Program to increase communication among northern scientists. These international organizational developments in the northern scientific communities suggested that social scientists should establish an umbrella organization to maintain representation on the international level.

Lise Lyck reviewed the developments and efforts in the Nordic countries. Ludger Müller-Wille stressed the importance of the Inuit Studies Conference, which has provided a forum for the establishment of a new association. J. P. Hart Hansen explained the organization of the International Union on Circumpolar Health (founded in 1981), its trials and successes, which can serve as a model for the new association.

2) Proposal to establish an international association

After brief discussion the proposal was unanimously carried.

3) Proposal to base the association at the MAB Northern Sciences Network Secretariat in Rovaniemi, Finland

After the discussion of pros and cons the item was accepted and Noel D. Broadbent was given the mandate to contact NSN and submit the proposal on behalf of the association at the next annual meeting of the NSN in Rovaniemi in September 1990. [In fact, the Secretariat was at the Department of Geography, McGill University, Montréal, Canada, between September 1990 and January 1993].

- 4) Appoint working group to draft the association's objectives and bylaws and to function as the nominating committee for association's executive.

The item was carried unanimously and volunteers signed up for the working group.

- 5) Membership

At this time, membership includes all participants who have signed lists circulated during the general and other meetings.

- 6) Next General Meeting (Foundation Meeting): Fine Arts Theater, 23 August 1990, 1 pm.

First Meeting, Working Group on Bylaws and Nominations, Kayak Room, 21 August 1990, 6:00 to 7:30 pm

Chair: Noel D. Broadbent (Washington, DC)

Secretary: Ludger Müller-Wille (Montréal)

Members: Lise Lyck (Copenhagen), John P. Cook (Fairbanks), Joëlle Robert-Lamblin (Paris), Bernard Saladin d'Anglure (Québec), Valerie Alia (London, Ontario), Susanne Dybbroe (Aarhus), Grete Hovelsrud (Oslo), Edna A. Maclean (Fairbanks), Wendy H. Arendale (Fairbanks), William Demmert (Fairbanks), Anthony Kaliss (Honolulu)

The working group formulated and agreed on a number of goals and objectives included in Draft 1, which was put together by Noel D. Broadbent; items on membership, council and general assembly were added. The organization's tentative name was "International Association of Arctic Social Scientists" (IAASS) at this time.

Second Meeting, Working Group on Bylaws and Nominations, Kayak Room, 22 August 1990, 1:00 to 2:30 pm

Chair: Noel D. Broadbent

Secretary: Ludger Müller-Wille

Members: Joëlle Robert-Lamblin, Bernard Saladin d'Anglure, John P. Cook, Wendy H. Arendale, Susanne Dybbroe, J. P. Hart Hansen (Copenhagen), Ellen Bielawski (Sidney, B.C.), Anthony Kaliss, Robert Pedersen (Nuuk, Greenland), Grete Hovelsrud, Carol Z. Jolles (Seattle), Oscar Kawagley (Fairbanks), Igor Krup-

nik (Moscow), Vladimir Sangi (Moscow), Olga Toumnettuvge (Novosibirsk), Viktor Podgainyi (Anadyr), Chuner Taksami (Leningrad), Anne Fienup-Riordan (Anchorage), Samuel Fry (Washington, DC), Evie Plaice (Manchester, England), Caroline Palliser (Dorval, Québec)

Noel D. Broadbent submitted Draft 1. The organization's name was changed and unanimously accepted as "International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)". Each bylaw was discussed individually. Revisions and additions were made which were included in Draft 2 which was typed by John D. Cook and proof-read by Lise Lyck and Ludger Müller-Wille. This version of Draft 2 including nominations for the national seats on the Council was made available to the Inuit Studies Conference participants before the banquet on August 22 at 7:00 pm.

Meeting, Ad-hoc Committee, Woods Center, 23 August 1990, 7:30 pm

Noel D. Broadbent, Lise Lyck, and Ludger Müller-Wille met briefly and established the agenda for the foundation meeting and first general assembly of the association on 23 August 1990.

Foundation Meeting and First General Assembly, International Arctic Social Sciences Association, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fine Arts Theater, Thursday, 23 August 1990, 1:00 to 2:20 pm

Chair: Noel D. Broadbent

Secretary: Ludger Müller-Wille

MINUTES

1) Functions of Chair and Secretary. Approved.

2) Opening Statement

The Chair explained the process and procedure, which had evolved since 21 August. The Secretary presented the list of all members who participated in the meetings of the Working Group on Bylaws and Nominations. The Chair and Secretary urged all participants to add their names as members on to the circulating membership lists.

3) Consideration of the Draft Bylaws

The Chair tabled Draft 2 dated 23 August 1990, which had been edited by Noel D. Broadbent for the First General Assembly. The bylaws were discussed individually and approved with the following amendments or proposals.

a. Association's name. Carried.

b. Definition of term "arctic". Carried.

c. Range of Social Sciences. Terms "education, anthropological" added. Carried.

- d. Objectives. Reformulations and additions suggested. Carried (included in Draft 3 dated 27 August 1990 prepared by Noel D. Broadbent).
- e. Administration. Carried.
- f. Council Membership. Carried.

The Chair stated that written submissions for revisions, deletions and additions should be sent to the Acting Council by the end of October 1990. Acting Council will then revise Draft 3 and submit the Final Draft (Draft 4) for consideration by the members at the Second General Assembly of IASSA in 1992 [see Appendix].

4) Election of Members of Council

The Secretary tabled nominations of candidates received from the Working Group and the General Assembly. The elected candidates are members of the Acting Council until the next General Assembly in 1992.

a. Representatives of Nations, Regions and Communities (6 members)

Canada: Ludger Müller-Wille. Carried. Greenland: Finn Breinholt Larsen. Carried.

Indigenous Peoples: Oscar Kawagley. Carried.

Nordic Countries: Susanne Dybbroe and Lise Lyck. Decision by secret ballot.

USA: Noel D. Broadbent. Carried.

USSR: No nomination at this time. The Soviet caucus, as stated by Chuner Tak-sami and Vladimir Sangi to Chair and Secretary, will nominate a member to the Acting Council by the end of October 1990.

b. Open Membership (5 members)

The following candidates were nominated and their election was carried out by secret ballot.

Nominations in sequence of submission:

Edna A. Maclean (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Inuit Circumpolar Conference)

Hiroaki Okada (Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan)

Gordon Pullar (Kodiak Native Corporation, Alaska, USA)

Nils Jernsletten (Tromsø University, Samiland/Norway)

Valerie Alia (University of Western Ontario, London, Canada)

Bernard Saladin d'Anglure (Université Laval, Québec, Canada)

Ellen Bielawski (Sydney, BC, Canada)

Wendy H. Arendale (University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska, USA)

Joëlle Robert-Lamblin (CNRS, Paris, France)

Susanne Dybbroe (Aarhus University, Denmark)

Igor Krupnik (Institute of Ethnography, Moscow, USSR)

Yvon Csonka (Université Laval, Québec)

* The original document was entitled 'DOC 1990/1 : INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES ASSOCIATION (IASSA). Steps Toward Its Foundation. University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska (USA), August 21 - 23, 1990.' (7 pp.) and is kept in the IASSA Archive.

Lise Lyck (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

c. Elections by Secret Ballot for Open Membership and Representative for the Nordic Countries

After the meeting the Chair and Secretary served as the Election Committee, set up the ballot and distributed ballot sheets. The poll was open to all participants of the 7th Inuit Studies Conference between 3:00 and 5:15 pm in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater. The ballots were counted by the Election Committee who announced the results at 5:45 pm during the Business Meeting of the Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit, Inc. chaired by Bernard Saladin d'Anglure.

Election Results (votes cast: 74):

Open Membership:

Edna A. Maclean (64). Member.

Igor Krupnik (53). Member.

Nils Jernsletten (35). Member upon condition that he accept.

Hiroaki Okada (32). Member.

Bernard Saladin d'Anglure (31). Member.

Joëlle Robert-Lamblin (31). Member or alternate member pending

upon Jernsletten's acceptance.

Ellen Bielawski (22).

Wendy Arendale (21).

Gordon Pullar (19).

Yvon Csonka (17).

Susanne Dybbroe (13).

Valerie Alia (10).

Nordic Countries:

Susanne Dybbroe (32). Member.

Lise Lyck (31). Alternate Member.

d. Members of IASSA Acting Council (1990-92)

After contacting all elected candidates the Acting Council consists of the following members.

Noel D. Broadbent (USA), Susanne Dybbroe (Nordic Countries), Nils Jernsletten (open member), Oscar Kawagley (Indigenous Peoples), Igor Krupnik (open member), Finn Breinholt Larsen (Greenland), Lise Lyck (alternate,

Nordic Countries), Edna McLean (open member), Ludger Müller-Wille (Canada), Hiroaki Okada (open member), Joëlle Robert-Lamblin (alternate, open member), Bernard Saladin d'Anglure (open member), USSR (vacant). Noel D. Broadbent and Ludger Müller-Wille agreed to serve as the Association's and Acting Council's liaison until formal arrangements for their functioning have been made. [Ludger Müller-Wille became the first chair (1990-92) and was elected for another period (1992-95) at ICASS I in Québec City (Québec, Canada)].

5) Other Business

It was decided, pending on favorable circumstances, to hold the First International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences and the Second General Assembly of IASSA next to the 8th Inuit Studies Conference at the Université Laval in Québec (Québec, Canada) in 1992. The Acting Council was given the mandate to make preparations for these events in cooperation with the Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit, Inc. (Inuit Studies Conference) and the Groupe d'études inuit et circumpolaires (GETIC).

- 2) The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 pm. The second general assembly will be held in 1992.

All original documents pertaining to the meetings listed above are kept by the Secretary.

Montréal (Québec, Canada) 28 August 1990

(editorial changes and additions, 26 September 1990)

Ludger Müller-Wille

Member, Acting Council, IASSA

Department of Geography, McGill University, Montréal (Québec) Canada

Annex:

International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

BYLAWS

Adopted by

IASSA Council, 27 October 1992

IASSA General Assembly, 29 October 1992

at ICASS I, Université Laval, Ste-Foy

PREAMBLE

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

1. Objectives.

The objectives of the IASSA are:

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

2. Membership.

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

3. Administration.

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

4. The Council.

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

the budgets for approval by the General Assembly.

- 4.7. Decisions by the Council are by a simple majority of affirmative or negative votes of those present and taking part in the vote. In the event of tie votes, the Chair has a deciding vote. Bylaws of the IASSA can only be amended with the approval of two-thirds majority of the regular membership. These voting procedure will be accomplished by written ballots.

5. The General Assembly.

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

6. The Secretariat.

The Secretariat of the IASSA is located in the Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi (Finland) [1993-95].

IASSA activity report for 2004-2008 to the IASSA General Assembly, Nuuk, August 25, 2008

by Yvon Csonka, IASSA President

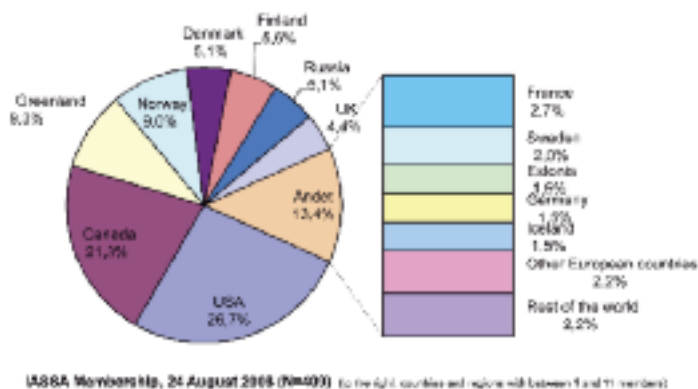
On behalf of the IASSA Council, consisting, beside myself, of Galina Diachkova, Igor Krupnik, Patrik Lantto, Heather Myers, Birger Poppel, Peter Schweitzer, and Anne Sudkamp, I hereby report on some of the main developments of this term, from the transfer of the secretariat to the University of Greenland in late 2004-early 2005, until recent months, exclusive of ICASS, since it would be premature to report on the ongoing Congress.

A great part of the reporting has already been presented in *Northern Notes*, the Newsletter of the Association. I assume that many of you have read them, and all past issues published in Nuuk are accessible on our website—I will therefore concentrate on a few central points. The first part of my report will be about the internal affairs of the association, the membership, the communication, the work of the Council and of the Working Groups, and the financial report. Thereafter I will report on actions taken to further the goals of the association in the outside world. In a final section, I will present some comments and recommendations for the future.

The former secretariat in Fairbanks has been extremely supportive and patient during the period of migration of the secretariat and of the website. The proceedings from ICASS V were produced and mailed out of Fairbanks, and when operations ceased there, we received a leftover of more than 14'000 US dollars.

Many aspects of this term's program were discussed during the first council meeting of the term, which was held back to back with ICARP II (International Conference on Arctic Research Planning) in Copenhagen in November 2005. There we decided that the sixth ICASS would be held in Nuuk in the summer of 2008, and that we would seek endorsement of the congress as an IPY activity. We also decided to distribute the Newsletter electronically instead of by postal mail. We send out only few hardcopies now and this saves a lot of resources. Council has worked in intense interaction and harmony throughout these years, mostly by e-mail, until a second and last face-to-face meeting this past Friday.

Membership fees were adapted, and we now have a schedule that varies, always for 3-years memberships, between 100 Danish kroner for students in countries like Russia, to 800 kroner for professionals in Western countries. A “young members” ’ drive, associated with the new reduced fee, was very successful, attracting about 40 new student members (probably more now in connection with ICASS registration). On the other hand, many earlier members failed to renew their membership during this term, until some had to do it in connection with registration to this ICASS. This phenomenon was known from earlier terms, and we call it the “conference effect”. The number of paid-up members was about 540 at the time of ICASS V, it sank to ca. 250 about a year ago, and has since risen again to 415. Please have a look at the graph that shows the current distribution of our paid-up membership by nationality.



Shortly after the creation of IASSA, about 140 persons joined the association in Russia. As a result of the fact that these members were not asked to pay a membership fee, their coordinates were never updated, and we have lost track of many of them. We are now in the process of re-registering those members in Russia who are still interested in the association, and of recruiting new members. I take the opportunity to encourage members from Russia who are present in this room now, to prospect for new members among their colleagues and acquaintances.

IASSA communicates with its members through its newsletter, its website, and its electronic list, IASSA.Net. Actually, all of these channels are also available to non-members, and IASSA.Net has many recipients who are not IASSA members; there are around 450 subscribers, out of whom about 300 are members. As regards the IASSA website, I would like to express the gratitude of the association to Klaus Georg Hansen, who graciously acted as webmaster since 2004.

Let us now come to the finances.

IASSA financial report 2005-2007 (calendar years)		
Expenses	DKK	Approx. equiv. in €
Secretariat: salaries a)	145 575	19 519
Newsletter: Printing, labels, envelopes, postage	7 300	881
Website: web hotel fee, setting up pages, support b)	14 258	1917
IASSA Council meeting 2005 (partial funding from KVUG) c)	74 351	9 873
Representation of IASSA: d)		
Inaugural reception of IASSA in Greenland e)	2 750	
IPY forum Paris, 2005 (co-funding from other sources)	1 764	
Arctic Council SAO meeting, Russia, 2005 (KVUG subsidy)	25 550	
Young social scientist at ICARP follow-up meeting, Potsdam 2006	3 652	
Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks founding meeting, Tromsø 2007	12 906	
Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks meeting, Stockholm 2007	15 721	
Business meetings in Greenland with partner institutions	1 025	
Total representation	63 448	8 507
Adventure North (consulting firm, first phase of ICASS 6 preparation)	45 000	6 034
Miscellaneous fees and office expenses	770	103
Total expenses 2005-2007	350 782	47 036
Income		
Leftover from IASSA Secretariat at UAF, 14 300 USD f)	53 978	11 180
KVUG grant (Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland)	60 590	8 124
KIIN grants (Greenland Ministry of Education, Research, Culture, and the Church) g)	200 000	26 817
Membership fees h)	71 576	9 597
Reimbursements	5 907	712
Interests on banking accounts	2 160	290
Total Income 2005-2007	423 011	56 719
Balance: income minus expenses	72 229	9 683
Sponsorship received in 2006 for ICASS (exclusive of in-kind)		
KIIN grants (Greenland Ministry of Education, Research, Culture, and the Church) i)	400 000	53 634
Nordic Council of Ministers j)	455 000	61 006
US National Science Foundation, Arctic Social Sciences Program k)	608 400	81 600
European Science Foundation, EUROCORES BOREAS programme l)	491 206	65 867
NunaFonden	50 000	6 704
Total ICASS financial sponsorship	2 054 606	268 813
Other in-kind ICASS sponsorship received from:		
Ilermatusalik/Tinmarkk, NAPA (Nordic Institute in Greenland), Nuuk municipality, Home Rule Cultural fund, Polar Seafood		
Notes:		
a) office space and supplies provided in kind by the University of Greenland, estimated value 240 000 DKK for 5 years		
UAF continued running the IASSA office until early 2005.		
b) Klaus Georg Hansen has acted as unpaid webmaster for the entire duration of the term		
UAF has maintained the IPY part of the IASSA website in 2004-2005;		
The IASSA.Net list is administered free of charge at UAF		
c) held in conjunction with ICARP II, in-kind contribution from the Greenland Representation in Copenhagen		
d) many representation activities occurred free of charge to IASSA because they were funded by other sources		
e) co-funding from the University of Greenland		
f) includes income from 2005 membership renewal drive		
g) 3 years support to secretariat at 50 000 per year, plus 50 000 for ICASS preparation		
h) net amount, credit card and payment site fees deducted		
i) plus 50 000 for ICASS preparation received in 2007		
j) out of which 275 000 for travel grants		
k) mostly travel grants to young, indigenous, and Russian scientists		
l) travel grants to DOREAS participants		
IASSA Accounts 2005-2007_b.xls		25.08.2008

We started with a very helpful and substantial leftover from the previous secretariat, received office space and supplies as in-kind from the Univer-

sity of Greenland, and the promise of about 6200 € a year for four years from the Greenland Ministry of education and research, as well as of an extra amount for ICASS. Another grant from the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland covered some travel expenses. The membership fees we collected represent only one fifth of the expenses in the first three years of this term. Beside the (part time) secretary's salary, newsletter production and website, the main expense consists in travel expenses for the purpose of representing IASSA in relevant science policy circles and organizations. The financial report only shows part of the representation activities undertaken, as many occurred free of charge to IASSA thanks to members' inventiveness in combining trips.

As you see, fundraising for ICASS has been very successful, for which I congratulate my colleague Birger Poppel and the IASSA secretaries. Sponsors have been generous. I would like to acknowledge the particular role of Anna Kerttula, director of the Arctic Social Sciences Program at the US National Science Foundation, who helped us obtain a grant from the NSF, specifically for the purpose of offering travel grants to young researchers, indigenous experts, and colleagues from countries where travel grants are not readily available.

Let us now turn to the actions of IASSA to pursue its own goals (as stated in its bylaws): I have kept the best until last, as it is in this domain that we are reaping the fruits of eighteen years of hard work and dedication within IASSA. Yesterday, Igor Krupnik presented the chronicle of the association's success in getting the social sciences to be part of the scientific programme of the International Polar Year. Igor chairs the IASSA-IPY task group, and he represents, together with IASSA member Grete Hovelsrud, the social sciences on the IPY Joint Committee. Birger Poppel is a member of the IPY data subcommittee, and the social sciences are also represented on the other IPY subcommittees.

When this term of IASSA Council started, we were in the midst of preparations for the Second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning. IASSA was among the sponsors of this event, and three out of eleven research themes belonged to the social sciences. The conference, which took place in November 2005, ended with a statement that recognized the changes that have occurred in Arctic sciences over the past decade:

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 multidisciplinary approach to Arctic research.

mensional 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.

IASSA is an official observer organization at the Arctic Council and its working groups. It is a trusted partner there, often called upon for advice. Our association discusses science policy issues with partners from related organizations such as the University of the Arctic, the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, and IASC. It is also well represented in the Arctic Social Indicators project, and is a member of the Initiating Group of the Sustaining Arctic Observing Network led by AMAP.

IASC, the International Arctic Science Committee, has been undergoing a 10-year review, by a panel in which the social sciences were represented. Following the recommendations of this panel, IASC has sought to intensify its relationships with our community. This has resulted in a letter of agreement which was signed in March of this year.

Conclusions and recommendations

The association is in a very good way as regards the progressive achievement of some of its major objectives. It has gained respect, it is invited and listened to in places where the future of science prioritization and science funding is decided. The social sciences are emerging as respected partners in many large scientific programs in the Arctic.

Members may rightfully ask: what concrete benefits can they expect from this? My own experience, over the past quarter century, shows me that such actions, on the long run, brings results such as recognition, which in turn translates into major new funding opportunities. The professional careers of most of us, on average, are enhanced by increased funding, and by being taken more seriously outside our community. Not everybody, of course, automatically gets more funding, and it may be that the increased opportunities percolate slowly from the harder social sciences, to the softer humanities. But the ESF-initiated BOREAS program in the humanities shows that it may be different. The ICASS organizers chose to speak about an "IPY era", but it is more correct to use a concept like the one used the other day by Piers Vitebsky, "zeitgeist".

An association is about federating ourselves to promote our collective objectives. And we do that. The social sciences have gained a lot in the past

four years, but there is still a lot to be done. We must exploit the opportunities we have gained, otherwise we risk losing ground. That is why the current level of activity must be maintained, and increased. This requires an increase in professionalization and funding, mainly to participate in meetings and in committee work.

We have to be present in circles where the legacy of IPY is discussed, and we must lobby for keeping an increased level of social science research and monitoring in the future. We have to be present in the *Sustaining Arctic Observing Network* initiative. We must forge new partnerships to optimize our actions. In order to achieve such goals, it is essential that IASSA have strong backing from the membership and from the community at large. The most simple, and highly effective way for members to express their support and solidarity, is to pay their dues regularly. As you have seen from the financial report, the dues cover only about a fifth of the cost of the daily running of the association. Similarly, the conference fees for this ICASS only cover a fraction of the overall expenses related to the organization of this congress, including the publication of the proceedings, which will be mailed to each participant, free of charge.

We, as a community, must think big, and prospectively. The Arctic is about to see changes that will be at least as great, if not much greater, than those of the past century. These include the opening of the Arctic Ocean to shipping and resource extraction, with attending issues of security and environmental protection. The political landscape, including borders and devolution of power to local communities, may change as well. It is our role to anticipate these changes and to let our voice be heard whenever appropriate. What I meant to say, but failed to convey properly the other day, is that whatever type of research we are involved in – and all types of human and social research are equally worthy as far as I, and IASSA, are concerned – we should remain aware of potential future developments that may affect the region we are all interested in. As a community gathered here, we may ask ourselves: is there anything we can do? Can we make our voice be heard, how and to whom?

ICASS are not just one-time conferences. They are the expression of a community; many participants come again and again, and say how enjoyable they are. Let us think that these are not disconnected events, but elements in the life of a community, and this community must live and thrive in-between our congresses.

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Report on IPY Project Activity #69: ICASS 6

[Project leaders for social/human science projects endorsed by the IPY Joint Committee were asked to provide information for the final report on IPY 2007-2008. A template with 13 standard 'bullets' and the field for additional information was developed to facilitate the collection of information. The template containing the information about ICASS VI (IPY project #69) is printed below]

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Project title, IPY #, Acronym, Pls names; estimated number of participants

International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences VI in Nuuk, 2007-2008, IPY #069; ICASS VI; Birger Poppel (Greenland) and Yvon Csonka (Greenland); About 375 participants, including 75 from Greenland.

2. JC approval (year); starting date; anticipated closing date

November 2006; dates of ICASS VI: August 22-26, 2008; Planning process started Fall 2005; Wrapping up – including reporting and publishing key notes: Summer 2010.

3. Nations involved; major national project components (if listed as separate projects)

Convener: Greenland

Local Organizing Committee: Greenland

Research board (IASSA council): Canada, Greenland, Russia, Sweden, USA,
Participants: 23 countries

4. Overall number of scientists/students involved; local communities/partners/agencies (number, names)

About 400 people including some 20 students participated in the planning and implementation process:

Convener, Secretariat and local team: 10

Local Organizing Committee: 12

Research board (IASSA council): 8

Participants: 300 travelling to Greenland,
75 from Greenland

5. Main area(s) of operation

Nuuk, Greenland: Ilimmarfik (the university campus) and Katuaq (the cultural centre)

6. Estimated total budget (if possible, by national components)

The total budget amounted to roughly three million Danish kroner (600.000 USD – 400.000 Euro).

The total budget included support for early career scientist, indigenous researchers and researchers from countries (especially Russia) where funding for Arctic social scientists participation in international collaboration is scarce.

Furthermore the budget covered expenses to: ICASS VI Secretariat, project management, publishing of program, conference facilities, meals and transportation, key-note speakers, cultural events, participants' support, various fees and administrative overhead. It goes without saying that a major event like ICASS VI could not have been organized without dedicated volunteers.

ICASS VI was funded by:	Danish Kr.
Greenland Home Rule Government.	650.000
National Science Foundation, NSF (USD 113.000)	630.000
European Science Foundation ESF (Euro 66.000)	490.000
Nordic Council of Ministers	430.000
Ilisimatusarfik (in kind contribution) – estimated	200.000
NunaFond (Greenland)	50.000
Total funding	2.450.000

Beside funding by institutions:

Registration fees for participants not funded directly	454.000
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Total Congress budget	2.904.000
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7. Major research 'highlights' (new ideas, significant results, breakthrough contributions, etc.). Please list or summarized in a condensed form – this is the MOST IMPORTANT section for the JC summary report for individual projects and disciplinary fields.

In 2005 ICARP II (2. International Conference on Arctic Research Planning) concluded that since 1995 “there has been a paradigm shift to a holistic and multidimensional perspective in the Arctic. This holistic perspective inte-

grally includes the human dimensions, Indigenous insights and a more full integration in the Arctic processes in the earth system.” This ‘paradigm shift’ was substantiated during ICASS VI through the variety of themes and multi disciplinary approaches (some including the natural sciences), the depths in the analyses, the insights gained and the development of partnerships with indigenous peoples and other Arctic stakeholders.

ICASS VI was a key component in maintaining the momentum created by IPY, in planning the legacy of IPY and furthermore by supporting the Arctic observing networks which were being created just then.

For many IPY and other projects ICASS VI was *the* opportunity to gather, to present research results and get feedback from colleagues, to exchange ideas, to maintain and build research networks.

All abstracts were published and made accessible via *www.arctichost.net*. Most of the presentations included power point presentations. All presenters were asked for acceptance to make the power point presentations (in PDF-format) available from the abstracts. Thus most of the presentations were made accessible soon after the conclusion of ICASS VI.

ICASS VI succeeded to some extent to ‘reach out’ to the local community through:

- a public meeting focusing on climate change;
- a special lecture for college students to meet some of the researchers;
- making the IPY day activities open to the public;

Several hundred students and other interested participated in these outreach activities.

Many students from the University of Greenland participated in the conference, presented papers, and helped with the organization. For the new University campus Ilmarfik, the Congress was a major launch event, providing opportunities for international networking.

Collaborating with the Greenlandic press resulted in daily reports on national radio and TV as well as articles in the national papers. The websites of the IPO and Arctic Council supplemented the ICASS VI web site in communicating information to a broader audience.

B. PROJECT PROFILE

8. Major project focus: Research (X), Observation (), Data management (), Collection (), Conference/Publication (X), Community work (X), Educational/Public products (X) – (please mark whichever are most relevant)

9. Starting/ending dates of field research/observation period

ICASS VI took place August 22-26, 2008;

Preparations started fall 2005; Follow-up activities including publication of proceedings to be concluded summer 2010.

10. Key research methods/techniques

N.a.

11. Innovative research strategies

N.a.

C. MAJOR OUTCOMES

12. Major ‘products’ (please mark whichever are most appropriate):

- (a) Books, conference proceedings, journal special issues, estimated number of research papers
- (b) Conferences, symposia, panels
- (c) Organized datasets; metadata links
- (d) Observational structure; community infrastructure
- (e) Electronic/digital products (maps, CD-ROMs, websites, interactive, etc.)
- (f) Educational and/or public materials
- (g) Other? Abstracts for all presentations and the presentations in power point format (for most of the presentations) are accessible at

13. ‘One-sentence’ summary of your IPY achievements (something that may be used as a ‘headline’ for your project in any multi-disciplinary context, like “first-ever, etc.”). We often need such catchy titles for section headings, captions and/or summaries. We promise not to use it without your permission.

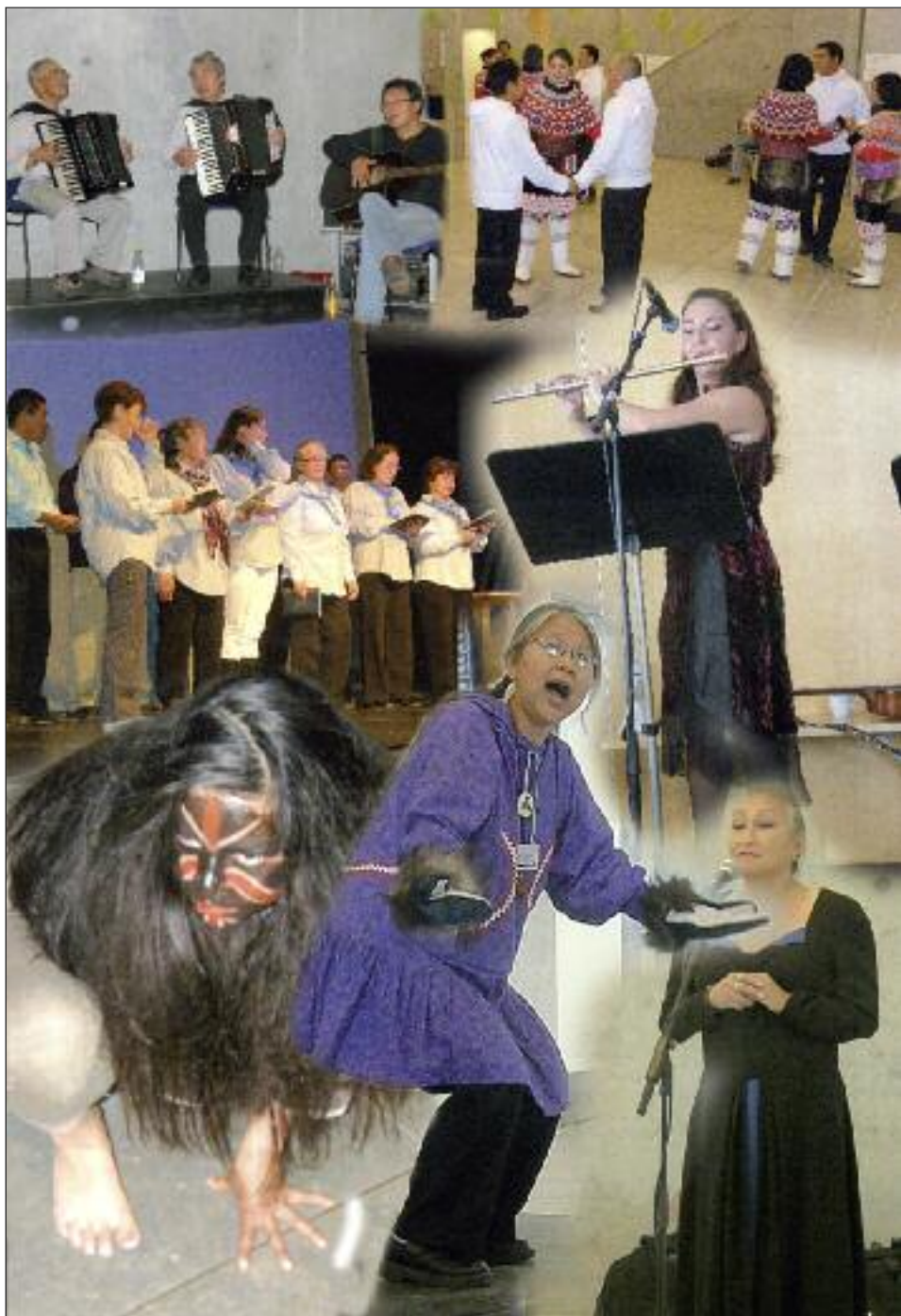
“ICASS VI - the largest gathering of scientists from the Arctic social sciences and humanities during the IPY 2007-2008”

D. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

ICASS VI lasted five days. One day was focused on IPY research and other IPY related activities. The congress consisted of keynote speeches (6), panel discussions (on IPY and BOREAS), a special ‘Young researchers/Early career scientists’ panel, a poster session and eleven thematic sessions with a total of roughly 300 presentations reflecting the broad variety of Arctic social science and humanities research. The session themes (including the number of presentations) are listed below:

Sustainability & Climate Change	(73)
Economic Development	(12)
Politics, Justice & Governance	(27)
Living conditions	(50)
Language, Literature & Media	(23)
Culture, Religion, History & Science	(50)
Health	(15)
Material Culture & Archaeology	(9)
Outreach & Education	(8)
Inclusive Research	(13)
International Polar Year IPY	(16)

/Birger Poppel - PI



Cultural events at ICASS VI: Nuuk Accordion Orchestra; The NAIP dancers; The NIPE Choir; Arnannguaq Gerstrøm (flute); Greenlandic mask dancer (Nuuk); Theresa Avrevgaq John (traditional dancer, Alaska); Makka Kleist (storyteller). Photos: Birger Poppel.

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Ilisimarfik

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