

ARCTIC GENERATIONS: LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING FORWARD

10th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X)

**June 15-20, 2021
Arkhangelsk, Russia and Online**

Congress Proceedings

ANDREY N. PETROV AND ALEXANDER N. PELYASOV (EDS.)

**ARCTIC GENERATIONS:
LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING
FORWARD**

**10th International Congress of
Arctic Social Sciences**

(ICASS X)

June 15-20, 2021

Arkhangelsk, Russia and Online

Congress Proceedings

ANDREY N. PETROV AND ALEXANDER N. PELYASOV (EDS.)

©2024 International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

All rights reserved

Suggested citation: *Petrov, A.N. and Pelyasov, A.N. Arctic generations: looking Back and Looking Forward. ICASS X Proceedings. Topics in Arctic Social Sciences, Volume 10, 2024. IASSA and ARCTICenter: Cedar Falls, USA. 445 p.*

(A series of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association)

ISBN: 978-0-9730259-2-7

Published by: International Arctic Social Sciences Association IASSA

ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa

235 East Bartlett Hall Cedar Falls, IA 50614 USA

This book is available on the web: www.iassa.org

Volume editorial group: Andrey N. Petrov, Alexander Pelyasov, Alicja Boruta-Sadkowski, Elena Golosova, and Semyon Drozdetskii

Layout and Design: Andrey Petrov

Cover photo: Andrey Petrov

Publication of this volume is supported by NSF #2001989

Table of Contents

Preface.....	5
ICASS X: A Long Road to Success.....	6
ICASS X Program Committee and Theme Leaders.....	9
ICASS X Program at a Glance.....	12
Opening Plenary.....	14
ICASS X Welcome by IASSA President.....	16
Приветственное обращение президента ассоциации.....	19
IASSA Awards 2021.....	23
ICASS X Statement on Indigenous Knowledge and Knowledge Co-Production.....	34
Заявление Участников 10-го Международного Съезда Арктических Социальных Наук о Знаниях Коренных Народов и Сопроизводстве Знаний.....	36
IASSA Councils.....	38
IASSA Research Principles.....	44
Этические Принципы IASSA для Проведения Исследований в Арктике.....	45
IASSA Bylaws.....	48
ICASS X Closing Remarks.....	53
ICASS X Abstracts.....	55
ICASS X Sponsors.....	444

PREFACE

This book presents materials from the 10th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X) held in Arkhangelsk, Russia and online on June 15-20, 2024. The Congress was convened in Russia for the first time in IASSA history, and resulted from collaboration between the IASSA Secretariat located in the ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa, USA and Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Russia. The ICASS X co-conveners were Andrey N. Petrov, Elena Koudryashova and Alexander Pelyasov. The meeting was supported by many, including the IASSA Council, Secretariat, Organizing Committee, NARFU and UNI, as well as dozens of scholars across the Arctic who served as theme leaders, session conveners and panelists. Without this hard work, that spanned across three years, the Congress would not have been possible. It is especially remarkable that ICASS was able to happen amid the COVID-19 pandemic and we are thankful to everyone who contributed to this effort in any way or form.

IASSA was founded in 1990 in Fairbanks, Alaska, at a meeting held in conjunction with the 7th Inuit Studies Conference. The creation of IASSA follows the suggestion, made at the Conference on Coordination of Research in the Arctic held in Leningrad in 1988, to establish an international association to represent Arctic social scientists.

From its foundation in 1990 until 1992, IASSA's secretariat was housed at the Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The following three years the secretariat was situated at the Arctic Center, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland. Then from 1995 to 1998, it was housed at the Department of Eskimology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark. From 1998 to 2001, the secretariat was located at the GÉTIC (Groupe d'études inuit et circumpolaires) of Université Laval in Quebec City, Canada. From 2001 to 2004, it was at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Department of Anthropology. From 2004 to 2008 it was at Ilisimatusarfik, the University of Greenland, Nuuk, Greenland. From 2008 to 2011 it was located at the Stefansson Arctic Institute in Akureyri, Iceland. The years 2011-2014 University of Northern British Columbia, in Prince George, British Columbia, Canada was housing the Secretariat. Currently, the Secretariat was housed at ARCUM at Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden between 2014 and 2017. In 2017-2021 the IASSA Secretariat was located at the ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, USA.

At ICASS X Grete Hovelsrud was elected as IASSA President for the 2021-2024 term with IASSA headquartered at Nord University and Nordland Research Institute in Bodø, Norway.

We hope that this volume will serve as a testament to international science cooperation in the Arctic and IASSA success as a major research organization in the Arctic. We are thrilled about future opportunities to advance Arctic social sciences and humanities and promote Indigenous knowledge systems.

Andrey N. Petrov

IASSA President 2017-2021

ICASS X: A LONG ROAD TO SUCCESS

In 2017 when we original bid to host ICASS X in Arkhangelsk, Russia and I ran to become the IASSA President, nothing suggested that this would be a long and challenging journey. The initial goal was to held ICASS X in Russia in June 2020, i.e. the first time in IASSA's history to meet in the Russian Arctic. The reparation was going full-steam in 2019-2020 with sessions and abstracts submitted and accepted, funding lined-up, venues booked and registrations paid. In late February of 2020 I traveled to Russia and met with the organizing committee members to finalize the program. Of course, just a few weeks later, our planet was stricken by the global COVID-19 pandemic, and instead of preparing our trips to Archangelsk, the IASSA Council and ICASS X organizing committee were grappling with the need to postpone or cancel the Congress. Our decision was definitely not to cancel, but rather postpone ICASS X to June 2021 in the same location. We were hoping that the world reopens by then...

The planning and program development for the ICASS X 2.0 was commenced in summer of 2020. We returned registration fees and asked to resubmit sessions and abstracts since many attendees had changes in their plans. To inform the membership and all potential conference participants IASSA launched the *Road to ICASS X Newsletter* that provided informational updates on the happenings. The original format of the postponed Congress was supposed to be in-person. In March of 2020 we hoped it would be still possible in 2021. In the course of the next eight months we collectively agonized about whether we should change the format and to what. It became apparent that an in-person meeting would not be an option due to both health concerns and travel restrictions.

In January 2021 the decision was made to change the format of the science meeting to online (with a hybrid opening ceremony) due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. With the change of the meeting's nature, most travel costs originally budgeted for the Congress lost their purpose and we reallocated to support the online participation. At the same time, the online format of the meeting opened opportunities to broaden participation by a larger number of scholars than originally anticipated. We had the opportunity to support this broad virtual attendance by subsidizing the ICASS X registration fee for *all* congress presenters.

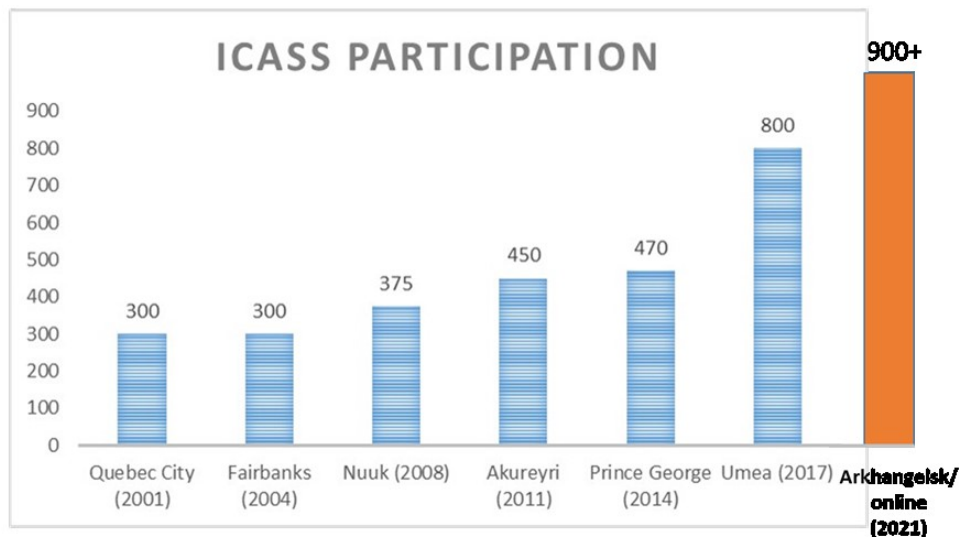
The ICASS X finally took place on June 15-20, 2021 in a hybrid format: an in-person site with limited participation (opening ceremony, one day of meetings on June 15) in Arkhangelsk, Russia and online conference on June 15-20.

ICASS X theme was **Arctic Generations: Looking Back and Looking Forward**. Research on social sciences and humanities have a great responsibility to address the challenges for sustainable development in the Arctic, with a specific focus on past, present and future generations of Arctic residents. The purpose was to counteract the short-term focus of research and policy actions in the Arctic. A focus on generations highlights the long-term, fundamental nature and scope of changes, impacts and adaptation strategies. ICASS X welcomed sessions and papers on all facets of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic.

ICASS X brought together social scientists and humanities scholars, health researchers, northern residents and other knowledge, rights- and stakeholders, to share their latest research on all aspects of human life in the Arctic. Like previous ICASSes, the Congress served as a key venue to discuss and critique research results, to be exposed to new ideas, to network with colleagues, and to develop new collaborative ties and projects. ICASS X provided a forum for the dissemination of knowledge and cross-fertilization of thought on human systems and their coupling with the natural environment in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic. It also gave an opportunity for scientists to present the results of their activities to international audiences and to establish interdisciplinary connections that may help in advancing research agendas in Arctic social sciences. Special information/discussion sessions were held by NSF and U.S. Arctic Research Commission.

The Congress emphasized providing participation opportunities to Indigenous scholars and knowledge holders and held a plenary and sessions on knowledge co-production. Support in the form of the waved conference fees, technical support of participation and limited travel was provided for a diverse group of presenters, of which approximately 30% were early career scholars and 10% Indigenous scholars and knowledge holders. Over 100 local students attended the ICASS events in Arkhangelsk.

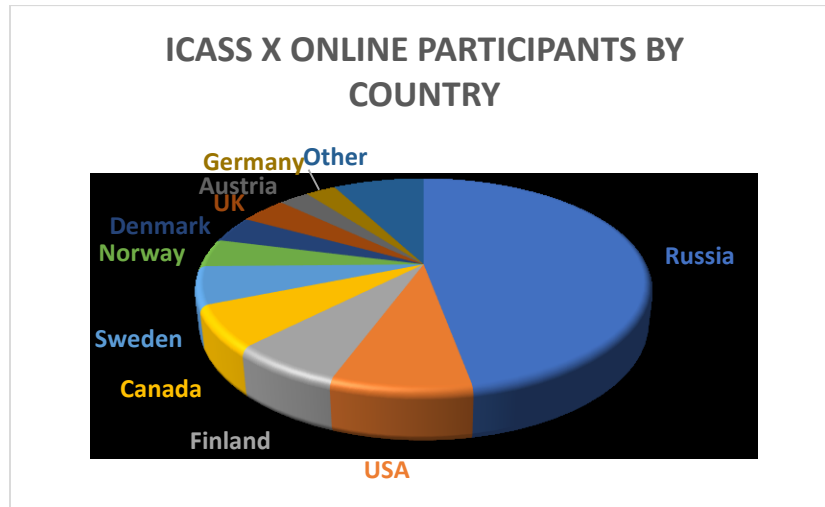
ICASS X was the largest Arctic Social Sciences Congress by participation. In particular, the total number of attendees was 920, who participated in 187 breakout sessions which covered 117 topics within ICASS X 30 themes. Congress attendees from over 30 countries presented 833 papers, posters, and exhibits. These resources were accessed from 1,280 unique devices that were used to view ICASS X pages 91,703 times during the Congress days.



ICASS X: No registration fee participation for accepted abstracts

ICASS X also had the largest number of participating countries, with at least 33 jurisdictions represented at the meeting. The top five countries included Russia, USA,

Finland, Canada and Sweden. Notably, the Congress was held in Russia for the first time in the history of IASSA and vastly broadened participation from Russian scholars, including remote areas of the Russian Arctic: 388 papers were presented by attendees from Russia, the record number for an ICASS.



The Congress also celebrated the 30th anniversary of IASSA by holding several online events, including the Past-Presidents Panel.

At ICASS X IASSA recognized outstanding social scientists with the IASSA Honorary Lifetime Membership Award (Gail Fondahl of Canada, Natalia Novikova of Russia, and Piers Vitebsky of the United Kingdom). IASSA also presented two new awards: the Gabriella Nordin-Sköld IASSA Service Award to Alona Yefimenko, and the Nmitqən Award to the Outstanding Early Career Indigenous Scholar in honor of Victoria Petrasheva to Roza Laptander, both Indigenous scholars.

The congress had a considerable news coverage, especially in Russia, with major Russian news channels reporting on the opening event. The Congress also resulted in multiple products, one of which is the Statement on Indigenous Knowledge and Knowledge Co-Production that received a broad recognition.

Overall, despite a difficult path forward through the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICASS X was a success, in a large part thanks to the tireless efforts of the IASSA Council and Secretariat, ICASS Organizing Committee, local and technical support teams, theme leaders, session conveners and all participants.

Andrey N. Petrov

ICASS X PROGRAM COMMITTEE AND THEME LEADERS

Program Committee

Dr. Andrey Petrov, IASSA
President, ARCTICenter,
University of Northern
Iowa, USA [Co-Chair]



Dr. Elena Koudryashova,
Rector, Northern Arctic
Federal University, Russia
[Co-Chair]

Dr. Alexander Pelyasov, Professor of Geography, Moscow State University, Russia [Co-Chair]

Dr. Alexander Saburov, Arctic Research Center, Northern Arctic Federal University
Russia (Early Career representative)

Dr. Diane Hirshberg, Professor of Education Policy, University of Alaska Anchorage,
USA

Mr. Vyacheslav Shadrin, Vice-President, Russian Association of the Indigenous
Peoples of the North (RAIPON)-Sakha (Yakutia), Russia

Dr. Konstantin Zaikov, Vice-Rector and Professor of History, Northern Arctic Federal
University, Russia

Dr. Tatiana Degai, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Northern Iowa, USA and member
of the Council of Itelmens “Tskhanom,” Russia

Dr. Tatiana Vlasova, Lead Researcher, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Dr. Gary Wilson, Professor of Political Science, University of Northern British
Columbia, Canada

Dr. Marina Kalinina, Vice-President, University of the Arctic, Russia

Dr. Michal Luszczuk, Senior Researcher, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland

Ex Officio: Ann Crawford, IASSA Secretary

Local and Online Teams

Svetlana Pirogova, Northern Arctic Federal University

Lubov Zarubina, Northern Arctic Federal University

NARFU International Office

Elena Golosova, ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa

Nikolay Golosov, ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa

UNI students/session monitors: Emily Francis, Sulaiman Al Hudaifi, Kristopher Kruse, Bilal Hussain, James McClain, Maritza Salinas

Theme Leaders

THEME	LEADER	Institution
1. Archaeology	Org. committee	IASSA
2. Art & Design	Jokela Timo	University of Lapland
3. Cultures	Peter Schweitzer	University of Vienna
4. Environment & Climate Change	Grete Hovelsrud	Nord University
5. Governance	Gary Wilson	University of Northern British Columbia
6. Health & Well-Being	Arja Rautio	University of Oulu
7. History	Peter Skold	Umea University
8. Indigenous societies	Vyacheslav Shadrin	Institute for Humanitarian and Indigenous Peoples Studies, Yakutsk
9. Law & Legal Regimes in the Arctic	Natalia Loukacheva	University of Northern British Columbia
10. Knowledge Systems & Education	Diane Hirshberg	University of Alaska, Anchorage
11. Languages	Lenore Grenoble	University of Chicago
12. Literature	Org. Committee	IASSA
13. Migrations & Mobilities	Nafisa Yeasmin	University of Lapland
14. Sustainability	Tatiana Vlasova	Institute of Geography, RAS
15. Museums & Heritage	Medea Csoba DeHass	DMACC/ University of Northern

16. Arctic People & Places across Generations	Andrey Petrov	University of Northern Iowa
17. Religion & Spirituality	Piers Vitebsky	Scott Polar Centre, University of Cambridge
18. Research Methodologies	Dmitriy Funk	Institute of Ethnology RAS
19. Resource & Extractive Industries	Florian Stammner	University of Lapland
20. Settlements in the Arctic	Timothy Heleniak	Nordregio
21. Tourism	Doris Carson	Umeå University
22. Social work in the Arctic	Elena Golosova	University of Northern Iowa
23. Arctic Youth and Generational Relations	Jón Haukur Ingimundarson	Stefansson Arctic Institute
24. Arctic Infrastructure	Vera Kuklina	George Washington University
25. International Relations and Science Diplomacy in the Arctic	Paul Berkman	Harvard University
26. Indigenous Knowledge and Knowledge co- production	Tatiana Degai	University of Northern Iowa
	Alona Yefimenko	Arctic Council Secretariat
27. Economy, labor, and development in the Arctic	Aleksandr Pelyasov	Moscow State University
	Nadezhda Zamyatina	Moscow State University
28. Gender in the Arctic	J. Otto Habeck	Hamburg University
29. Arctic Futures, Scenarios, Prospects	Marya Rozanova-Smith	George Washington University
30. Technology and Innovation in the Arctic	Varvara Korkina Willams	University of Northern Iowa

ICASS X

PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

June 15-20, 2021

(all times are GMT)

June 15 (Tuesday)

- 9:00-17:00 Online Registration
- **12:00-13:30 PLENARY: Opening Session/ Welcoming Speeches: [broadcast/recorded/translated]**
- 13:30-14:00 Break
- **14:00- 15:30 PLENARY: IASSA Generations: 30 years later: panel by past presidents [broadcast/recorded/translated]**
- 15:30-16:00 Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 1**

16 June (Wednesday)

- **12:00-13:30 Sessions SLOT 2**
- 13:30-14:00 GMT Break
- **14:00- 15:30 Plenary: IASSA General Assembly [broadcast/recorded/translated]**
- 15:30-16:00 Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 3**
- **12:00-17:30 Poster Session**

June 17 (Thursday)

- **12:00-13:30 Sessions SLOT 4**
- 13:30-14:00 GMT Break
- **14:00- 15:30 PLENARY: Indigenous knowledge in the Arctic [broadcast/recorded/translated]**
- 15:30-16:00 GMT Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 5**

- **12:00-17:30 Poster Session**

June 18 (Friday)

- **12:00-13:30 Sessions SLOT 6**
- 13:30-14:00 Break
- **14:00- 15:30 Sessions SLOT 7**
- 15:30-16:00 Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 8**
- **12:00-17:30 Exhibits**

June 19 (Saturday)

- **12:00-13:30 Sessions SLOT 9**
- 13:30-14:00 Break
- **14:00- 15:30 Sessions SLOT 10**
- 15:30-16:00 Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 11**
- **12:00-17:30 Exhibits**

June 20 (Sunday)

- **12:00-13:30 Sessions SLOT 12**
- 13:30-14:00 Break
- **14:00- 15:30 PLENARY 5 CLOSING CEREMONY
[broadcast/recorded/translated]**
- 15:30-16:00 Break
- **16:00-17:30 Sessions SLOT 13**

OPENING PLENARY OF THE 10th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES (ICASS X)

Location: Arkhangelsk, Russia and Online

Date: June 15, 2021

Venue: M.V. Lomonosov Northern (Arctic) Federal University (North Dvina Embankment, 17, main building, Assembly Hall)

Format: Hybrid: 200 people and online (ZOOM connection: webinar format - provided by the University of Northern Iowa, online broadcast in youtube, vk (NARFU)).

MOSCOW TIME (GMT +3, US Central +8)

3 p.m./15:00 - Fanfare to mark the start of the event

15.02- 15.10 - Performance of the Northern People's Choir.

15.10- 15.25 - Welcome speech and brief report of The President of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association **Andrey N. Petrov** (personal presence)



Photo by NARFU

15.25 -15.30 Presentation video about the Arkhangelsk region

15.30 -15.35 Welcome speech of the Governor of the Arkhangelsk Region **Alexander Vitalevich Tsybulskiy** (video)

15.35 -15.38 Presentation video about NARFU

15.38 -15.43 Welcome speech of the Rector of NARFU named after M.V. Lomonosov **Elena Kudryashova**

15.43-15.45 Welcome speech by University of Northern Iowa Interim Provost **Patrick Pease** (videolink)

15.45 -15.48 Presentation video about the Russian Arctic

15.48- 15.53 Welcome speech of The Ambassador **Nikolai Korchunov** (video message)

15.53-15.55 Welcome address of the Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, special representative of the President of the Russian Federation for international cooperation in the Arctic and Antarctic, First

Vice-President of the Russian Geographical Society, President of the Association of Polar Explorers, member-correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of the Russian Federation, **Dr. Artur Chilingarov** (read out)

15. 55 - 15.58 Welcome speech of the Minister for Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation **Valery Falkov** (video message)

15.58-16.00 Welcome address of the Minister of the Russian Federation for Development of the Far East and Arctic **Alexey Chekunkov** (read out)

16.00 -16.03 U.S. Arctic Research Commissioner **Thomas Dans** (video message)

16. 03 -16.10 performance of the musical group La Enes

16.10-16.13 Welcome speech of the President of the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation **Grigory Ledkov** (video message)

16.13 -16.15 Welcome speech of the Chairman of the Circumpolar Council of Inuit **Dalee Sambo Dorough** (video message)

16.15 -16.18 Welcome speech of the President of the Council of Sami **Kristina Henriksen** (video message)

16.18 -16.23 Welcome speech by the Executive Secretary of the World Reindeer Herders Association **Anders Oskal** (videolink)

16.23 -16.25 Welcome speech by President of the International Arctic Science Committee **Larry Hinzman** (video message)

16.25 - 16.30 Welcome speech by the Member-correspondent of the Russian Academy of Sciences **Konstantin Lobanov** (personal presence)

16.30-16.33 Welcome address of the President of the University of the Arctic

Lars Kullerud (video message)

16.33 -16.45 – Musical performance (song), closing



Photo by NARFU

ICASS X WELCOME BY IASSA PRESIDENT

Dear Excellences, Dear Honorary Guests and Dear IASSA Members!

I am happy to greet you today on behalf of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association. Yes, we all would have preferred to be in this stately hall in-person. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has made this impossible, but I am grateful that some of us still were able to come to Arkhangelsk to celebrate ICASS X and pay our tribute to this wonderful city of Arkhangelsk, the historical capital of the Russian Arctic, and our welcoming host, the Northern Arctic Federal University! Truly, there is no better place to stage the first congress of Arctic social sciences for the first time in Russia! I also hope that our virtual science program will be enjoyable and productive for all of the participants, that it will foster new knowledge, ideas and relationships that we will further strengthen at the next ICASS, when, we all trust, we will be meeting in person...

The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA), which celebrated its 30th anniversary last year, brings together over 700 social sciences, humanities and health sciences scholars who work in the Arctic. With this 10th Congress we are celebrating remarkable three decades of hard work and achievement propelled by many generations of Arctic social scientists. It is especially notable that we are celebrating here, in Russia, where idea to establish our Association was conceived: it happened in 1988 in Leningrad. Back then the idea was to have an organization that brings together then Western and Soviet scholars and to drastically improve international collaboration in social sciences in the Arctic. In 1990 the Association was formally established (the exact day is August 23) – I am sure we will hear more about this at the next plenary by former IASSA Presidents. Although the gap was bridged successfully, the mission of IASSA to gather scholars from diverse backgrounds across and beyond borders and disciplines remains relevant, and its importance has increased in the last few years. Now IASSA not only links scholars internationally, but breaks other, even more entrenched boundaries to promote interdisciplinary research and the equitable dialogue among knowledge systems.

Arctic social sciences in the last 30 years underwent a remarkable transformation. From a small, even marginal, field of research in the Arctic, we now often take a leading role in the most important niches of Arctic science – those that are most directly focused on and relevant to Arctic communities. The road to this success has not been easy, the institutionalization of Arctic social sciences two decades from our modest participation in ICARP II, to considerable involvement in the 4th IPY, to an important role in ICARP III and beyond. The number of social science publications linked to the Arctic has quadrupled and a dramatic growth has also been seen in health sciences and humanities, by far greater than the pace of growth in natural sciences research. Yet, the funding of social science research is way behind this progress, although it has improved in some areas.

Why social sciences is key in the Arctic? Social sciences research has an important contribution to understanding complex processes of environmental and social change in the Arctic. We work to inform and advance public policy and serve an important role

in implementing sustainable development agenda across Arctic jurisdictions and communities. With this in mind, we are delighted to see that the Arctic Council's Russian chairmanship has put emphasis on topics dear to social scientists: sustainable development, Indigenous cultures, languages, responsible governance and international cooperation. It is also notable, and I will come back to this in a few minutes, that ICASS X is the first major international science event of the Russian Chairmanship: I think it sends the right message and will provide the great leitmotif for the Chairmanship.

Social, economic and cultural transformations in the Arctic are happening at a rapid pace, and, perhaps, are more dramatic than the change in the environment. It is a common knowledge that the Arctic warms twice at the pace of the Earth, which is a dramatic climate change. Needless to remind to the audience here that the marine traffic along the Northern Sea Route has been doubling in the pre-pandemic year and is poised to increase further. That is also a dramatic change! Thousands of Arctic residents face imminent changes to their lives because of new extractive activities, roads, facilities and projects. Other face relocation due to climate change itself. All of these are the issues that social sciences, broadly defined, are best positioned to address.

Humans and social systems are critically important at both ends of the environmental change processes: they are often a driving force behind them and, at the same time, the main recipient of their impacts, to which people have to adapt. The nature of social-ecological systems is such that changes in the natural environment cannot be examined and understood in isolation from social dynamics in arctic communities. Thus, social scientists work together with natural sciences and Indigenous Peoples across disciplines, regions and knowledge systems to improve our shared understanding of the New Arctic.

Arctic residents, in particular the Indigenous Peoples, have special relationship and unique, grounded in generational experiences, understanding of the Arctic environment, socioeconomic systems and human-environment relations. Indigenous Knowledge provides a foundation for individual and collective well-being of past, present, and future generations of Arctic Indigenous Peoples. This knowledge system holds inherent value and methodologies, functions and validation processes. Indigenous Knowledge is key to accurate interpretation of dynamics in the natural and social systems in the Arctic. And it is clear now that science and policy that is not inclusive of the Indigenous Knowledge cannot be considered adequate to address Arctic's needs.

Dramatic social, economic and cultural change in the Arctic has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. More than half a million Arctic residents to date have been diagnosed and nearly 10,000 died because of the disease. The pandemic also impacted science operations in the Arctic. This 'pause', however, has given us an opportunity to reflect on the current state and the future of Arctic science and move towards a more resilient, thus equitable, coordinated, safe and locally-embedded Arctic research enterprise. Local capacity building, Indigenous Knowledge engagement and training of the new generation of scholars will become our common priority past the pandemic.

IASSA is thrilled to be an active science observer to the Arctic Council. IASSA members participate in projects across multiple Arctic Council Working Groups. We are especially

proud of our successful collaboration with the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). IASSA's broad involvement with the AC is a part of our commitment to fostering science diplomacy in the Arctic, and as an organization specifically mentioned in the Arctic Science Cooperation Agreement, we call on the Arctic states to ensure its speedy and full implementation.

Such resilient Arctic science, especially in the post-COVID-19 world, will be based on a global coalition and meaningful collaboration among scientists, local and Indigenous rights-, stake- and knowledge holders, policymakers, science advocates, citizen scientists, industry partners, research institutions, and funding agencies, among others. Further embracing international cooperation, fostering community-science and public-private partnerships, and pursuing well-coordinated planning will pave the way to novel, bold global initiatives for Arctic science, such as a new International Polar Year-2033, which, however, should be based on the locally focused principles and priorities.

We are grateful to the Icelandic chairmanship for tremendous work with AC observer organizations and our meaningful engagements in the work of the Council despite the COVID-19 limitations. IASSA is excited to continue and expand our engagement with the Arctic Council under the Russian Chairmanship.

Now we will turn to the Congress. It looks like an exciting event with nearly 1,000 virtual and in-person participants presenting over 900 papers across nearly 190 sessions covering 30 major themes and almost 120 topics! We are especially thrilled to welcome our early career participants and Indigenous scholars from communities close and far. We hope that the virtual nature of this Congress, although is not what we hoped for, will provide additional opportunities for participation for those members who would not have been able to travel. Yes, this is circumpolar gathering with our participants coming from most of the 24 time zones! No doubt, that there will be some late nights and early rises, but I hope that will not undermine the ICASS spirit, but will only demonstrate our commitment to the work that we love, and our love to the Arctic!

I wish all of us the exiting event. The theme of ICASS X is "Arctic Generations: Past, Present and Future". I really hope that we will be able to build on our past and work together in this pivotal moment to advance the sustainable future of the Arctic region. A future where a resilience science enterprise is firmly founded in diverse and equitable knowledge systems, where communities and the Indigenous Peoples work with diverse groups of scholars to define research agenda, and where international cooperation is promoted by all powers involved!

I wish everyone productive six days and hereby declare the 10th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences Open!

Andrey N. Petrov, President

ПРИВЕТСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА АССОЦИАЦИИ К УЧАСТНИКАМ КОНГРЕССА

Уважаемые почетные Гости, сопредседатели оргкомитета Елена Владимировна Кудряшова и Александр Николаевич Пилясов, члены оргкомитета, представители принимающего региона, спонсоры и члены IASSA! Уважаемые коллеги!

Я рад приветствовать вас сегодня от имени Международной арктической ассоциации социальных наук (IASSA). Да, мы все предпочли бы быть в этом торжественном зале лично. К сожалению, пандемия коронавируса сделала это невозможным, но я очень рад, что некоторые из нас все же смогли приехать в Архангельск, чтобы отпраздновать Десятый, юбилейный конгресс арктических социальных наук (ICASS X) и отдать дань уважения замечательному городу Архангельску, исторической столице российской Арктики, и нашему гостеприимному хозяину, Северному Арктическому Федеральному Университету! Действительно, нет лучшего места для организации первого в России съезда арктических общественных наук! Мы с благодарностью отмечаем организации, оказавшие съезду поддержку, включая Национальный Научный Фонд, Фонд Горчакова, ВТБ, а также Министерство Высшего Образования и Науки РФ и МИД РФ за включение нашего съезда в официальную программу Председательства РФ в Арктическом Совете. Благодаря нашим спонсорам Конгресс впервые открыт для всех участников без уплаты оргвзноса. Мы считаем это важным фактором нашего успеха.

Я также надеюсь, что наша виртуальная научная программа будет интересной и продуктивной для всех участников, что она будет способствовать появлению новых знаний, идей и связей, которые мы будем и далее укреплять на следующем ICASS, когда, как мы надеемся, мы будем уже встречаться лично.

Международная арктическая ассоциация социальных наук (IASSA), которая в прошлом году отметила свое 30-летие, объединяет более 700 ученых в области социальных, гуманитарных и медицинских наук, которые работают в Арктике. Этим 10-м Конгрессом мы венчаем три замечательных десятилетия напряженной работы и важных достижений, которые явились результатом вклада многих поколений арктических ученых-представителей социальных наук. Особенно примечательно, что мы празднуем этот юбилей здесь, в России, где возникла идея создания нашей ассоциации: это произошло в 1988 году в Ленинграде. Тогда идея заключалась в том, чтобы основать организацию, которая объединила бы западных и советских ученых и резко усилила международное сотрудничество в области общественных наук в Арктике. В 1990 году Ассоциация была официально создана (точный день - 23 августа) – и я уверен, что мы услышим об этом на следующем пленарном заседании от бывших президентов IASSA. Хотя идеологический разрыв между западом и востоком на том этапе был в целом преодолен, миссия IASSA по объединению ученых вне зависимости от государственных и научно-дисциплинарных границ остается актуальной, и ее важность вновь усилилась в

последние несколько лет. В современном мире IASSA не только связывает ученых на международном уровне, но и преодолевает другие, еще более укоренившиеся барьеры, чтобы открыть путь междисциплинарным исследованиям и равноправному диалогу между системами знаний в Арктике.

Арктические общественные науки за последние 30 лет претерпели значительную трансформацию. Из небольшой, даже маргинальной области исследований в Арктике, мы все чаще берем на себя ведущую роль в наиболее важных нишах арктической науки – тех, которые непосредственно ориентированы решение острых проблем и которое жизненно важны для жителей Арктики.

Путь к этому успеху был непростым, но результаты очевидны. Число публикаций в области социальных наук, связанных с Арктикой, увеличилось в четыре раза, и столь же резкий рост наблюдается в области медицинских и гуманитарных наук. Это намного превышает темпы роста в области естественных наук. Тем не менее, финансирование исследований в области общественных наук сильно отстает от этого прогресса.

Почему социальные науки являются ключевыми в Арктике? Наши исследования вносят неопределимый вклад в понимание сложных процессов экологических и социальных изменений в Арктике. Мы работаем над информированием и научным сопровождением государственной политики и играем важную роль в осуществлении повестки дня в области устойчивого развития в арктических территориях. В этой связи, мы рады видеть, что председательство России в Арктическом Совете уделяет особое внимание темам, ключевым для общественных наук: устойчивое развитие, культура и языки коренных народов, развитие человеческого капитала и экономики, арктическая молодежь, и международное сотрудничество. Примечательно и то, что Съезд, который откроется через несколько минут, станет первым крупным международным научным событием российского председательства. Я думаю, что это дает правильный сигнал.

Экономические, социальные и культурные трансформации в Арктике происходят быстрыми темпами и, возможно, более значительны и глубинны, чем изменения в окружающей среде. С другой стороны, сущность социально-экологических систем такова, что изменения в природе не могут быть изучены в отрыве от социальной динамики в арктических сообществах. Таким образом, только тесное сотрудничество общественных наук с естественными науками и коренными народами в контексте различных дисциплин, регионов и систем знаний, может сформировать целостное понимание сложных процессов, происходящих в Новой Арктике.

Важно напомнить, что у жителей Арктики, в частности коренных народов, особые отношения и уникальные, основанные на опыте многих поколений, знания об арктической природе, социально-экономических системах и отношениях между человеком и окружающей средой. Традиционные знания обеспечивают основу для индивидуального и коллективного благополучия прошлых, нынешних и будущих поколений коренных народов Арктики. Эта система знаний обладает своими собственными методологиями, процессами валидации и прочими

самостоятельными атрибутами. Знания коренных народов имеют ключевое значение для правильного толкования динамики в природных и социальных системах Арктики. Очевидно, что наука и государственная политика, не принимающие во внимание знания коренных народов, не могут считаться адекватными для решения задач в Арктическом регионе.

Мощные социальные, экономические и культурные изменения в Арктике усугубились в связи с пандемией коронавируса. На сегодняшний день более полумиллиона жителей Арктики получили диагноз и почти 10 000 человек скончались от этой болезни. Пандемия также повлияла на научные операции в Арктике. Эта «пауза», однако, дала нам возможность задуматься о текущем состоянии и будущем арктической науки и, в перспективе, перейти к более устойчивому, скоординированному, безопасному и опирающемуся на местную арктическую инфраструктуру и сообщества глобальному арктическому исследовательскому проекту. Инвестирование в местный потенциал, в привлечение традиционных знаний и подготовку новых поколений ученых в Арктике должны стать нашими общими приоритетами.

IASSA – член Международного Научного Совета. IASSA также имеет статус наблюдателя в Арктическом совете и ведет в нем активную работу. Члены IASSA участвуют в проектах в рамках нескольких рабочих групп Арктического совета. В особенности успешным является наше сотрудничество с Рабочей группой по устойчивому развитию (SDWG). Широкое участие IASSA в работе Арктического Совета является частью нашей приверженности развитию научной дипломатии, дружбы и сотрудничества в Арктике.

Новая Арктическая наука, наука будущего, будет основываться на глобальной коалиции и конструктивном взаимодействии между учеными, местными и коренными сообществами, государством, гражданским обществом, промышленными компаниями, научно-исследовательскими и финансовыми учреждениями. Дальнейшее развитие международного сотрудничества, укрепление партнерских отношений между сообществами, государством и частным сектором в рамках хорошо скоординированного планирования, проложат путь к новым, смелым инициативам в области арктической науки, таким, как новый, Пятый Международный полярный год-2032-2033 г., который, однако, должен основываться на принципах и приоритетах народов Арктики.

Теперь вновь обратимся к Конгрессу. Десятый Конгресс уже сейчас выглядит как интереснейшее и знаменательное событие, собравшее почти 1000 участников, более 900 заявленных научных работ в составе почти 190 сессий, охватывающих 30 основных научных направлений и около 120 частных тем. Мы особенно рады приветствовать наших молодых ученых и исследователей и хранителей знаний из числа коренных народов.

Мы надеемся, что виртуальный характер этого Конгресса, хотя далеко не идеален, предоставит дополнительные возможности для участия тех членов, которые не смогли бы приехать в Архангельск. Да, это циркумполярная встреча, и наши участники разбросаны по большинству из 24 часовых поясов! Без сомнения, у

многих из нас будут заседания поздно ночью или рано утром, но я надеюсь, что это не подорвет дух конгресса, а только продемонстрирует нашу приверженность работе, которую мы любим, и нашу любовь к Арктике!

Я желаю всем захватывающей конференции! Напомню, что темой этого конгресса является "Арктические поколения: прошлое, настоящее и будущее." Я очень надеюсь, что опираясь на наше прошлое и используя нынешний поворотный момент мы, работая вместе, сможем придать импульс устойчивому будущему арктического региона.

Я желаю всем продуктивных шести дней и официально объявляю Десятый, юбилейный конгресс арктических социальных наук открытым!

Через несколько дней мы изберем нового президента и новый управляющий совет – пожалуйста убедитесь, что ваши членские взносы были уплачены сегодня до полуночи. Пожалуйста имейте в виду, что онлайн программа на вашем компьютере показывает ваше местное время.

Президент А.Н. Петров



Photo by Andrey Petrov

IASSA AWARDS 2021

IASSA Honorary Lifetime Membership Awards:

Gail Fondahl, Canada, Natalia Novikova, Russia, Piers Vitebsky, United Kingdom

Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld IASSA Service Award

Alona Yefimenko

Early Career Indigenous Scholar Award in the name of Viktoria Petrasheva

Roza Laptander

IASSA Honorary Lifetime Membership Awards:

Dr. Gail Fondahl, Canada



Text by Gary Wilson, Canada; Diane Hirshberg, USA and Peter Sköld, Sweden

Over the past three decades, Dr. Fondahl has demonstrated sustained and significant contributions to Arctic social sciences and humanities. Her dedication to research, service and teaching in the area of Arctic studies has been truly outstanding and, as a result, we feel that she is fully deserving of this award.

Dr. Fondahl is a Professor of Geography at the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) in Prince George, Canada. She is one of the founding faculty members of UNBC and has played a critical role in its development as one of Canada's leading small research-intensive universities. She holds a PhD and an MA in Geography from the University of California Berkeley and a BA in Geography and Russian Studies from Dartmouth College. Dr. Fondahl's research focuses on the geographies of Indigenous rights in Russia and Canada and, more broadly, human development and the cultural and legal dimensions of sustainability in the Arctic. She is the author or co-author of numerous publications and reports in these fields, including 32 academic journal articles, 16 book chapters and several books. Of particular note is her 1998 book, "Gaining Ground? Evenkis, Land and Reform in Southeastern Siberia" (Allyn and Bacon) and her 2017 co-edited book, "Northern Sustainabilities." Understanding and Addressing Change in the Circumpolar World (Springer Press). She also co-edited the 2010 Arctic Social Indicators Report and the 2014 Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages.

Dr. Fondahl is one of the leading western experts on Indigenous Peoples in Russia. Her connections to Russia are deep and stretch back to her time as an undergraduate student, when she first developed a passion for the Russian culture and language. Over

the years, she has collaborated with colleagues and stakeholders throughout Russia and is well-respected for her work with Indigenous communities in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). She is a tireless advocate for the promotion of Russian and Siberian studies within the Academy.

Dr. Fondahl's contributions to the Arctic research community go well beyond her academic publications and demonstrate a strong commitment to international collaboration at the highest levels. From 2011- 2018, she served as the Canadian Representative and Chair of the Social and Human Sciences Working Group of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC). She also served as the Co-Chair of the Social, Economic and Human Expert Group of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) of the Arctic Council from 2013-2017 and was a member of the Arctic Council's Social, Economic and Cultural Expert Group (SECEG).

From 2011-2014, Dr. Fondahl served as the President of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA). She represented the Arctic social sciences community for three years across the globe, and in 2014, was Co-Convener of the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VIII) in Prince George, where the conference theme was "Northern Sustainabilities". ICASS VIII was a very successful gathering; it was the largest ICASS to date, with 470 delegates from 26 countries participating in 109 sessions and presenting 411 papers.

Dr. Fondahl has played an important role in the coordination and development of international Arctic research initiatives. She was actively engaged in the organization of the International Polar Year (IPY) and represented IASSA in its work with the 3rd International Commission on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP III). Under her presidency of IASSA, efforts were made to improve the Association's Terms of Reference, and much time was dedicated to the meetings of the IASSA Council. Dr. Fondahl has promoted Arctic social sciences and through her efforts has influenced our general understanding of Arctic science. She has brought a strong dimension of international collaboration to the Arctic research community, and has also built a network of researchers from non-Arctic states such as Japan, Korea and China.

Throughout her academic career, Dr. Fondahl has taught numerous courses within the discipline of Geography that complement her Arctic research and service. These courses have inspired her students to learn more about the circumpolar north and pursue further academic studies on Arctic and northern issues. Dr. Fondahl has also supervised many graduate students and early career scholars, thereby contributing to the training and development of the next generation of Arctic social scientists and humanities scholars.

Through her research, service and teaching, Dr. Gail Fondahl has displayed a strong and unwavering commitment to the values and mandate of IASSA. She has been a role model and mentor to many IASSA members, including her nominators for this prestigious award. Moreover, she has made a significant contribution to the growth and development of both IASSA and social science research in the Arctic. It is with the deepest respect and gratitude that we submit this letter of nomination for your consideration.

Dr. Nataliya Novikova, Russia



Text by Gertrude Saxinger, Austria, Stephan Dudeck, Russia and Joachim Otto Habeck, Germany

Dr. Novikova is a lead researcher in the Department of the North and Siberia at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology. She has a PhD (Russian doctorate of science) in history. She has carried out field research among the Khanty, Mansi, Nenets, Nivkhi, Oroki and Eskimo peoples of Russia, the Inuvialuit of Canada and the Sami of Norway. She is the author of more than 170 scientific works in ethnology and legal anthropology, relating to Arctic and Northern indigenous peoples and the interrelations between indigenous peoples and industry in the context of international, national, and customary law. She works as an executive director of Ethno-Consulting, providing consulting services, expert assessments, and other applied services connected with ethno-cultural relations. She has collaborated with many international research organizations, including the Scott Polar Research Institute (University of Cambridge), the Arran Lule Sami Centre (Aluokta/Drag, Norway), and the International Institute for Environment and Development (London), among others.

Nataliya has remarkable passion for the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic, their rights, wellbeing, power and social justice in a world of resource-extractive neo-colonialism. She has contributed significantly to our field and to us as fellow researchers and collaborators. We also believe that presenting this award to a candidate from Russia would recognize the valued – yet often under-acknowledged – place of Russia in our IASSA family. This nomination helps to promote Russia as a place where globally relevant, politically aware and morally driven, cutting edge research takes place.

Nataliya is a leading figure in applied legal anthropology, developing this field in the interests of the Indigenous peoples of Russia. In her earliest field research days, she worked with the Mansi, exploring together issues that at the time were officially forbidden to be discussed; and later used her fieldwork as an opportunity not only to learn and engage with local people, but to expose the injustices she encountered, particularly in the context of industrial development. Applied anthropology in Russia is frequently done by order and in the interests of the state and big companies, but she was and is brave enough to defend her position and scientific integrity in the face of opposing state and industrial strategies. She never gave up the hope and conviction that conflict resolution and ecological and indigenous interests would meet state and industry interests in the long run.

Dr. Novikova has greatly advanced the field of legal pluralism in Russia and beyond. After classical studies in the late 19th century on the topic the field was reduced to auxiliary historical discipline and she re-developed it as a leading scholar. Later the dominant sociological view on questions of customary law and indigenous legal systems took in Russia (and elsewhere) often essentialist forms of concepts of "traditions", while Nataliya based her analysis on fieldwork with indigenous partners observing and

understanding the real life interactions of indigenous concepts of law and justice, retaliation, negotiation, reciprocity, that are always "in the making" and in interaction with outside forces; be it cultures of informality, state law or the corporate entrepreneurial or bureaucratic cultures. In the course of her career, she has frequently appeared in international forums presenting her findings on the significance of customary law and legal pluralism to the lived realities of Russia's indigenous people, and to the sustainable operation of industrial projects and their co-existence with indigenous groups.

A highly important theoretical achievement is Nataliya's development of the concept of Russian *oilism*, when ignorance of other than short term economic interests of extractive industries dominate state policies at the regional as well as federal level in Russia. She conducted anthropological research on case studies of such *oilism* in the Khanty-Mansiiskii Autonomous Okrug and other regions. The concept is explored in her major work 'Hunters and Oil Workers' – a book that has had resonance beyond Russia. In this book and elsewhere, Nataliya has also sought to explore and elucidate the concept of 'corporate social responsibility' and how it relates to community-industry relations in the Russian North and the wider Arctic. This has led to collaboration with international organizations and field work in Norway and Canada, where her contributions have been very well-received.

One of her major contributions to applied anthropology has been to explore theoretically and methodologically, and to implement in practice, the concept and discipline of *etnologicheskaya ekspertiza*. This concept translates as 'anthropological (or ethnological) expert review' but is closer in practice to a socio-cultural impact assessment. Her experience in promoting this concept spans work with lawmakers, indigenous rights groups, and international impact assessment experts. She has also pioneered practical implementation of *etnologicheskaya ekspertiza* through consultancy work with oil and gas projects, through her consultancy organization Ethno-Consulting. This combination of experience has allowed her to develop and share unique and valuable insights in this important and rapidly developing field, and she has been one of the main experts to promote this mechanism to defend the interests of local indigenous groups in the face of industrial development projects.

Dr. Novikova is a staunch supporter of Indigenous activism and indigenous scholarship; be it the renowned indigenous poet and activist Yuri Vella or her present day Nenets PhD student Elizaveta Yaptik (to name just two). She has organized practical seminars with anthropologists, lawyers and indigenous activists to develop their competence in dealing with legal pluralism. She is also active in law-making processes, attending different forums in ministries, the federal and local parliaments, collaborating with lawyers to provide her expertise to improve the Russian legislation relating to indigenous people of the North. Novikova is convinced that only a collaborative approach will lead us to a sustainable future and that all, including the business sector, are interested in sustainable development and that business will also profit from social justice and the realization of social and ecological security.

Her enthusiasm and open-mindedness have enabled dialogue to take place between a wide range of different groups and – we believe – has increased the possibility of a more sustainable future.

Dr. Piers Vitebsky, The United Kingdom



Text by Florian Stammer, Finland; Igor Krupnik, USA and Gail Fondahl, Canada

IASSA is honoring the lifetime contribution of Dr. Piers Vitebsky to the Arctic Social Sciences. There are few scholars with such a broad impact of their work for the science community, for polar Indigenous people, and for the recognition of Arctic Social Sciences, in society in general.

Dr. Vitebsky served as the head of social science studies at the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) in Cambridge, UK in 1986–2016. Following his 30 years of service, he remains active in continuing his own diverse research programme. This nomination specifically recognizes his influential publications, innovative research projects and programmes, assistance to colleagues, and particularly early career scientists in advancing their own research, empowering indigenous researchers, moving Arctic social science themes to the forefront of general polar research, and making Arctic social science known across wider society.

When Piers joined SPRI in 1986, IASSA did not exist and international Arctic field-based social sciences could hardly be called circumpolar, as a full half of the Arctic areas was accessible only to Soviet scholars. Piers was among the first to dare the adventures offered by the opening of the Russian Arctic to foreign scholars. In 1988 when he began working in the then-Soviet Union, fieldwork for a westerner was anything but straightforward: it involved the opening of intellectual and diplomatic channels. Piers both foresaw and contributed to the upsurge of international interest in the Russian Arctic in the late 1980s and 1990s, and facilitated the path for Western colleagues interested in pursuing fieldwork in the Russian North, many of whom he trained. He almost single-handedly transformed SPRI from a hub for physical scientists and exploration historians into a leading world centre for Arctic social science, by attracting eminent Arctic scholars, Ph.D. students, and Indigenous researchers from around the world. With the most comprehensive library on the Russian North outside of Russia, to which he contributed hundreds of publications, SPRI became the main centre for the study of the Russian North outside Russia.

Piers is a classic anthropologist of a sort rarely found among Arctic researchers. Even in his numerous collaborative projects with natural scientists in both laboratory and fieldwork, he brings a firm humanistic cultural approach from his previous experience in Classics (Ancient Greek Studies) and the anthropology of tropical forest tribes of

India. He highlights the importance of understanding the spiritual vision and the emotional and social processes behind topics such as environment, climate change, and modernization by asking: What are the connections between change in the physical and social environment, between a shift in the ice and the withdrawal of an aviation service or a family subsidy? This becomes particularly evident in his prize-winning book, *Reindeer People: Living with Animals and Spirits in Siberia* (2005). It remains an exceptionally penetrating and vivid account of the functioning of landscape, spirits, dreams and omens in moulding a sense of self and destiny in an indigenous community in the region. With 50000 copies sold, it is probably the most popular scholarly monograph on Russian Arctic Indigenous people worldwide. Piers is unmatched as a master of packing serious scholarly contributions in the most beautiful stories from the field, where biographies of his friends unfold in the foreground. The book became a significant source of public awareness about the Arctic, alongside the award-winning TV documentaries on the Arctic that Piers organized. His manifold and influential other works in the leading scholarly journals (not only Arctic-focused) contributed to putting the Arctic firmly to the front of international scholarly debates. These include works on space and migration, gender, biography, emotion, landscape, ethics of extractive industries, a new theory of sacrifice, relations between social and natural sciences, their collaboration, and inter- regional comparisons. His early background in the ancient civilisations and Asian studies helped him to see contemporary Arctic research as regionally isolated and intellectually and especially budgetarily subservient to polar natural sciences. He has effectively made this point by the conscious choice of publication venues, but also via initiating numerous conferences at which presentations were about the Arctic but the discussants were specialists in African or Latin American studies. For those willing to learn, the insights produced were revolutionary.

His legacy also lives in the vibrant research community that he created of his students and colleagues. It is hard to find a contemporary Arctic scholar who has supervised such a robust corpus of PhD theses (over 40 so far), many of them later published as important monographs, e.g. on Chukotka, Alaska, Greenland, Canadian NWT, The Russian Arctic, and Sami communities of Lovozero and Karasjok. He has trained students across all Arctic regions and social science disciplines, and he helped giving birth to many ground-breaking discoveries, for which his students became famous: naming and memory (Nuttall); hidden economy of Russian gold and diamonds (Tichotsky); phenomenology of hunting (Willerslev); dysfunctional family courts (Khlinovskaya Rockhill); children's reversal of parents' pessimism (Ulturgasheva); Russian settlers' appropriation of indigenous rhetoric of belonging (Thompson); relations between reindeer herders and oil workers (Habeck); rationales for Baptist conversion (Vallikivi); the meaning of loneliness in Greenlandic sociality (Flora), and others. Many of his former students now occupy leading positions in Arctic social sciences. His assistance in editing his colleagues' articles and monographs constitutes unseen labour that goes way beyond any conventional expressions of acknowledgement. His generosity in designing international research projects, including the editing and even rewriting the grant applications of others, helped bring many millions of dollars, euros and rubles into Arctic social sciences. Some of us have seen how he transforms a text without much consistency into a grant-winning one literally overnight.

His most visible contribution to the international Arctic social science community was his role in designing, chairing, and guiding the monumental research initiative, “Histories from the North – Environments, Movements, Narratives (BOREAS), a multi-year venture that eventually became the largest programme in Arctic humanities and social sciences. It engaged researchers and agencies from nine nations, with a cumulative budget of 6 million euros. Its seven funded research projects created strong multi-national teams, eventually leading to some 800 publications. BOREAS activities took place during the International Polar Year 2007-2008 and together these two initiatives helped transform the ways research is done in the polar regions – by opening it to social sciences, indigenous communities, and the knowledge and participation of Arctic residents.

With his ceaseless efforts, Piers also shows strong commitment to well-being of Arctic Indigenous peoples, most recently through scientific coordination of a Norwegian programme on ethical guidelines for extractive industries led by a Saami centre, and his directing of a bilingual English/Russian training and editing programme in Yakutsk that has enabled many indigenous scholars to publish their work for the first time in leading international journals listed in Scopus and Web of Science. Within IASSA, although he never had a leading position, Piers advocated for the creation of the IASSA Extractive Industries Working group. Through his lifetime efforts he has served to, and had tremendous influence on the development of our field and of our Association. We consider him an obvious and unparalleled candidate for the 2020 IASSA award.

Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld IASSA Service Award

Text by Peter Sköld



In 2020 the IASSA Council has established the Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld IASSA Service Award to commemorate the outstanding contribution of Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld to the development of IASSA as a well-functioning and growing association. Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld (1970-2019) served as IASSA Secretary in 2014-2017. The Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld Award is granted in recognition of outstanding contribution and service to IASSA as an organization, building its institutional capacities, membership, programming and communication capabilities. The Award is presented at the triennial International

Congress of Social Scientists. The IASSA Council members will submit nominations and bestow this award.

Gabriella Nordin-Sköld made a remarkable academic career starting at Umeå University as a cleaning lady and ending with a doctorate and a prominent position at the Arctic Research Centre (ARCUM). Her dissertation ‘Nuptiality in Sápmi: Marriage Patterns and Ethnic Complexity during the Era of Colonisation’ (2009) revealed the social and economic complexity of the Indigenous Sami in northern Sweden.

Gabriella was a founding member of ARCUM, and without her efforts the center would not have reached the prominent position it holds today. Gabriella was the contact in Umeå for many scholars, and her friendly and helpful approach was appreciated by many. She was actively engaged in the internationalization of Arctic research, and had an extensive global network of colleagues. Umeå University held the presidency of IASSA 2014-2017, and Gabriella was a key actor. She was responsible for the IASSA secretariat and she was the main organizer of ICASS IX in May 2017. Many IASSA members became her friends, and she equally enjoyed to host them in Umeå or to meet them at international events.

Only days after her incurable disease IASSA declared that the organization had established this Award in her honor. On October 25 2019 Dr. Gabriella Nordin-Sköld passed away at the age of 49.



Alona Yefimenko

Text by Andrey N. Petrov

IASSA Council is pleased to bestow the inaugural Dr. Gabriela Nordin-Sköld Award to Ms. Alona Yefimenko, a three-term IASSA Councilor and outstanding Indigenous expert and scholar. Ms. Yefimenko joined IASSA Council in 2011 and was twice reelected for a total of 10 years of service as a Council member. In a decade on the Council, Alona worked tirelessly to elevate the voices of the Indigenous Peoples in IASSA. He provided advice and shared her wisdom with the Association to advance the recognition and equity of the Indigenous Knowledge systems in social sciences. Among many recent

accomplishments, Alona has guided the Council through the revision of the IASSA Principles of Ethical Research in the Arctic, compiled the archive of IASSA documentation and artefacts, represented IASSA at multiple meetings and, most importantly, maintained IASSA Council's links with Indigenous Peoples' organizations and the Arctic Council. For example, she organized "Traditional Knowledge in the Arctic Science" side event at the ICASS IX (Umeå) and the Permanent Participants panel at ICASS VIII (Prince George).

Alona's contributions to IASSA even more remarkable given that she had to perform her IASSA duties in her off-work time given that her primary job did not provide time for such activities. Alona Yefimenko currently works as an Advisor for the Arctic Council Secretariat, and previously served for 24 years in the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS), a support organization for the Arctic Council's Permanent Participants. She is based in Tromsø, Norway.

Coming from the Even/Chukchi reindeer herding family in Ayanka, Kamchatka, Russia, Alona received her Master's Degree in Philology from the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia and the Far Eastern State University. Alona has had

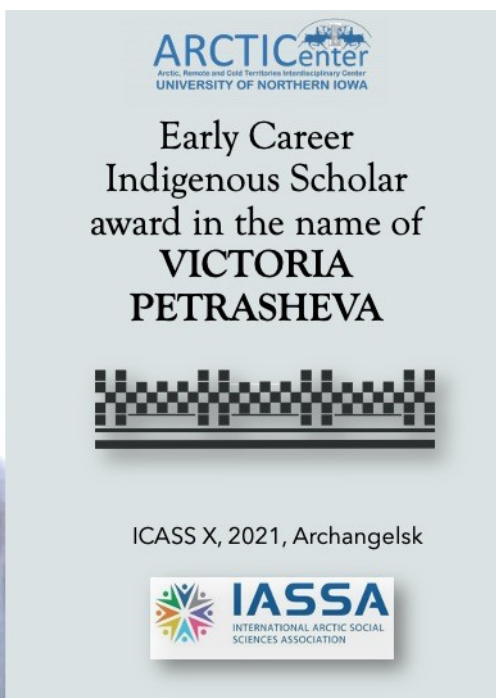
considerable experience as a researcher. From 1988 to 1996, she worked as the Director of the Koryak Ethnography Museum in Palana, Kamchatka. Her research endeavors included fieldwork and archaeological excavations in the Koryak region of Kamchatka, training and research in Canada and at the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford University, Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, St. Petersburg.

After joining IPS in 1996, Alona's role has been to support stronger voices of the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Council by facilitating communication between Arctic states and indigenous peoples as well as different stakeholders within the Arctic Council framework. She also coordinated communications and outreach for the Arctic communities (developed primary school curriculum on the safe methods of collecting, handling, storing and preparation of the traditional food, which represents a significant source of human exposure to PTS has been developed in Russia, seminars and training courses on SD). She has also been involved in the CAFF Sacred Sites Project, the Northern Sea Route Assessment and other Arctic Council Projects (organized two PPs-led workshops on Indigenous knowledge).

**Early Career Indigenous Scholar Award in the name of Viktoria Petrasheva
(Nmitqan Award to the Outstanding Early Career Indigenous Scholar in Honour of
Victoria Petrasheva)**

Text by Tatiana Degai and David Koester

For ICASS X ARCTICenter (University of Northern Iowa) initiated an award in the name of an outstanding Indigenous scholar and exceptional Itelmen woman from Kamchatka – Dr. Victoria (Vika) Petrasheva (1942 – 2021). This award was created to provide support and recognition to Indigenous scholars who are encouraging the well-being of their communities through community-driven research that is grounded in Indigenous



knowledge and is informed by the cultural landscapes of their people. While the prize is modest, the award is an important step on the part of the academic community in offering recognition of promising and young scholars. It honors those who seize upon opportunities to apply distinctive knowledge systems and who, by embracing ways of life of Indigenous communities, create a vision of sustainability solutions for the Arctic community and the world at large. Victoria Petrasheva was such a scholar.

Much of Dr. Petrasheva's life was dedicated to helping scholars, researchers, and students, old and young, to understand issues facing Northern Indigenous peoples and, at the same time, to become better acquainted with Kamchatka and its people. She hosted, guided, advised and collaborated with guests from near and far. Her home was not only a beautiful example of her skills in ethnoarchitecture and design; it was a hub of research, intellectual discussion, and friendship. Victoria worked with so many researchers and cultural enthusiasts in part because, though she was proud of and dedicated to her Itelmen heritage, she was fascinated and inspired by the other Indigenous cultures of Kamchatka. She loved traveling with visiting researchers to villages in the North.

Victoria Petrasheva's graduate studies in Philosophy at Moscow State University familiarized her with not only philosophers such as Descartes, Hegel and Marx, but also with the critical history theory of the time. In the course of her studies, she met with a well-known philosopher of historical theory, Matvei Kovalzon, who enthusiastically supported her interest in working on the cultures and historical fates of Northern Indigenous peoples. She considered this special opportunity to be life changing. Ultimately it positioned her as both a scholar and an activist.

In 1987 she participated in the founding of the Council of Realization of Itelmens which is reputed to have been the first Indigenous association in the Soviet Union. In recounting her memories, she described how she and language educator, Klavdia Nikolaevna Khaloimova, on the eve of the first Itelmen Council conference, stayed up all night talking about issues and came up with the name for the organization, "Tkhsanom", the Itelmen word for 'dawn.' In 1993 and 1994 she participated in the U.N. Working Group on the World's Indigenous Peoples in Geneva, the focus of which was Indigenous rights. And in 2000 she participated in the International Congress on Human Rights, in Edmonton, Canada.

Dr. Petrasheva was a gifted public speaker and conversationalist, and a persuasive advocate for Indigenous peoples, their cultures, and languages.

This award was conceived as a collaborative effort between IASSA and ARCTICenter at the University of Northern Iowa, where Dr. Petrasheva served as a Visiting Scholar and was a long-term collaborator. The selection process occurred during ICASS X sessions. During ICASS X, the Award Committee virtually visited the presentations of those who indicated during their registration that they are Indigenous and early-career scholars. The award committee consisted of those who have known and worked with Victoria Petrasheva for a long time and who share her visions to Indigenous research: Alona Yefimenko, IASSA Council Member, Victoria Sharakhmatova, Kamchatka Branch of the

Institute of Geography, David Koester, University of Alaska Fairbanks, and Tatiana Degai, University of Victoria (and Vika's granddaughter).



The Viktoria Petrasheva Early Career Indigenous Scholar Award for 2021 was awarded to Nenets scholar **Dr. Roza Laptander** for her outstanding research, deeply rooted in her community. Her research is focused on Indigenous perspectives, values, cultures and traditions and is striking for its collaborative efforts in applying Indigenous knowledge to the contemporary needs of the Arctic community.

Dr. Roza Laptander is currently a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Hamburg, Germany. She is a member of the WP 3 group: Socio-Economic Impacts of Arctic Environmental changes on Indigenous populations and Local communities of the CHARTER project funded by the European Union

Horizon 2020 Programme. She is also a member of the University of Lapland Research Group on Anthropology/Global Change Research at the Arctic Center working on various collaborative projects.

Roza Laptander completed her PhD dissertation in 2020 "*When We Got Reindeer, We Moved to Live to the Tundra: The Spoken and Silenced History of the Yamal Nenets*" at the University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland. She is the first Nenets researcher to receive a Western PhD degree. Roza's dissertation research shows that spoken stories and interviews concerning major changes on the tundra reflect a general mechanism of making Nenets official historical narratives. Laptander's new approach to understanding how small Indigenous societies keep memories and stories about their past included studying the role of silence and silencing in their discourse.

Roza Laptander is also holds a Candidate of the philological science degree (Russian equivalent of PhD) in linguistics on the topic "Category of definiteness and indefiniteness in the Nenets language" from the Institute of Northern People of the Russian State Pedagogical University of A.I. Herzen, Saint-Petersburg, the Russian Federation, supervised by Prof. Alexander P. Volodin.

Dr. Laptander's research interests lie in the realms of linguistic anthropology, ethnography and socio-cultural changes among the Arctic Indigenous societies. By collecting interviews from the Nenets reindeer herders and fishermen she continues working on documentation of the Nenets language and oral history. She is recording Nenets traditional knowledge about living and surviving in the Arctic, and also stories about present-day life on the Yamal tundra under conditions of climate change and the intensive industrialization of the Russian Arctic.

The Award Committee congratulates Roza on her outstanding achievements and is looking forward to seeing forthcoming exceptional work from Dr. Laptander.

ICASS X STATEMENT ON INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE CO-PRODUCTION¹

On June 20, 2021, the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X) hosted a plenary and other sessions devoted to the Indigenous Knowledge and research in the Arctic. The panelists and presenters have developed the following statement:

The Indigenous Peoples are the original Arctic researchers who hold unique knowledge, grounded in multigenerational experiences, of land and environment. This knowledge is time tested and implies deep understanding of the Arctic environment, socioeconomic systems, and human-environment relations. Indigenous Knowledge provides a foundation for individual and collective well-being of past, present, and future generations of Arctic Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Knowledge systems have their own ontologies, epistemologies, and methodologies, and possess internal validation principles and processes based on reciprocity and respect. Indigenous Knowledge is key to accurate interpretation of dynamics in the natural and social systems in the Arctic. Science and policy that are not inclusive of the Indigenous Knowledge cannot be considered adequate to address the Arctic Peoples' needs. A major advancement in Arctic science will be achieved through Indigenization of Arctic research.

While working with Indigenous communities, one has to be mindful of the systemic trauma they have experienced in their history, and allow time, and channel resources so that these communities can heal and reconcile with their land, histories and languages that were disrupted due to colonization.

In order to ensure the vitality of Indigenous Knowledge systems and to improve the quality and relevance of Arctic research, collaborative efforts across disciplines under the guidance of the Indigenous Knowledge holders must become a priority, and knowledge co-production must be seen as central for Arctic research. Co-production must be based on ethical, equitable, meaningful and mutually beneficial engagement of knowledge systems that is embedded in Indigenous rights, recognition of Indigenous Knowledge sovereignty and ownership. Co-production must be recognized, promoted and supported by funding agencies, academic institutions, and researchers regardless of their discipline, area of research and affiliation.

Co-production should imply co-identification of research needs, co-creation of research ideas, co-design of research questions, co-definition of research objectives, co-development of research programs, co-authorship of research results, co-implementation of research projects and co-evaluation of research outcomes. Co-production must ensure that Indigenous and non-Indigenous research partners share a common vision of what these, and other terms, mean in the research process. Finally, co-production should generate practical results important for Indigenous communities. It is important to acknowledge that these processes take time.

To take steps towards achieving the above goals, we recommend the following:

¹ A modified version of this statement is published in *Sustainability*: Degai, T., Petrov, A. N., Badhe, R., Egede Dahl, P. P., Döring, N., Dudeck, S., ... & Strawhacker, C. (2022). Shaping Arctic's tomorrow through Indigenous Knowledge engagement and knowledge co-production. *Sustainability*, 14(3), 1331.

- Recognize and respect Indigenous Knowledge in understanding natural and social systems in the Arctic including the importance of data sovereignty, intellectual property and ownership by Indigenous rights holders.
- Support the Indigenous Peoples to identify, define, research and act upon their own research priorities and methodologies, for example by providing financial, organisational and institutional capacities.
- Enable and encourage development of equitable relationship and understanding between the Indigenous Peoples and researchers necessary to co-create meaningful, relevant research guided by Indigenous Knowledge and societal values.
- Focus on reciprocal, mutually enriching capacity building between researchers and Indigenous communities:
 - this includes building capacity among researchers to recognize Indigenous rights and fully engage Indigenous knowledge in Arctic research.
 - engaging Indigenous youth and elders to have an active role in knowledge production.
- Encourage research institutions and funding agencies to support and enable meaningful collaboration at all stages of research projects in the social and natural sciences and humanities to meet the expectations of knowledge co-production.
- Urge funding agencies to provide research-planning (seed) funding, flexible funding, and long-term funding options to researchers and Indigenous organizations to establish, build, and maintain relationships with Indigenous communities and to lay the foundation for knowledge co-production prior to actual research.
- Recommend that research institutions and funding agencies engage and support Indigenous Peoples to evaluate the research before, during and after the research to ensure that the research is progressing in a way that meets their needs.
- Prioritize collaboration, co-creation, Indigenous-led projects and capacity building research initiatives in funding calls and in the project selection process.

Finally, recognizing sustained commitment and extensive work that the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) has done to advance the role of the Indigenous Knowledge in Arctic research and promote knowledge co-production, it is important to continue by focusing on:

- facilitating the equitable and ethical application of Indigenous Knowledge and engagement of Arctic Indigenous communities by developing guidance to the international research community in all aspects of Arctic science and research.
- working on creation of intellectual space for Indigenous Knowledge holders at international fora
- further engaging Indigenous Knowledge holders in IASSA.
- developing internal IASSA strategies, structures and resources to establish a support system of Indigenous Knowledge holders within the IASSA, e.g., an Indigenous Knowledge Working Group.

In addition, we call on individual researchers to ask themselves: What can I do to attain these goals?

CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS

ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ УЧАСТНИКОВ 10-ГО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СЪЕЗДА АРКТИЧЕСКИХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ НАУК О ЗНАНИЯХ КОРЕННЫХ НАРОДОВ И СОПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ ЗНАНИЙ

20 июня 2021 года ICASS X провел пленарное заседание и другие сессии, посвященные знаниям коренных народов Арктики. Участники дискуссии и докладчики разработали следующее заявление:

Коренные народы являются исконными исследователями Арктики, которые обладают уникальными, основанными на опыте многих поколений знаниями о земле и окружающей среде. Эти знания проверены временем и включают глубокое понимание арктической природы, социально-экономических систем и отношений между человеком и окружающей средой. Знания коренных народов обеспечивают основу для индивидуального и коллективного благополучия прошлых, нынешних и будущих поколений коренных народов Арктики. Системы знаний коренных народов обладают своими собственными онтологиями, эпистемологиями и методологиями, а также основаны на принципах и процессах внутренней валидации, которые опираются на взаимное уважение. Знания коренных народов имеют ключевое значение для более глубокого понимания динамики в природных и социальных системах Арктики. Наука и государственная политика в Арктике, не использующие знания коренных народов, не могут считаться полностью адекватными для удовлетворения потребностей Арктического региона. Более того, значительный прогресс в арктической науке будет достигнут за счет дальнейшей индигенизации арктических исследований.

В целях обеспечения развития систем знаний коренных народов и повышения качества и практической пользы арктических исследований одним из приоритетов должны стать совместные усилия всех научных дисциплин и направлений усилить взаимодействие с коренными народами, а совместное производство знаний должно рассматриваться в качестве центрального ядра арктических исследований. Такое сопроизводство знаний должно основываться на этичном, справедливом, и взаимовыгодном взаимодействии систем знаний, основанном на уважении прав коренных народов и признании их интеллектуальной самобытности. Сопроизводство должно признаваться, поощряться и поддерживаться финансирующими организациями, академическими институтами и исследователями, независимо от дисциплины и области исследований. Это в особенности важно, учитывая акты исторической несправедливости в отношении языка, культуры и знаний коренных народов многих стран Арктики.

Сопроизводство знаний должно подразумевать совместное определение потребностей в исследованиях, совместное создание научных идей, совместную разработку исследовательских вопросов, совместное определение целей исследований, совместное развитие исследовательских программ, совместное осуществление исследовательских проектов, соавторство результатов исследований, и совместную оценку итогов исследовательской деятельности. Совместное производство знаний должно происходить таким образом, чтобы партнеры по исследованиям имели общее, согласованное понимание сути этого процесса и его атрибутов.

Мы предлагаем следующие практические шаги для дальнейшего признания и включения знаний коренных народов в исследования Арктики:

- Признавать и уважать роль знаний коренных народов в понимании природных и социальных систем в Арктике, включая интеллектуальную собственность на эти знания
- Оказать всяческую поддержку коренным народам в выявлении, исследовании и действиях в соответствии с их собственными приоритетами в области исследований
- Поощрять исследователей формировать равноправное партнерство с коренными народами, необходимое для совместного создания значимых, полезных на практике исследований, руководствуясь знаниями коренных народов и общественными ценностями.
- Сосредоточиться на на обоюдном усилении интеллектуального потенциала как исследователей, так и коренных народов, в том числе углубление понимания учеными прав и важности систем знаний коренных народов и вовлечение коренной молодежи
- Обеспечить возможность для коренных народов участвовать в оценке качества исследований до, во время и после их проведения
- Финансовые учреждения и научные организации поддерживать конструктивное сотрудничество с коренными народами на всех этапах исследовательских проектов, чтобы оправдать ожидания от совместного производства знаний
- Обеспечить предпроектное финансирование и создать гибкие варианты финансирования для исследователей и организаций коренных народов в деле установления и налаживания отношений с общинами коренных народов и создания основы для совместного производства знаний в будущем;
- Отдавать приоритет финансированию проектов, включающих сопроизводство знаний или осуществляемых под руководством организаций коренных народов Арктики.

И наконец, признавая приверженность и обширную работу, проделанную IASSA в целях продвижения роли знаний коренных народов в арктических исследованиях и содействия совместному производству знаний, важно продолжать фокусироваться на:

- Содействие справедливому и этичному использованию знаний коренных народов и вовлечению общин коренных народов Арктики путем разработки руководящих документов и принципов для международного научно-исследовательского сообщества во всех аспектах арктической науки и научных исследований
- Работа по созданию интеллектуального пространства для носителей знаний коренных народов на международных научных форумах
- Дальнейшее вовлечение носителей знаний коренных народов в IASSA
- Разработка внутренних стратегий, структур и ресурсов IASSA для создания системы поддержки носителей знаний коренных народов в рамках IASSA, например Рабочей группы по знаниям коренных народов

Кроме того, мы призываем отдельных исследователей задаться вопросом: что я могу сделать для достижения этих целей?

УЧАСТНИКИ КОНГРЕССА

IASSA COUNCILS (1990-2021)

COUNCIL 2017-2021



Andrey Petrov

President
Director, ARCTICenter
Department of Geography
University of Northern Iowa
Cedar Falls, Iowa, USA

✉ andrey.petrov@uni.edu



Peter Sköld

Ex-officio (Outgoing President)
Director
Arctic Research Centre
([Arcum](#)) at Umeå University
[Umeå University](#)
SE-901 87 Umeå, Sweden

✉ peter.skold@umu.se



Dmitry Funk

Professor and Chair
Department of Ethnology
Moscow State University
and Tomsk State University,
Russia

✉ d_funk@iea.ras.ru



Diane Hirshberg

Professor of Education Policy
Institute of Social and Economic
Research
University of Alaska Anchorage

✉ dbhirshberg@alaska.edu



Michał Łuszczuk

Assistant Professor
Maria Curie Skłodowska University
in Lublin, Poland

✉ michal.luszczuk@poczta.umcs.lublin.pl



Gertrude Saxinger

Assistant Professor
Cultural and Social Anthropology,
University of Vienna and
Austrian Polar Research Institute
Universtaetsstr. 7
C412, 1010 Vienna, AT

✉ gertrude.cilmsteiner-saxinger@univie.ac.at



Gary Wilson

Professor,
Department of Political Science
University of Northern
British Columbia (UNBC)
Prince George, BC, Canada

✉ gary.wilson@unbc.ca



Alona Yefimenko

Technical Advisor
Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples'
Secretariat
Copenhagen, Denmark

✉ ay@arcticpeoples.org



Tatiana Vlasova

Senior Researcher
Institute of Geography
Russian Academy of Sciences
Moscow, Russian Federation

✉ tatiana.vlsv@gmail.com

PAST PRESIDENTS

- **Peter Sköld** (2014-2017)
- **Gail Fondahl** (2011-2014)
- **Joan Nymand Larsen** (2008-2011)
- **Yvon Csonka** (2004-2008)
- **Peter Schweitzer** (2001-2004)
- **Gérard Duhaime** (1998-2001)
- **Jens Dahl** (1995-1998)
- **Ludger Müller-Wille** (1990-1995)

PAST COUNCILS

Council members 2014- 2017

- **Peter Sköld, President**
Umea University, Sweden
- **Gail Fondahl, Ex-officio (Outgoing President)**
University of Northern British Columbia, Canada
- **Grete K. Hovelsrud**
Nordland Research Institute and University of Nordland, Norway
- **Andrey Petrov**
University of Northern Iowa, USA
- **Gertrude Saxinger**
University of Vienna, Austria
- **Florian Stammler**
Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland
- **Tatiana Vlasova**
Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **Alona Yefimenko**
Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, Denmark

Council members 2011 - 2014

- **Gail Fondahl, President**
University of Northern British Columbia, Canada
- **Joan Nymand Larsen, Ex-officio (Outgoing President)**
Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
- **Alona Yefimenko**
Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat, Denmark
- **Florian Stammler**
Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland
- **Andrey Petrov**
University of Northern Iowa, USA
- **Peter Schweitzer**
University of Vienna, Austria/University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA
- **Chris Southcott**
Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada

- **Birger Poppel**
Issittumi inuuniarnermut atugassarititaasunik missisuineq, Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland, Greenland
- **Tatiana Vlasova**
Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Council members 2008 - 2011

- **Joan Nymand Larsen, President**
Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
- **Yvon Csonka, Ex officio** (immediate past president)
Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel, Switzerland
- **Grete Kaare Hovelsrud**
CICERO (Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research Oslo), Norway
- **Lene Kielsen Holm**
Director for Sustainable Development and Research, Inuit Circumpolar Council-Greenland
- **Alexander King**
University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
- **Birger Poppel,**
Issittumi inuuniarnermut atugassarititaasunik missisuineq, Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland, Greenland
- **Peter Schweitzer**
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA
- **Florian Stammer**
Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland
- **Anne Sudkamp, Executive Officer**
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

Council members 2004 - 2008

- **Yvon Csonka, President**
Ilisimatusarfik - The University of Greenland
- **Birger Poppel, Vice-President**
Issittumi inuuniarnermut atugassarititaasunik missisuineq, Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland, Greenland
- **Peter Schweitzer, ex officio** (immediate past president)
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA
- **Galina Diatchkova**
Head of History, Ethnography, and Archaeology Department, Regional Museum, Russia
- **Igor Krupnik**
Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, USA
- **Patrik Lantto**
Umeå University, Sweden
- **Heather Myers**
University of Northern British Columbia, Canada
- **Anne Sudkamp, Executive Officer**
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

Council members 2001- 2004

- **Peter Schweitzer, President**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Noel Broadbent**
Umea University, Sweden
- **Galina Diatchkova**
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **G rard Duhaime**
Laval University, Canada
- **Murielle Nagy**
Laval University, Canada
- **Birger Poppel**
University of Greenland, Greenland
- **Gordon Pullar**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Nancy Wachowich**
University of Aberdeen, UK

Council members 1998-2001

- **G rard Duhaime, President**
Laval University, Canada
- **Noel Broadbent**
Umea University, Sweden
- **Jens Dahl**
University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- **Oscar Kawagley**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Ludger M ller-Wille**
McGill University, Canada
- **Marit Mirvoll**
University of Troms , Norway
- **Frank Sejersen**
University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- **Nikolai Vakhtin**
European University at St. Petersburg, Russia

Council members 1995-1998

- **Jens Dahl, Chair**
University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- **Sofia Aikio**
Saami Council, Finland
- **Gary Baikie**
Torngasok Culture Centre, Canada
- **Noel Broadbent**
Umea University, Sweden

- **Richard Caulfield**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Julie Cruikshank**
University of British Columbia, Canada
- **Susanne Dubbroe**
Arhus University, Denmark
- **Ludger Müller-Wille**
McGill University, Canada
- **Robert Petersen, Vice-Chair**
University of Greenland, Greenland
- **Monica Tannenberg**
University of Lapland, Finland
- **Rosita Worl**
University of Alaska, Southeast, USA
- **Nikolai Vakhtin**
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **Frank Sejersen (Secretary)**
University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Council members 1992-1995

- **Ludger Müller-Wille, Chair**
McGill University, Canada
- **Pekka Aikio**
Nordic Sami Institute, Norway
- **Yelena N. Andreeva**
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **Noel Broadbent**
National Science Foundation, USA
- **Richard Caulfield**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Susanne Dybbroe, Vice-Chair**
Arhus University, Denmark
- **Igor I. Krupnik**
Smithsonian Institution, USA
- **Henry Minde**
University of Tromsø, Norway
- **Finn Breinholt Larsen**
Arhus University, Denmark
- **Bernard Saladin d'Anglure**
Laval University, Canada
- **Monica Tennberg**
University of Lapland, Finland
- **Nikolai Vakhtin**
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **Michael Pretes, Secretary**
University of Lapland, Finland

Council members 1990-1992 (acting council)

- **Ludger Müller-Wille, Chair**
McGill University, Canada
- **Noel Broadbent**
National Science Foundation, USA
- **Susanne Dybbroe**
Arhus University, Denmark
- **Nils Jernsletten**
University of Tromso, Norway
- **Oscar Kawagley**
University of Alaska, Fairbanks, USA
- **Finn Breinholt Larsen**
Arhus University, Denmark
- **Edna Ahgeak Maclean**
University of Washington, USA
- **Hiroaki Okada**
Hokkaido University, Japan
- **Vladimir Pavlenko**
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- **Bernard Saladin d'Anglure**
Laval University, Canada
- **Lise Lyck**, Alternate
Copenhagen School of Economics, Denmark
- **Joëlle Robert-Lamblin**, Alternate
Musée de l'Homme, France

IASSA RESEARCH PRINCIPLES

Adopted by the IASSA General Assembly on 29 October 1992

Amended by the IASSA Council on 16 March 2020

Preface

This statement of principles has been formulated in accordance with the Bylaws of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) adopted by the IASSA General Assembly on 29 October 1992 and amended by the IASSA Council on 16 March 2020. These Principles provide guidelines for all researchers working in the North in the social, natural and health sciences, and in the humanities. These principles are intended to promote mutual respect, communication and partnerships between researchers and northern residents. This statement is not intended to replace other international, national, professional, Indigenous or local guidelines. It is understood that there must be regular review of the principles.

Principles

All scientific investigations in the North should be assessed in terms of their potential human impact and interest. Social science research, particularly studies involving human subjects, requires special consideration, as do studies of land and resources that have economic, cultural, social and spiritual value to Indigenous peoples. In all instances, it is the responsibility of the principal investigator on each project to implement the following:

1. The researcher should consult with the appropriate regional, local and/or Indigenous authorities regarding planned research within their territories. An ethics protocol should be approved by appropriate entities prior to the commencement of research. In seeking approval from the appropriate entities and informed consent from participants, researchers must include plain local language descriptions of the research, identify all sponsors and sources of support; the person in charge and all investigators involved in the research; the purposes, goals, and time frame of the research; data gathering techniques (including audio and video recording, photographs, individual traditional knowledge maps, etc.) and data management and data ownership access (during and after the research is completed), informant/respondent rights to confidentiality, and notice of support for the research by the responsible communities, organizations and/or representatives.
2. The researcher should consult with and, where applicable, include local residents and Indigenous Peoples in project planning and implementation. Sufficient opportunity should be provided for them to express their interest in participating in the research and they should be fully informed of the practical benefits of participating. Researchers should organize their research with full knowledge of other research projects in the communities and with consideration of the total research burden over time.
3. Research results should be presented to local communities in plain language and where possible translated into local languages. Scientific and technical terms must be explained. Participants in the research should have the right to review all products

before they are disseminated publicly, and researchers should inform community members about how the products are being used. All research products should be shared with individuals involved in the research.

4. Publications should always refer to the informed consent of participants and give credit to local and Indigenous expertise and knowledge shared with the research project in both the original use of data and in its deposition for future use. Co-authorship is an appropriate way to recognize the contributions of local and Indigenous knowledge-holders. Researchers must abide by any restrictions on publication (scientific or otherwise) negotiated during the community engagement phase. This may include embargoes on results or the non-publication of some or all results.

5. The researcher must respect local cultural traditions, languages, and values. Efforts should be made to incorporate local and Indigenous/traditional knowledge and experience and to acknowledge the principle of cultural property.

6. As part of the research process, efforts should be made to provide meaningful learning experiences, training, and economic opportunities for local communities and Indigenous peoples.

7. Research on humans should be undertaken in a manner that respects their privacy and dignity. Subjects must remain anonymous unless they have agreed to be identified. If anonymity cannot be guaranteed, the subjects must be informed of the possible consequences of becoming involved in the research and offered the option to refrain from participating.

8. All research involving children must be fully justified and never undertaken without the consent of the children and their parents or legal guardians.

9. Sacred sites, cultural materials and human remains cannot be disturbed or removed without appropriate local consent and in accordance with international, national, local, Indigenous and tribal laws and regulations.

10. We encourage researchers to inform communities and participants of these ethical principles that we follow.

11. Research should be beneficial for local communities and their political decision makers through appropriate knowledge sharing as outlined in paragraph.

ЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ IASSA ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В АРКТИКЕ

Приняты Генеральной Ассамблеей 29 октября 1992 г.

Изменены Советом МААСН 16 марта 2020 г.

Предисловие

Настоящее заявление принципов было составлено в соответствии с Уставом Международной Ассоциации Арктических Социальных Наук (МААСН), принятого

Генеральной Ассамблеей МААСН 29 октября 1992 года и измененного Советом МААСН 16 марта 2020 года. Эти принципы представляют собой указания для всех ученых, работающих на Севере в социальных, естественных и медицинских науках, а также в гуманитарных науках. Эти принципы нацелены на продвижение взаимоуважения, коммуникации и партнерства между учеными и жителями Севера. Заявление не ставит целью заменить другие международные, национальные, профессиональные, коренные, или местные указания. При этом, принципы должны регулярно пересматриваться.

Принципы

Все научные исследования на Севере должны быть оценены на предмет их потенциального антропогенного воздействия и интереса. Социальные науки, в частности изучающие людей, требуют специального рассмотрения, как и исследования земли и ресурсов, имеющие экономическую, культурную, социальную и духовную ценность для коренных народов. Во всех случаях, ответственность за применение нижеследующих принципов лежит на научном руководителе каждого проекта:

1. Исследователь должен проконсультироваться с соответствующими региональными, местными и/или коренными властями касательно запланированного исследования на их территории. Этический протокол должен быть утвержден соответствующими органами до начала исследования. Язык описания исследования в утвердительных документах и информированном согласии должен быть простым и понятным, должен указать всех спонсоров и источники поддержки; должен указать ответственного человека и всех исследователей, участвующих в исследовании; цели, задачи и сроки исследования; технику сбора данных (включая аудио и видео запись, фотографирование, карты индивидуального традиционного знания и т.д), а также управление данными и доступ к их праву собственности (во время и после окончания исследования), право информанта/респондента на конфиденциальность, и письмо поддержки исследования, написанное ответственными сообществами, организациями и/или представителями.
2. Исследователь должен проконсультироваться с местными жителями и коренными народами, и при необходимости включить их в планировании и проведении проекта. Достаточные возможности должны быть предоставлены местным жителям и коренным народам для выражения их интереса в участии в исследовании и они должны быть полностью информированы о практической пользе участия в проекте. Исследователи должны организовать их исследование с учетом и полным знанием других научных проектов в местных сообществах и нагрузке исследований с течением времени.
3. Результаты исследований должны быть представлены местным коммьюнити на понятном языке и при необходимости переведены на местные языки. Научные и технические термины должны быть объяснены. Участники исследований имеют право ознакомиться со всеми материалами перед их широким распространением, а исследователи должны проинформировать членов сообществ о способах

использования материалов. Все материалы исследования должны быть доступны участникам исследования.

4. Публикации всегда должны ссылаться на информированное согласие участников и отдать должное знаниям и опыту местных и коренных народов, которыми поделились с исследователями научного проекта как в первоначальном использовании данных, так и в их депонировании (хранении) для будущего использования. Соавторство является надлежащим способом признания вклада местного населения и носителей коренных знаний. Исследователи должны следовать любым ограничениям по публикации (научным или другим), установленным на стадии взаимодействия с арктическими сообществами. Это может включать запрет на результаты или не публикацию некоторых или всех результатов.

5. Исследователь должен уважать местные культурные традиции, языки и ценности. Усилия должны быть приложены для включения местных и коренных/традиционных знаний и опыта, а также признания принципа культурного достоинства.

6. Как часть научного процесса, усилия должны быть приложены для предоставления значимого познавательного опыта, тренинга и экономических возможностей для местных сообществ и коренных народов.

7. Исследования с участием людей должны быть проведены таким образом, чтобы уважали их частную жизнь и достоинство. Субъекты исследований должны оставаться анонимными до тех пор, пока не согласились быть идентифицированными. Если анонимность не может быть гарантирована, то субъекты исследований должны быть проинформированы о возможных последствиях участия в исследовании и им должна быть предложена опция воздержаться от участия в исследовании.

8. Все исследования с участием детей должны быть полностью обоснованы и никогда не проведены без согласия детей и их родителей или законных опекунов.

9. Священные места, культурные материалы и человеческие останки не должны быть тронуты или перемещены без соответствующего согласия местных жителей и в соответствии с международными, национальными, местными, коренными и родоплеменными законами.

10. Мы призываем исследователей сообщить членам сообществ и участникам исследований об этих этических принципах, которых мы придерживаемся.

11. Исследования должны быть полезными для местных сообществ и их представителей власти путем грамотного обмена знаниями как указано в заявлении.

Translated by S. Ksenofontov

IASSA Bylaws

Original bylaws adopted by
IASSA Council, 27 October 1992, and at
IASSA General Assembly, 29 October 1992

Amended and adopted by
IASSA Council, 25 November 2013, and at
IASSA General Assembly, 25 May 2014

Amended and adopted by
IASSA Council, 25 February 2021
IASSA General Assembly, 16 June 2021

Preamble

IASSA's understanding of the Arctic is inclusive and recognizes that the Arctic encompasses all northern circumpolar regions of the world. Arctic research is defined as all research relating to these regions. IASSA members work in a broad range of disciplines across the social sciences, health sciences, the arts, and humanities.

1. Objectives

The objectives of the IASSA are:

- To promote and stimulate international cooperation and to increase the participation of social scientists in national and international Arctic research.
- To promote communication and coordination with other related organizations and stake holders.
- To promote mutual respect, communication, and collaboration between social scientists and Indigenous Peoples and all other residents of northern, circumpolar regions, while recognizing these are not mutually exclusive groups.
- To promote the active collection, co-production, exchange, dissemination, and archiving of knowledge and information relevant to the Arctic.
- To increase public awareness of circumpolar issues and research results.
- To promote the development of research and educational partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and all other residents of northern, circumpolar regions.
- To facilitate culturally, developmentally, and linguistically appropriate education in the North, including training in social sciences.

·To follow the IASSA Principles and Guidelines for Conducting Ethical Research in the Arctic. ·To follow the IASSA Declaration on Indigenous Knowledge.

2. Membership

2.1 Membership in IASSA is open to any individual who is involved or interested in Arctic social sciences and/or humanities research and issues, and who shares the objectives of IASSA.

2.2 A ‘member in good standing’ is defined as a member who has paid the membership dues for the current 3-year period. A member in good standing is entitled to hold office and to vote on the business of IASSA.

2.3 Membership categories and terms shall be determined, and dues fixed by the IASSA Council.

3. Administration

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

4. The Council

4.1 The Council will consist of seven (7) members plus the President and Past-President. At least one member of the Council will be a member of an Indigenous Arctic people and at least five members will be from Arctic countries. Council Members serve a three-year period. The Past-President of IASSA will serve as an ex-officio member for the three-year period following her/his presidency. The Past-President will enjoy voting rights like other Council Members.

4.2 The Council meets at least four times during each calendar year. Quorum is required and will be met if no fewer than five (5) persons are in attendance. The meeting may be held in person or via audio and/or video conference.

4.3 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 a tied vote, the motion fails; however, the Council will strive to find consensus among the members.

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.

4.5 The Council is responsible for organizing the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences on behalf of IASSA and the General Assembly, in collaboration with the local organizing committee.

4.6 The Council will review and suggest changes to the IASSA Principles and Guidelines for Conducting Ethical Research in the Arctic on a triennial basis. Any changes must be approved by the General Assembly.

4.7 At the meetings of the General Assembly, the President presents a report on behalf of the Council of actions taken and recommendations for further activities.

4.8 The President of the Council serves as a representative of the IASSA in dealing with other bodies or may designate this responsibility to another Council Member.

4.9 If the President becomes unable to serve in the duties of the office, the Council will elect a temporary President from among its members until the next General Assembly.

4.10 The President will appoint a Secretary to keep general records, including minutes of the meetings of the Council and General Assembly and financial reports and budgets for approval by the General Assembly.

4.11 The Council appoints one member of the Council (excluding the President) and two IASSA members who are not on Council to review the financial statement and accounts on a triennial basis, in advance of the General Assembly. The Council may choose to initiate more frequent financial reviews and use the services of an external auditor.

4.12 The Council may establish committees comprised of Council members to assist with its work. The mandates and powers of these committees shall be established by the Council.

4.13 The President or the Council may appoint individuals to represent IASSA in professional organizations, international meetings, negotiations with agencies and other activities. The powers of such representatives shall be specifically conferred and delineated by the President and/or the Council. Any such representative shall serve for the term specified by the President and/or the Council.

5. The General Assembly

5.1 The General Assembly of IASSA meets every three years at the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences. The Assembly consists of all members of the IASSA attending the meeting. Each member of the Assembly has one vote. All decisions are by simple majority. The Council may decide to allow electronic voting by members not able to attend the General Assembly; intent to do so will be declared to members at least 90 days in advance of the General Assembly. The Council will be responsible for organizing the voting process and ensuring that the voting can be conducted in a secure and fair manner.

5.2 The General Assembly approves the Council's reports of the activities and the financial statement and budget recommendations, elects the President and Council, and considers other matters relevant to the Association.

5.3 Any decision to cancel or postpone ICASS and the General Assembly must be taken by the Council, in consultation with the local organization committee.

6. Elections of IASSA President and Council

6.1 The IASSA Secretariat is responsible for organizing the triennial Presidential and Council elections. The Secretariat publicizes the call for nominations and ensures a suitable list of candidates for the election.

6.2 If ICASS and the General Assembly are cancelled or postponed, the current President and Council will be allowed to extend their terms in office until the next General Assembly

6.3 Election of the President (and Co-Convenor for Upcoming ICASS)

6.3.1 A call for nomination for President shall be circulated among IASSA members by the nominating committee, via the IASSA listserv no less than 90 days in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly. Any nomination for President must be signed by five (5) members of IASSA in good standing (excluding the person nominated), who are not from the same institution as the candidate for President or the proposed Co-Convenor.

6.3.2 Candidates for President will outline their proposal for location of the next ICASS and present the name of a Co-Convenor as part of their bid for the presidency. The Co-Convenor will come from the institution that is proposed to host the next ICASS. (If the candidate for President proposes her/his own institution as the site of the next ICASS, a Co-Convenor will come from her/his institution.) ICASS will normally be held at academic institutions, and locations in Arctic states are preferred.

6.3.3 Candidates for President are invited to prepare a statement, including a short biography, their qualifications, and an overview of their reasons for wanting to serve as IASSA President. The statement should also provide the rationale for the proposed site of the next ICASS. The bid should include evidence of institutional support from the highest level. The statement should not exceed two pages of text (not counting supporting letters). These statements will be published in Northern Notes prior to the ICASS meeting. Statements should be received at least 45 days in advance of the General Assembly. Nominations should be announced a minimum of 7 days before the General Assembly.

6.3.4 Any candidate for President may also run as a candidate for Council. Any person identified as Co-Convenor may run for IASSA Council.

6.3.5 Voting will take place at the General Assembly, by secret ballot.

6.3.6 If the Co-Convenor is not elected as a member of Council s/he will be requested to attend IASSA Council meetings related to ICASS organization but will not enjoy voting rights.

6.4 Election of Council Members

6.4.1 A call for nominations for Council Members shall be circulated among IASSA members by the IASSA Secretariat, via the IASSA listserv at least 90 days in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly. Any member in good standing is entitled to self-nominate as a candidate for the IASSA Council. If a member is nominated by another member (in good standing), then the nominator must confirm that the person nominated is willing to stand as a candidate. Nominations should be received at least 45 days in advance of the General Assembly. Nominations should be announced a minimum of 7 days before the General Assembly.

6.4.2 Current and previous Council Members can run. A Council Member may hold the position of Council or for up to three (3) consecutive terms. Past-Presidents may run for position of Councilor, with the similar restriction of three (3) consecutive terms in total. A Council Member who steps down from the position after serving three consecutive term may run again in the following election (i.e., after having a 3-year period off the Council).

6.4.3 Candidates will be invited to prepare a short biographical sketch and statement on their reasons for wanting to serve on IASSA Council (less than 200 words).

6.4.4 Candidates who are Indigenous are encouraged to self-declare this identity for purposes of the election.

6.4.5 Council will submit a list of candidates to the General Assembly for election. 6.4.6 Voting will take place at the General Assembly, by secret ballot.

6.4.7 Council positions will go to those receiving the highest number of votes, except in cases where this does not include at least five members from Arctic countries (including the Past-President and President) and/or at least one Indigenous Council member.

6.4.8 A record will be kept of the election results by the IASSA Secretariat. If a Councillor must leave the Council during the three-year period of service, the person with the next highest number of votes will be approached to join the Council. If there is only one Indigenous Council member, and this person must leave the Council during the three-year period of service, the Indigenous candidate with the next highest number of votes will be approached to join the Council. If the person who must leave is from an Arctic country and there are only four remaining Council members from Arctic countries (including the Past President and President), the new Councillor should be from an Arctic country.

7. Secretariat

7.1 The location of the Secretariat of IASSA is normally at the home institution of the President of IASSA.

7.2 The IASSA Archive, including records, publications, reports, and other documents relating to the institutional memory of the organization, shall be kept at the Secretariat

8. Changes to the By-Laws

8.1 Council will review the bylaws on a triennial basis and suggest changes for ratification at the General Assembly. Any member in good standing may also propose a change to the by-laws, provided that s/he has the signatures of ten (10) other members in good standing. Any changes must be submitted 90 days in advance of the General Assembly.

8.2 The President will circulate the changes electronically to all members who have provided a current email.

8.3 Ratification of any change requires the approval of two-thirds of the members in good standing in attendance at the General Assembly.

ICASS X CLOSING REMARKS



Photo by RGO

Dear colleagues, friends and comrades!

Our 10th anniversary Congress is completing its work, but it leaves aftertaste like after a good wine. It is very important for all of us not to lose that intellectual optimism of the early 1990s in the atmosphere which IASSA was born to preserve this professional Olympic flame that was lit then and carry it on the next generations of social researchers in the Arctic. The variety of topics in the titles of sections and reports of the Congress delights me. There is a feeling of a powerful intellectual stream created by us together, by our collective efforts. Among these plots there are new ones that were first played in 2021 like mining emotions, Arctic exclusiveness, resource extractivism, Arctic generations, COVID-19 in the Arctic, even Karl Marx in the Arctic, and IASSA-SDWG collaboration.

There is a feeling that every social phenomenon on Earth also has an Arctic dimension, and this is correct. But there are also omissions, gaps, in this collective innovative search, of ours. Little is done about the Arctic corporations, about the Arctic institutions, that Professor Husky used to call “remote institutions,” about the forecasting of social process in the Arctic. Little about big data in the Arctic. And in general, there is a feeling of a lack of platforms to integrate. With these multiple plots we need to think about ties about theoretical hoops with which we could fasten and explain all the abundance of plots that I presented at the conference, the zonality paradigm and the Arctic as the brightest object of the zoning the Arctic institutions with which we could explain the huge variety of Arctic social cultural phenomena. Social biology which creates bridges between the social and natural sciences about the Arctic could claim the role of such screens

Of course we need to think about and invite to our congresses such people who are up to this challenging task. Professor Eric Reinert was among the participants in our congress called our science the social sciences of the arctic context specific as opposed to unified modern economics which sees our world from the moon of econometric models. Let's preserve this dignity of our full immersion in the specifics of the Arctic, but at the same time not to lose the line of integration, constructive interdisciplinarity. The entire experience of the development of science proves that this is possible on the platform of a single undivided space time. And as Andrei Golovnev said at the opening of our Congress, the nomads of the Arctic have this space-time - very special, very different from the people of the mainland. It is special for all inhabitants of the Arctic, therefore the special-temporal directions of our research should be given an obligatory priority: they work to integrate various areas of social science and the Arctic.

The hybrid format of our congress did not give many of us the possibility of geographic proximity personal communication face-to-face contact at the Congress site in Arkhangelsk. On the other hand, it created conditions for organizational closeness

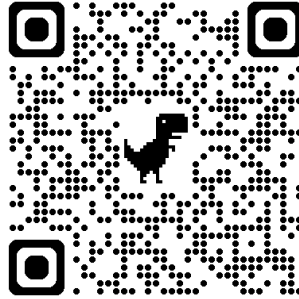
organizational proximity brought experts into one section, into one platform who would never have otherwise been able to be together because of the burden of distances, expensive tickets, and complex logistics, and in this sense our congress absolutely repeats the hopes of the Arctic in the world with its new opportunities and new barriers.

Dear colleagues, I propose a toast to the safest Arctic virus, which does not divide but unites people around the world, inspires us to joint research, and, as our Congress has shown, we, the social researchers of the Arctic, are becoming more and more numerous. And please be sure to remember that IASSA translates as “I am social scientist, advanced,” and after our congress each of us has every right to say so!

Alexander Pelyasov, ICASS X Co-Convenor

ABSTRACTS

(sorted alphabetically by the submitting author)



QR to the full abstract database at <https://icass.uni.edu/>

Title: "The Role of the State in Establishing Capitalist Social Relations in the Canadian Territorial North"

Submitting Author: Frances Abele
All Authors: Frances Abele, Carleton University

Abstract Text: "Northern scholars have documented the power of states in shaping northern history and circumpolar northern societies since the Second World War. In Canada, federal northern policy generally followed a design similar to that applied in the prairie west in the late 19th century: the state aimed to separate Indigenous peoples from their lands and replace the existing economy with new forms of production (agriculture in the west and mineral extraction in the north). But in the event, however, northern history did not recapitulate the history of the west, for at least two reasons. First, with a different historical vantage point and aided by better communications technology, northern Indigenous people could learn from the experience of Indigenous peoples elsewhere in North America—and indeed, from the liberation struggles of colonized peoples around the world. Secondly, northern Indigenous peoples confronted an evolving political opportunity structure marked by successive phases of Canadian state formation. This ranged from the social democratic phase in the thirty years after the end of the Second World War, through the “neoliberalism light” of the 1980s and 1990s, to the hard neoconservatism of the Harper years. My paper will build upon existing northern scholarship (Maslow, Rea, Grant, Loxley, Usher, Asch, Quiring, Clancy, Tester, Kulchyski, Nadasdy, Cameron, Abele) to examine the liminal space between Indigenous political mobilization and the changing face of the state. With broad global economic changes in mind, I will analyze the paradoxes and contradictions that are evident today in various forms of Indigenous and northern governments."

=====
Title: "The Northern Route: Arctic Infrastructural Promise and its Temporality"

Submitting Author: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard
All Authors: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard, Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "The Northern Route: Arctic Infrastructural Promise and its Temporality."

In the mid-1800's, a global effort to ensure connectivity through cable telegraphy had commenced, but Europe and Northern America were not yet connected. The first catastrophic attempt in 1858 raised doubts as to whether it was even technically achievable to draw a submarine telegraph cable across the vast Atlantic ocean. In this setting, an alternative plan, The Northern Route, was proposed: London and New York would be connected through a cable across the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. In this paper, I follow this never realized plan to connect Western trade capitals via Arctic territories, and show how widely varied actors were mobilized by the promises of The Northern Route: government officials from Denmark, Britain and US, maps, entrepreneurs, ships, arctic explorers and the British Royal Geographical Society. I argue that a central lens through which to understand the historical development - or dismissal - of Arctic infrastructures is that of 'cryo-history' (Sörlin, 2015). Narratives of ice differed widely between communities, and the negotiation of such epistemologies of ice in the Arctic played a key role in enabling or disabling infrastructural development. Finally, I ask what we can learn from the case study of The Northern Route? What do past arctic infrastructures, and especially their dead ends, tell us about the temporality of the hopes and fears attached to such infrastructures?"

=====

Title: "Renegotiating cables: Infrastructural conservatism and the development of Greenland's tele-infrastructures"

Submitting Author: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard
All Authors: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard, Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "As Susan Leigh Star observed in "The Ethnography of Infrastructure", infrastructural systems do not grow de novo, but wrestle with an inertia that comes from relying on an already established base: already established power lines, airports, or radio towers. Undersea internet cables run along the lines of 150-year old telegraph cables, because infrastructures are costly to establish, and demands for backward compatibility often perpetuate already established logics about who to connect, and where.

With this infrastructural inertia or conservatism in mind, I look at Greenland's tele infrastructures and the shift from Danish-led GTO (Grønlands Tekniske Organisation) to the home-rule owned Tele Greenland in 1994. My interest is the way infrastructures are expressed as shifting socio-technical imaginaries, or collectively imagined forms of social life and social order reflected in the design of nation-specific technological projects (Jasanoff and Kim, 2009). In short, what happens when cables are renegotiated from one imaginary to another – do we see a particular kind of infrastructural conservatism? And what might be the consequences of wrestling with such infrastructural conservatism in Greenland's current independence process?"

=====

Title: "The Northern Route: Arctic Infrastructural Promise and its Temporality"

Submitting Author: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard
All Authors: Mette Simonsen Abildgaard, Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "In the mid-1800's, a global effort to ensure connectivity through cable telegraphy had commenced, but Europe and Northern America were not yet connected. The first catastrophic attempt in 1858 raised doubts as to whether it was even technically achievable to draw a submarine telegraph cable across the vast Atlantic ocean. In this setting, an alternative plan, The Northern Route, was proposed: London and New York would

be connected through a cable across the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. In this paper, I follow this never realized plan to connect Western trade capitals via Arctic territories, and show how widely varied actors were mobilized by the promises of The Northern Route: government officials from Denmark, Britain and US, maps, entrepreneurs, ships, arctic explorers and the British Royal Geographical Society. I argue that a central lens through which to understand the historical development - or dismissal - of Arctic infrastructures is that of 'cryo-history' (Sörlin, 2015). Narratives of ice differed widely between communities, and the negotiation of such epistemologies of ice in the Arctic played a key role in enabling or disabling infrastructural development. Finally, I ask what we can learn from the case study of The Northern Route? What do past arctic infrastructures, and especially their dead ends, tell us about the temporality of the hopes and fears attached to such infrastructures?"

=====

Title: "Voices of indigenous communities in the Ugra region (West Siberia)"

Submitting Author: Ilya Abramov

All Authors: Ilya Abramov, Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural branch of Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The focus is on the problems of the indigenous communities of Western Siberia - the Khanty and Mansi "obshchiny". I outline the problem field that has developed around the rights and use of land, biological resources of the region in the triangle "power-subsoil users-indigenous communities". On the basis of interviews with community leaders, archival data, statistics, I show the development of the idea of communities since the 1990s, and the current crisis of the community movement, due to the lack of attention of the regional authorities."

=====

Title: "Gender Empowerment in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Joanna Absalonsen

All Authors: Joanna Absalonsen, Employment and education counselor in The City of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Ivalu K. F. Olsvig, curator at The House of Knud Rasmussen, Denmark

Abstract Text: "The role of the Inuit woman in Greenland has changed a lot through the last 100 years. They went from a gender based traditional hunter-gatherer society under colonization, to modernization leading to Home Rule in 1979 and the Greenlandic self-government in 2009.

Women are surpassing men in terms of educational levels, out-migration and mobility and unfortunately also resembles women not as well represented as men at high level positions in especially politics and business management. Men hold a more dominant status in the settlements, but when it comes to education more women are attending high school and vocational training schools. In 2014 approximately 62% of the educated population was female and 75% of university-level students in Greenland were women

More women are represented in politics and civic engagement, but there is still room for progress. The representation of women at both the national and municipal level is uneven in some areas.

The Greenlandic indicators on gender empowerment also show room for improvement, especially regarding women in STEM, business, politics and current issues about income disparity.

The attitude towards a broader acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community in Greenland has developed and still is. An example of the development is the legalization of same-sex marriage, which entered into force on April 1, 2016."

=====

Title: "Greenland's Foreign and Security Policy Reporting"

Submitting Author: Maria Ackrén

All Authors: Maria Ackrén, Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland

Abstract Text: "Greenland is a self-governing territory still belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark. Even though Denmark has the ultimate power when it comes to foreign- and security policy, Greenland has received more autonomy in this field in recent years. Back in 1995 a permanent Danish/Greenlandic official group was established in order to discuss all foreign- and security matters that was related to Greenland. In 2003, Greenland and Denmark signed a joint declaration in Itilleq regarding the Greenlandic involvement in international affairs. Since then the Government of Greenland has written a foreign policy report every year to outline the activities of Greenlandic international relations. This paper will undertake a systematic analysis of the foreign policy papers from 2003 and onwards. Through document and/or content analysis the paper will reveal what kind of activities Greenland is undertaken in international affairs and what the objectives are. The paper is empirically oriented and part of a larger project about foreign policy in Greenland."

=====

Title: "Young Rural Stayers and Their Perceptions of Wellbeing in Finnish Lapland"

Submitting Author: Ria-Maria Adams

All Authors: Author: Adams Ria-Maria

Affiliations: University of Lapland/ Arctic Centre, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "This presentation focuses on young people who, despite the general tendency towards youth out-migration, have decided to stay in their Northern Finnish hometowns. By looking through an anthropological lens, the interaction of values, practices and changes from the perspective of young stayers in this rural region are highlighted. The theoretical focus lies on wellbeing and immobility as a conscious choice of young people. The empirical data shows, how young stayers in the Finnish North construct their lives and contribute to rural resilience through staying. The rural stayers in this study are considered as active participants of their own fate, where the act of not leaving is a conscious decision."

=====

Title: "Social barriers of inclusion in the Arctic education (as exemplified by the Murmansk region)"

Submitting Author: Yulia Afonkina

All Authors: Yulia Afonkina, Head of the Department of Special Pedagogy and Special Psychology

Abstract Text: "In our survey of 456 teachers of educational organizations of the Murmansk region as actors of inclusion, the following typology of social barriers was revealed:
-barriers associated with the dominance of individual forms of education over group forms:
all survey participants support the idea of inclusive education, however 60.2% of them

believe that individual forms of education are most effective for children with disabilities, which contradicts the very nature of inclusion, because it does not unite, but divides;
-barriers due to underestimation of the social effects of inclusive education: most educators believe that the main task is to correct the developmental deficiencies of students, only 29.8% of respondents note the social effects of inclusion;
-barriers related to emphasizing declarative-pedagogical, rather than social principles of inclusive education: they include declarative general pedagogical ideas as a general principle of inclusion ("respect the child", "support the student", etc.), the idea of equality of rights and freedom was reflected in the answers of only 20.2% of teachers; less than half of the respondents (56%) mentioned some of the international principles of inclusive education, only 15.6% were able to comment on these principles and concretize them in real pedagogical actions.

So, teachers are not much oriented towards the social mission of inclusive education. It is important to consider the identified barriers when developing courses and programs for Bachelor and Master students to prevent difficulties in their future practical activities."

=====

Title: "Arctic LGBTQI+ Communities"

Submitting Author: Hjalti Ómar Ágústsson

All Authors: Hjalti Ómar Ágústsson (Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network), Stephan Dudeck (European University at St. Petersburg), J. Otto Habeck (University of Hamburg), Guðbjörg Ríkey Th. Hauksdóttir (University of Iceland), Embla Eir Oddsdóttir (Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network), Gertrude Saxinger (University of Bern; Austrian Polar Research Institute), Federica Scarpa (Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network)

Abstract Text: "This short presentation will introduce current efforts in social sciences and international forums towards addressing the situation of individuals, households, and communities in the Arctic that for a variety of reasons do not comply, or do not want to comply, with mainstream heteronormative expectations and life-ways. The authors represent a broad range of social sciences and have recently published a statement highlighting the need for equal rights and against discrimination against queer individuals. In this presentation, the authors are going to briefly portray research on past and present discourses regarding non-heteronormative gender roles. This includes analyses of Arctic indigenous conceptualisations of gender that differ(ed) from norms held by the majority in the respective nation state. The aim of this presentation is to use the insights gained during previous scientific workshops to make sure queer voices are going to be heard in future debates on gender in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Khanty literature in the post-Soviet period"

Submitting Author: Eremey Aipin

All Authors: Eremey Aipin

Abstract Text: "Khanty literature is an established system with its own cultural and artistic codes, although it originates in the 30s of the 20th century. Khanty literature synthesized the national mentality and traditions of Russian literature. Outstanding representatives of Khanty literature are Prokopiý Saltykov, Grigory Lazarev, Mikul Shulgin, Vladimir Voldin, Roman Rugin. At present, in the Khanty (Ostyak) literary process, the work of the following authors writing professionally can be distinguished: Leonty Taragupta - poet, philologist, radio journalist, culturologist, translates archaic Khanty texts; Vladimir Yenov - storyteller and journalist, speaks dialects of the Khanty language, restores fairy tales, legends and

traditions, literally processes them in Khanty and Russian; Maria Vagatova (Voldina) - teacher, journalist, poet, storyteller, translator, Gennady Kelchin - journalist, writer."

=====

Title: "The role of Eremey Aipin's novel "In Search of the First Earth" in the development of Khanty (Ostyak) and Russian literature"

Submitting Author: Marina Aipina

All Authors: Marina Aipina

Abstract Text: "Eremey Aipin's novel "In Search of the First Earth" - about the search for spiritual support for the further development of a person, family, society, humanity, space for their survival. There is a different life there in the novel, into parallel of the mythological and national-philosophical stratum. Struggle, collapse, banditry, legal robbery of the country in the 90s of the XX century. Images of real people. Another important event: war that continues to demand true understanding and acceptance for awareness. Unwittingly, the consequences of a military expedition in Afghanistan are overlapping. Aipin boldly introduces mythological overtones, connecting lines, linking semantic layers.

Folklore and ethnographic tradition, to which Aipin appeals, becomes a way of knowing reality. It forms an important feature of his poetics - ethnopoetics. The writer turns to myths, legends, fairy tales, omens, prohibitions, prayers, lamentations, songs. Aipin also appeals to ritual folklore, religious beliefs of the people, creating character, explaining the motives of the heroes' actions.

While we studying the novels Waiting for the First Snow, I Listen to the Earth, In the Shadow of the Old Cedar, At the Dying Hearth, the novels Khanty, or the Star of the Morning Dawn, The Mother of God in the Bloody Snows, In Searching for the First Earth " we can find there several folklore genres. They include etiological myths (the myth of how God created flour, cosmogonic myths about the origin of the Moon, about the youngest son of the Supreme God, etc.)"

=====

Title: "Ethnic and Anthropological "Islands" in Northern Europe: the White Sea area"

Submitting Author: Galina Aksyanova

All Authors: Galina Aksyanova

Abstract Text: "White Sea coast – a place of historical connection of European and Ural-Asiatic peoples. Languages of the White Sea nations belong to different groups of Uralic family (Finno-Ugric, Samoyed), and Indo-European (Slavic). The earliest ethnic stratum of the White Sea area is related to Protosami/Sami populations which settled in the taiga zone from northern Scandinavia in the west to Mezen River in the east obviously. Modern Sami represent the Laponoid type, a unique set of features, transitional European-Uralic ancient origin. Slavs and Samoyeds (ancestors of today's ethnically Russians and Nenets population) moved to the White Sea by the beginning of II millennium AD. In the Russian North, in remote areas of the coast, Slavs assimilated the Finnish-speaking groups of "Chyud" (mostly Ves' and Zyrians). Pomories population – descendants of Novgorodians, partly Karelians, which also included the North European Scandinavian component, are classified as the White Sea type of White Sea-Baltic race. Kanin Nenets, with the general genetic properties of the Kola Sami, represent a special variant of the North-Ural type of Uralic race, joining with other Nenets tundra groups in general. North Karelians later than other ethnic groups inhabit the White Sea nearby area moving from the Ladoga and Onega lakes. It is causes a partial assimilation and reduce the area of Sami populations. Karelians perceived a significant Russians influence, but retains features of the East-Baltic type of the White Sea-

Baltic race. The process of ethnic mixing eliminates the anthropological differences in this region."

=====

Title: "Maritime Hunting Culture of Chukotka: Archaeology and Nowadays"

Submitting Author: N A Aleksashenko

All Authors: N. A. Aleksashenko. Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) of the RAS

Abstract Text: "The rich archaeological heritage of Chukotka peninsula has been a subject of scholarly interest. Ancient sites, cemeteries and sacred places are known to include a lot of fine things, such as toggle head harpoon, fishing implements, ritual objects, household tools. Many of them were found to be decorated by ornaments or complex exquisite animal and human images. Maritime hunting culture began to form more than two millennia ago. In 1997 traditional whale hunting was resumed. Contemporary hunters from Lorino and Sireniki settlements use the same harpoon, but with a metal head. They began making baidaras from wood and walrus skin similar ancient patterns. Besides bone carving and engraving stays a traditional occupation of the indigenous population. Bone-cutting workshops are located in Uelen, Lorino. Women take part in the hide-processing and sew traditional clothes. Maritime hunting, bone-carving, skin treatment originated more than two thousand years in Chukotka. Eskimos and Chukchi may see archaeological remains near their contemporary houses believing that the ruins belong to their ancestors. Native inhabitants took part in excavations of Uelen and Ekven cemeteries and they defined a lot of ancient subjects which were similar to their hunting equipment and household items. The artefacts are placed in the museums of Uelen, Providenia, Anadyr, Moscow and St.Petersburg. In order for archaeology to have an influence on lifestyle and ethnic identity of indigenous communities, it is necessary to cooperate with them, look for new ways of integrating scientists, museum workers and authorities."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Ecological Activism and Social Media Representation in the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic"

Submitting Author: Anastasiia Alekseeva

All Authors: Anastasiia Alekseeva, graduate student of the Department of Sociology and Personnel Management at the Finance and Economics Institute of M.K. Ammosov NEFU, researcher of the Arctic State Institute of Culture and Arts.

Supervisor - Uliana Alekseevna Vinokurova, doctor of Sociological Sciences and the Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences.

Abstract Text: "Currently, the issue of ecology is extremely relevant, especially in our Republic, due to the many cases of pollution of our rivers, such as the Vilyuy River, as a result of environmental disturbances by the extractive industrial enterprises. In the region, diamond-mining, hydropower, and gas-producing industries started working in the 1950s. ALROSA is a Russian diamond mining company with a leading position in the world in terms of diamond mining. The main activity is concentrated in Yakutia, as well as in the Arkhangelsk Region.

The last incident occurred at the end of August 2018, when the ALROSA dam broke through during heavy rains, and water polluted with industrial waste from the dam hit the Irelyi, Malaya Buotoma, and Vilyuy rivers. As a result, the neighboring uluses were left without drinking water from these rivers.

In the summer, people took samples of polluted water to prove the consequences of this

accident. The ecological disaster has become a kind of social experiment for people in these regions. They launched a flash mob on social networks where they took selfies with the hashtag “#RekaViluy (#VilyuyRiver)”, demanding the government of Sakha to pay more attention to this matter.

In addition, the population has created a public organization that currently controls the work of the government and ALROSA to decontaminate rivers.

My supervisor and I conducted a case study on the Internet. We analyzed comments to study the opinions of users of social networks on the environment caused by environmental disasters in these regions."

=====

Title: "Mutual assistance: volunteering in the cold"

Submitting Author: Galina G Alekseeva

All Authors: Galina G. Alekseeva

Abstract Text: "The article is devoted to the analysis of the characteristics of social volunteering in the North. Volunteering is one of the most important indicators of the development of a regional civil society. An interpretation of the concept of “volunteering” from the point of view of an ecological approach is given. The article describes the traditional types of mutual assistance and volunteering as the basis for the institution of civil society in the development of a region. The features and orientation of social volunteering in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are described, the characteristics of the main collective activities for preparing for wintering are given. Some results of the “Volunteer of Yakutia” sociological research are presented."

=====

Title: "Epistemologies of the South going up North: an onto-epistemic approach/dialogue to/with participatory policies"

Submitting Author: Giovanni Allegretti

All Authors: Prof. Dr. Giovanni Allegretti (CES)

PhD. Candidate Begoña Dorronsoro (CES)

Abstract Text: "Epistemologies of the South(EOS), a paradigmatic theory developed by Boaventura Santos & Maria Paula Meneses (2009, 2014), seeks to overcome the dominance of knowledges produced by Western-centered academies and sciences as the only valid/valuable ones. Global South is perceived as an onto-epistemic space beyond its geographical dimension, where peoples and places are intertwined in struggles against all kinds of oppressions since (neo)colonial invasions. Linked to the idea of the existence of “abyssal lines” that separate groups and places between(and within) apparently homogeneous societies, EOS have seldomly been applied to the Arctic region, which we think has strong potential to corroborate their main assumptions.

This presentation aims at establishing a dialogue with academics, local actors and managers in the Arctic region on potentials that such epistemological/methodological approach provides for participatory processes based on co-construction of an intercultural dialogue, as a necessary premise and bond for sustainable and desired outcomes for all actors.

At CES (Centre for Social Studies), this approach has been used in different collaborative/participatory scenarios, recently focusing on Arctic region through initiatives like EU-H2020 Project ECHOES (European Colonial Heritage Modalities in Entangled Cities), to compare how different responses to colonial heritage influence the bilateral relations between cities (like Nuuk, Greenland and Copenhagen, Denmark).

An ongoing proposal focusing on Greenland tries to discuss spatial differentials and

polarizations, as meaningful dimension of social exclusion. Here we would like to discuss our methodological proposal, enrooted in a potential dialogue with action-research and decolonial approaches we usually conduct with indigenous communities of Latin America."

=====

Title: "De-polarizing participation? Lessons from the incomplete experience of Greenland"

Submitting Author: Giovanni Allegretti

All Authors: Giovanni Allegretti / (Centre for Social Studies of Coimbra University - Portugal)

Abstract Text: "On June 21st, 2020, in Nuuk, the statue of Danish Missionary Hans Egede was covered with red spray, during a protest inspired by the BLM movement. Despite attempts by media and politicians to dismiss the issue as "mere vandalism", the young Mayor decided that this event indicated "malaise" amongst younger generations, and was worthy of being public discussed. As a result the until-then empty new portal dedicated to citizens' participation in the Sermersooq municipality, became the main support for a city-wide referendum to decide if the statue – located on top of the most representative view-point of the city (a hill in the so-called Colonial Harbor) – deserved to stay or had to be moved elsewhere. The paper, based on a field research, on 40 interviews with key-witnesses (from politicians to singers, activists and academics) analyses how the binary option to vote banalized the complex issue that was at stake, instead of setting deliberative spaces that could enrich the debate on the colonial legacy of relations with Denmark. However, the process can be viewed as a very important start of a possible new era of participation, in a country where "public hearings", required by planning and environmental laws, are the only element that seeks to expand democracy beyond its representative features. For the first time, a participatory space targeted a taboo of the public discourse in Greenland (the powerful legacy of colonial era and the dissatisfaction of many for the decolonization trends) and counterposed old and new generation."

=====

Title: "What well-being means for youth in Russian Arctic single-industry towns – the examples of Revda and Poliarnye Zori"

Submitting Author: Lukas Allemann

All Authors: Lukas Allemann, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Despite their territorial closeness, the cities of Revda and Poliarnye Zori (Murmansk Region, Russia), represent two opposite poles in the Russian mono-industrial cityscape. Revda, a mine-town, struggles with strong youth outmigration, high fluctuation and absence rates at the town-forming enterprise, and one of the lowest living standards of the region. Poliarnye Zori, the town around the northernmost nuclear power station in the world, attracts young people and enjoys high workforce motivation and retention rates, high wages and one of the highest living standards in the region. Through an ethnographic approach among both youth and administrators I looked into the manifold reasons why, then, in both town the youth has similar concerns and there are similar mismatches between young people's aspirations and the benefits that the local "town-forming" enterprise offers. The outcome is a contribution to refining theories on well-being towards an adaptation to the particular needs and demands of young people."

=====

Title: "Towards a Responsible Use of Natural Resources – Insights from Northern British Columbia"

Submitting Author: Giuseppe Amatulli

All Authors: Giuseppe Amatulli, Durham ARCTIC Programme, Department of Anthropology, Durham University, UK

Abstract Text: "North-eastern British Columbia (Canada) is rich in natural resources. The exploitation of oil and gas, logging, and the construction of hydroelectric and wind farms has probably crossed the threshold; posing a serious risk to the land and the traditional territories of the several First Nations (FNs) that live in the area. Based on what I learnt during my fieldwork (July 2019-August 2020) that I conducted in the Fort St. John area with the Doig River FN; I would like to shed light and offer an insight into the real benefits of the several IBAs and BSAs that have been signed between companies and FNs in the last decades.

If on the one hand development has been positive, in terms of creating new socio-economic opportunities; on the other hand, it has wiped off the traditional lifestyle, while integrating people into the wage and market-driven economy. Thus, people do not make a living practising traditional activities (such as hunting or trapping) anymore, and they are progressively losing connection with the land, as they do not spend enough time in the bush. Additionally, communities must deal with the consequences of the development once extraction in a specific area is over. Companies stop their operations and disappear, while communities must deal with socio-economic problems and environmental disruption of their land. A different approach on how to ensure a better and more sustainable future for young generations, without perpetuating the errors of the past, is at the core of my presentation."

=====

Title: "the formation of the ability to understand the professional tasks of the bachelor "State and municipal administration" in the pr"

Submitting Author: Marina Ananina

All Authors: Marina Ananina

Abstract Text: "The report is devoted to the formation of the ability to understand the professional tasks of the bachelor "State and municipal administration" in the process of learning English. The report presents an analysis of the conditions for the formation of the ability to understand the professional tasks of the bachelor "State and municipal administration" in the process of learning English. The main conditions are the following: awareness of the learners themselves as the subject not only of educational activities, in which there is a formation ability to understanding of professional tasks and professional activities; the active involvement of the learner in simulated professional training situations, aimed at developing abilities to understand the professional tasks and situations; self-development ability to understand (determination of the factor of self-development, highlighting achievements of development); a clear understanding of the structure of the process of searching for understanding in educational and professional activities; awareness of the need for students to form the ability to understand professional tasks in the process of learning English. The report States that the formation of the ability to understand professional tasks is necessary for the ability to choose the best solution."

=====

Title: "Infrastructures of Identity across Arctic Homelands"

Submitting Author: David G Anderson

All Authors: DAVID G ANDERSON (University of Aberdeen)

Abstract Text: "This comparative paper theorizes the construction of alternate indigenities in Canada, Norway and Siberia in connection with the defence of indigenous homelands from infrastructure. The Arctic is criss-crossed with pipelines, inundated with hydroelectric installations, and etched with seismic survey lines. Local peoples have chosen to obstruct, integrate, and adapt using various ethnopolitical techniques. The paper examples the resilience of identity construction in these Cold War energy frontiers."

=====

Title: "China and Mining in Greenland: A Case of Double Securitization"

Submitting Author: Patrik Andersson

All Authors: Patrik Andersson, Department of Politics and Society, Aalborg University and Center for Minerals and Materials, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS)
Jesper Willaing Zeuthen, Department of Politics and Society, Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "Securitization theory was developed in a Western, democratic setting and this has arguably shaped its explanations for how exceptional forms of governance emerge. Juha Vuori has, however, argued that the theory is also relevant for understanding justifications of political interventions in matters classified as security issues in Chinese politics. His examples, however, cover situations that threaten the rule of the CCP. It would not appear that anything close to this would emerge from conflicts in Greenland in the near future. However, this does not imply that China's engagement in Greenland is not enabled by forms of policymaking that are regarded as exceptional in China's authoritarian system. In the Chinese context, it is not merely the safety of the nation and its ruling party that can create spaces for exceptional policymaking. Based on case material from Chinese approaches to Greenland, we argue that China's Arctic policy is linked to several political missions competing for political attention and the chance of becoming fields of exceptional policymaking. By applying different labels to the Arctic, Chinese actors that engage in Greenland frame investment plans as serving China's mission of becoming a leading industrial, economic, and military power, thus obtaining political attention and backing for investments. While this prioritization happens in ways similar to securitization, what happens in China's approach to Greenland cannot be classified as securitization, because it is not framed as existential to China. References to such labels, however, have the potential to trigger securitization discourses in the states controlling the Arctic."

=====

Title: "China and Mining in Greenland: A Case of Double Securitization"

Submitting Author: Patrik Stig Andersson

All Authors: Patrik Stig Andersson (has also signed up and is lead author)
Aalborg University / Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland
Jesper Zeuthen
Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "Securitization theory was developed in a Western, democratic setting and this has arguably shaped its explanations for how exceptional forms of governance emerge. Juha Vuori has, however, argued that the theory is also relevant for understanding justifications of political interventions in matters classified as security issues in Chinese politics. His examples, however, cover situations that threaten the rule of the CCP. It would not appear that anything close to this would emerge from conflicts in Greenland in the near future. However, this does not imply that China's engagement in Greenland is not enabled by forms of policymaking that are regarded as exceptional in China's authoritarian system. In the Chinese context, it is not merely the safety of the nation and its ruling party that can create

spaces for exceptional policymaking. Based on case material from Chinese approaches to Greenland, we argue that China's Arctic policy is linked to several political missions competing for political attention and the chance of becoming fields of exceptional policymaking. By applying different labels to the Arctic, Chinese actors that engage in Greenland frame investment plans as serving China's mission of becoming a leading industrial, economic, and military power, thus obtaining political attention and backing for investments. While this prioritization happens in ways similar to securitization, what happens in China's approach to Greenland cannot be classified as securitization, because it is not framed as existential to China. References to such labels, however, have the potential to trigger securitization discourses in the states controlling the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Russian lines of the North (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Elizaveta Andreeva

All Authors: Elizaveta Andreeva

Students of the Department of Design Institute of Arts and Design of the Udmurt State University, Izhevsk Russia.

Konstantin Ivshin

Doctor of Technical Sciences. Head of the Department of Design Institute of Arts and Design of the Udmurt State University, Izhevsk Russia.

Abstract Text: "The Russian North played an outstanding role in the formation of national identity. It occupies one of the most important places on the cultural map of Russia and is a special ethnographic, historical and cultural area.

The harmonious combination of natural and "introduced" principles has led to the formation here of a unique type of territories - cultural landscapes. There are three main categories of cultural landscape: man-made, naturally formed, and associative. Naturally formed landscapes include rural, ethnic landscapes where the population is the bearer of traditional culture.

The phenomenon of the cultural landscape is especially fully manifested in regions with important ethnocultural traditions. This is exactly what the Russian North is. Here are concentrated grandiose architectural monuments - examples of wooden ancient Russian architecture, monastery ensembles, historical cities. An important feature of the North is the preservation of natural landscapes, their naturalness and beauty.

It is the Russian North that has largely preserved the uniqueness and originality of the history and culture of the Russian people, and has become one of the most significant cultural and symbolic centers of the country. The Russian lines of the north spread over many territories and carry a history that is significant for the people and its unique features."

=====

Title: "Studying the Ice. The Making and Remaking of the Soviet Union's Arctic Institute during Global Warming"

Submitting Author: Elias Angele

All Authors: Elias Angele, University of Bremen

Abstract Text: "It has become an undisputed fact that modern science laid the groundwork for state or private efforts to technically control and exploit nature, which has been conceptualized as "environmental authority". Through a scientific understanding of the Arctic regions, state socialist planners in the Soviet Union sought to establish environmental authority, too. In order to extend this concept, two arguments are being made: 1.) the Arctic

knowledge regime developed under Stalin had to be fundamentally reshaped due to the competitive pressure of the Cold War and the complexity of the earth system; 2.) the so-called “conquest of nature” was itself only made possible by a long-term warming of the climate, drastically gaining pace during the 20th century. Hence, this presentation seeks to explore the making of the Soviet Arctic knowledge regime under the influence of global anthropogenic warming, from the beginning of socialist expeditions to the North until the end of the Soviet Union. To do so, the history of the Soviet Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute and its predecessors offers a promising starting point to analyze both the organizational field of the USSR’s research facilities and the set of institutions that governed them. The combination of these findings with paleoclimate data helps to draw a finer picture of the Soviet scientific endeavor that includes the physical environment as an important factor."

=====

Title: "Germany’s Constant “Comeback”: Nationalism and the Evolution of Arctic Science Organizations"

Submitting Author: Elias Angele
All Authors: Elias Angele
University of Bremen

Abstract Text: "Those in the German Empire who had Arctic aspirations, were met with a certain hesitation by the government. Consequently, in order to acquire the necessary financial support, they addressed the German people, pronouncing Germany’s comeback to a community of great seafaring nations. The “comeback” as a figure of speech became a standard in the repertoire of German science advocates ever since. It formed part of their rhetoric after the defeats in both World Wars and helped to institutionalize polar sciences in the FRG during the Cold War. It is argued here that nationalism was and is an integral part of German scientific projects in the Arctic, although these projects were never as exclusive as they claimed to be. Furthermore, the gradual shift to emphasizing internationalism in science made virtue of practical necessity and paradoxically sustained the fostering of national boundaries instead of dissolving them. With the help of some of the classics in theory of nationalism, a wide range of sources from the “Archiv für deutsche Polarforschung” at the Alfred-Wegener-Institute is assessed in order to show the entanglement of nationalism and the Arctic sciences in Germany from their imagined beginnings until today."

=====

Title: "Dynamics in Reindeer Herding in Arctic Regions: Geographical Shifts and Intra-regional and Local Difference"

Submitting Author: Evgenii Antonov
All Authors: Evgenii Antonov Institute of Geography RAS
Tamara Litvinenko Institute of Geography RAS

Abstract Text: "The research presents a multiscale analysis of domesticated reindeer herding in Arctic regions. The analysis revealed factors that have the strongest effect on the dynamics of reindeer livestock at different spatial levels (international, national, and regional) and determined the causes of geographical shifts in domesticated reindeer herding toward the western tundra zone and the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug’s loss of its leading position in number of domesticated reindeer in the post-Soviet period. With a case study of the okrug, we identified intra-regional (across municipal districts) shifts and factors affecting them (economic, political, institutional, natural-climatic, and sociocultural). This is the first time that information across all reindeer farms of Chukotka has been systematized and

generalized, which has provided insight into particularities of the post-Soviet transformation in select enterprises. Based on field research data collected on regional farms in rural localities or villages of Neshkan, Konergino, and Tavaivaam, we studied in detail local characteristics of development of the industry. It has been inferred that during years of economic crisis, trends in head of reindeer in Chukotka were in sync with the overall economic situation in the country at all spatial levels, although the correlation was not as strong during years of economic stability. Within the industry, intraregional and local contrasts and differences become more pronounced during crisis, and, conversely, subside during a period of stability and growth.
See more in article (DOI: 10.1134/S2079970519010027)."

=====

Title: "Mitigating Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Rural Alaska, Community Perspectives from the Bering Strait and middle-Yukon Rive"

Submitting Author: Marina Apassingok
All Authors: Marina Apassingok, Christina Edwin, Igor Pasternak, Jake Pogrebinsky, Sveta Yamin-Pasternak,
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "We are a team of community-based and university researchers, who in mid-March, 2020, began our collaborative documentation of lived experiences during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Bering Strait and middle-Yukon River communities in Alaska. Our broad-based emerging ethnography engages Ypiget/Siberian Yupik and Northern Dene/Koyukon Athabaskan community perspectives, focusing on the aspects of social and cultural capital that are being mobilized by individuals, families, and communities to mitigate impacts of the pandemic. Our presentation relates stories of prevention and mitigation efforts, celebrations of significant life events that took place since the start of the pandemic, and everyday activities related to subsistence, cultural expression, and elder care. We consider those in a broader context of the cultural and community strengths that help facilitate food security, wellness, and networks of social support in a time of stress and social disruption."

=====

Title: "Russia has led the global fur trade for at least five centuries. During the Second World War and in its aftermath, the Soviet Un"

Submitting Author: Tayana Arakchaa
All Authors: Tayana Arakchaa, postdoc at the Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Abstract Text: "Russia has led the global fur trade for at least five centuries. During the Second World War and in its aftermath, the Soviet Union suffered a severe financial crisis. It decided that the only remedy was to restore the national fur industry, and the Laika, an ancient breed of hunting dog was a key element in this. Laika, are commonly used for hunting fur-bearing animals throughout Siberia. In order to get the economy back on track, the Soviet government made a strong push to continue to supply international markets with its "soft gold," - high-quality furs. Although a small part of the Siberian population took part in this business, all indigenous groups, particularly taiga reindeer-herders, were involved in the fur trade. In this paper, I examine how the Soviet government rebuilt the fur industry during the Cold War, particularly by establishing Laika breed standards in order to create "super Laika" with improved working skills while the taiga reindeer-herder hunters relied on the outcome of natural selection. This led to new cultural notions of hunting dogs. Because

of this obsession with creating super Laika, a new breed was introduced, the West Siberian Laika, in the Tyva Republic, and the Tyvan Laika were nearly replaced with the prize-winning West Siberian Laika. Today dog breeders still promote the “superior” Western Siberian Laika, which is associated with the Slavic population, and the Tyvan Laika is perceived as primitive mongrels and are associated with the indigenous population.”

=====

Title: "The Wolf-Pack Hunting Approach: Tozhu Hunting Strategy with Dogs in the Siberian Taiga (Tyva Republic, Russia)"

Submitting Author: Tayana Arakchaa

All Authors: Tayana Arakchaa, postdoc at the Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment, the KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Abstract Text: "Anthropological studies have typically presented reindeer as a key domesticated species for Siberian peoples. For Tozhu reindeer herder-hunters living in the Tyva Republic (Russia), however, such a perspective ignores the important role of dogs. Dogs are equally vital and interdependent partners of daily life in the mountainous areas where Tozhu live. Many Soviet ethnographic descriptions of traditional organization in taiga nomadic societies were constructed around research focusing on reindeer, and they were dismissive of the importance of dogs. This tendency obscures our understanding of the complexities of human-animal relations in the taiga environment. In this paper, the author suggests the wolf-pack approach as a fruitful means of interpreting the co-existence of humans and animals in the taiga. Understanding the methods used by Tozhu reindeer herder-hunters in hunting is central to measuring their hunting success, as well as their ability to survive and thrive within the taiga environment. The story of early hunters begins with a remarkable achievement—the domestication of canids and ungulates. With the aid of reindeer and dogs, taiga hunters developed a successful hunting style by mimicking the hunting tactics of super predators—wolves. This approach has been passed down from generation to generation, has been practiced for at least 10,000 years. This paper examines hunting activities through the application of the wolf-pack approach as well as the issues related to indigenous dog breed Laika including the introduction of other officially recognized indigenous breed and colonial dog policy."

=====

Title: "Indigenous catch-up? Social capabilities, economic growth, and traditional knowledge in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Javier L Arnaut

All Authors: Javier L. Arnaut, Ilisimatusarfik / University of Greenland, Greenland
Ivar Jonsson, Østfold University College, Norway

Abstract Text: "Economic catch up implies a process where a country is on the path of reaching similar levels of economic development of a group of leading high-income countries, sectors, or industries. However, to be on that process it is usually required to possess or build the elements to take advantage of the growth potential or the so-called social capabilities to catch up. Abramowitz (1986) famously argued that “a country's potential for rapid growth is strong not when it is backward without qualification, but rather when it is technologically backward but socially advanced”. This paper employs the social capabilities framework incorporating the factor of local traditional knowledge to build indigenous innovation systems. Against the idea of transplanting successful policies and institutions from its former colonizer, Denmark, the paper proposes an alternative typology of economic catch up based on sustainable development rooted in the traditional indigenous knowledge

and the development of the social-economy/third-sector as key factors for promoting local entrepreneurship and financial self-sufficiency. The typology also seeks economic alternatives to overcome the structural factors that have generated barriers for economic diversification such as the lack of scale economies, the legacy of colonial institutions, and external factors like climate change and the volatility of global commodity prices."

=====

Title: "Traces on the "Untouched" Tundra: Politics and Ontologies of Conservation in the Soviet North"

Submitting Author: Dmitry Arzyutov

All Authors: Dmitry Arzyutov, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract Text: "The tundra covers 10% of Earth's surface and despite its Indigenous population and industrial development to a significant degree remains the public metonym of wilderness, emptiness, and fragility. What are the genealogies of that perception and how do they correspond to the histories of human-environment interactions in the high Arctic? To answer this, the paper focuses on the relations and confrontations of industrial and conservation projects in the Soviet Arctic tundra. The author argues that the tundra has been always a zone of human concern and interwoven into the fabric of the environmental histories of the Arctic. Following the mechanical traces – in a strict sense and as a metaphor – left behind the military and the industrial developers of the region, the article examines three main interlinked "layers" of tundra histories in the 20th century: links between the tundra and the Other, the emergence of tundra as a fragile surface under the wheels of industrial all-terrain vehicles, and the complex history of one of the first tundra nature reserves (zapovednik) which concurred with the rise of the international discourse of biosphere. Thus the paper aims to overcome the marginal place the tundra occupies in the environmental history and brings it to the present constellation of such prominent environmental objects as forest, mountains, seas, and others."

=====

Title: "Adapted environmental design of Arctic cities"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Ashutova

All Authors: Tatiana Ashutova

Dean of the Faculty of Design and Advertising

Moscow University for Industry and Finance «Synergy» / « Synergy University»

Abstract Text: "The concept of the urban environment in the Arctic settlements and measures that increase its comfort require additional understanding due to the specific nature of the climatic conditions. The main directions of the formation of a comfortable urban environment in such settlements should be attributed to the adapted environment design and the creation of meetingplaces, especially relevant for small towns with a population of less than 50 thousand people, which to the greatest extent exhibit a "quasi-urban" type of environment.

In many northern European cities, a special, "minimalist" style of environmental design has developed, widely using public art techniques in the improvement of public spaces. This style contributes to the preservation of the local identity of settlements, becoming an integral part of the culture.

Among the characteristic features of the urban environment of the Arctic settlements of Europe, the following can be noted:

- Climate-oriented solutions and laconic design create a memorable appearance of the "northern" city.

- The minimum required improvement allows, along with reducing the impact on the environment, to optimize maintenance costs.
- Communication with the urban space using a variety of public art objects
- Popularization of an environmentally friendly lifestyle"

=====

Title: "ECONOR IV - The Economy of the North 2020"

Submitting Author: Iulie Aslaksen
 All Authors: ECONOR editors:
 Iulie Aslaksen, Statistics Norway;
 Solveig Glomsrød, CICERO;
 Gérard Duhaime, Université Laval;

Abstract Text: "The ECONOR IV project provides an updated ECONOR report, The Economy of the North 2020, that gives a circumpolar overview of the economy and socioeconomic conditions in the Arctic. Climate change and global economic development have large impacts on Arctic environment, economy and nature-based livelihoods of Arctic Indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents and communities. The interdisciplinary approach of ECONOR IV is crucial for strengthening the knowledge base for policies for sustainable Arctic natural resource management and socioeconomic development. ECONOR IV contributes to harmonize circumpolar economic and socioeconomic statistical data across national and regional borders in the Arctic. The ECONOR report gives overviews of economic and socioeconomic indicators, presents studies of petroleum prospects and tourism, and explores the interdependency between subsistence and market economies in the Arctic, by presenting studies of nature-based indigenous livelihoods, from North America, Greenland, Russia and Sámi reindeer herding. The increased focus on tourism in many Arctic regions, and the current decline, can serve to illustrate economic impacts of covid-19, however, updated data are not yet available. Participants in ECONOR IV are statisticians and researchers from the circumpolar ECONOR network."

=====

Title: "Sámi yoiks as 'primordial' songs"

Submitting Author: Stéphane Aubinet
 All Authors: Dr. Stéphane Aubinet (Department of Musicology, University of Oslo)

Abstract Text: "The yoik is a singing practice used by the Sámi people. It consists in short melodies invoking the presence of humans, animals, or places. A recurring idea about yoiks, encountered both among some practitioners and some outsiders, is that they have a 'primordial' quality and represent a tradition inherited from the distant past. As such, the yoik has the reputation of being similar to other circumpolar musical practices. If archaeological and linguistic clues suggest that the yoik might indeed be an old practice, indigenous singers rather point to the yoik's vocal quality, its similarity with other indigenous songs, and its anchorage in more-than-human socialities as indications of its primordial nature. While some yoikers hold ambivalent feelings towards this and privilege conceptions of the yoik as an art fully belonging to the present, others take this supposed primordality as a key aspect of their practice. This paper addresses this 'primordial' perspective in relation to existing studies on the origins of music, and how indigenous knowledge has been ignored since the end of the 20th century in favour of other models inspired by ethology and neurology. It argues that taking seriously indigenous perspectives on the Deep-Time past might open new perspectives into the study of musical archaeology and allow scholars to avoid ethnocentric or teleological perspectives. Finally, it stresses that

the yoik's primordially is not necessarily seen by its practitioners in terms of a fracture with present times, but rather as a source from which contemporary musical gestures can develop."

=====

Title: "Sustainability after extraction: lessons from southern Greenland"

Submitting Author: Dag Avango

All Authors: Dag Avango, Div of Social Science, Luleå University of Technology

Jerker Jarsjö, Dept. of Physical Geography, Stockholm University

Lill Rastad-Bjørst, Department of Culture and Learning, Aalborg University

Ninis Rosqvist, Dept. of Physical Geography, Stockholm University

Carl Österlin, Dept. of Physical Geography, Stockholm University

Abstract Text: "Growing interest for exploiting mineral resources in the Arctic has fueled debates on how to reconcile extraction based economic growth with larger sustainability goals. A particular challenge concerns long-term sustainability of settlements that were developed based on extraction. They usually lasted for relatively short periods of time while their legacies, including pollution of terrestrial and marine environments, can last forever. The objective of this paper is to discuss challenges for sustainable development of mining based settlements beyond the end of extraction. We focus on two former mining settlements located in south-western Greenland – Ivittuut (cryolite, 1857-1987) and Josva (copper, 1905-1914). We explore the afterlives of these mines with a focus on environmental impacts, environmental remediation, re-purposing, re-economization and heritagization. Which are the environmental impacts of the mining activities and which remediation measures have been implemented? Which attempts have been made to make use of the settlements, originally built to support mining, after they were closed, and why? What were the results and why?"

The paper builds on interdisciplinary field work, involving high-resolution UAV mapping, systematic archaeological surveying, soil sampling and semi-structured interviews with actors in nearby settlements and stations. Our results show that high levels of toxic substances remain at the sites and while measures to remediate environmental impacts and create new values have been made, their scale was limited. Our results are needed to inform long-term planning processes aiming for sustainable development in natural resource rich Arctic regions."

=====

Title: "How tourists see the 'good life' in Arctic environments"

Submitting Author: Akonwi Nebasifu Ayonghe

All Authors: Ayonghe Akonwi Nebasifu

Researcher, Anthropology Team

Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Articulating from Gordon Matthews' and Carolina Izquierdo's 'towards an anthropology of well-being', the premise of a 'good life' is being well, having an active engagement, and asserting one's place in a broadly defined social and physical landscape. As often inclined by one's relation to the land, good life can be unique to a cultural context, such as keeping harmonious relationships, a peaceful life, and improving one's productive skills. Building on this narrative, our commentary duels on accounts of tourists in the Arctic, how they conceive the good life, and what this implies in the broader anthropological lens of well-being."

=====
Title: "Task-based language teaching and learning: ESP applications in the Arctic context"

Submitting Author: Nina Victorovna Bagretsova

All Authors: Nina Victorovna Bagretsova, the Northern Arctic Federal University,
Arkhangelsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "One of the communicative language teaching approaches both in general and ESP language classrooms is Task-based language teaching (TBLT).

A task is a pragmatic assignment pushing the students to make some communicative efforts. Tasks find application both in traditional and online settings.

A helpful tool to design tasks is to view them as a framework of such components as: 1) the task goal assigned in its rubric: the output the students have to produce; 2) pedagogical goals set by the teacher: communicative competencies / skills in the task focus; 3) task input: verbal or nonverbal materials; 4) the way of presenting input to the students: as a single unit for the whole group; by separate blocks individually for each student/ mini-group; 5) the way of the students working on task: individual work; pair work; mini group work; whole group work; 6) the task procedure / cycle determining cognitive and speech activity of the students and consisting of three main stages: pre-task, during the task, post-task; 7) the way to control the task performance: self-control; peer control; teacher control. To design an appropriate task various pedagogically relevant aspects of a task should be taken into account: task complexity, task authenticity, task content, language focus.

Of major importance is to design chains of tasks united by some common idea including both input-based tasks and output-prompting tasks.

The content of the designed tasks should be determined by the future professional needs of the students including specific requirements of the Arctic region."

=====
Title: "Apatity and depopulation: (ir)relevance of urban plans and required measures"

Submitting Author: Larisa Baranova

All Authors: Larisa Baranova, Master's Student, Vysokovsky Graduate School of Urbanism, Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, HSE University; 13c4 Myasnitskaya Street, Moscow, 101100, Russian Federation

E-mail: baranova.larisa.r@gmail.com

Tel.: +7 (916) 075 84 41

Anastasiia Shokhina, Master's Student, Vysokovsky Graduate School of Urbanism, Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, HSE University; 13c4 Myasnitskaya Street, Moscow, 101100, Russian Federation

E-mail: asyaast@gmail.com

Tel.: +7 (961) 256 00 07

Daria Shubina, Master's Student, Vysokovsky Graduate School of Urbanism, Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, HSE University; 13c4 Myasnitskaya Street, Moscow, 101100, Russian Federation

E-mail: dshubina2403@gmail.com

Tel.: +7 (926) 550 31 10

Abstract Text: "Urban shrinkage is a common problem for Russian Arctic region where urbanisation occurred in the beginning of the 20th century aiming at strategic development of this region. Since the 1990s arctic cities in Russia experience population decline due to transition from planned to market-oriented economy. Apatity, Murmansk Oblast, lost 37% of its population in 1989-2020. Housing stock policy, municipal services and provision of social

infrastructure should, in theory, adjust to such drastic population decline and one should seek new models of strategic and spatial development. International practice offer new approaches to planning in shrinking cities, whereas strategic and spatial planning documents in most Russian cities either overlook this problem or suggest inconsistent policies. We do not think the latter approach is advantageous as it embeds unrealistic vision of the future territory. Therefore we would like to stimulate debate concerning urban planning in depopulating Russian cities. The goal of this research is to propose potential development paths of Apatity considering existing evidence of shrinkage-oriented policies. We studied several documents dedicated to strategic and spatial development of Apatity with respect to demographic analysis. Basing on the foreign shrinkage-oriented policies we suggested preferable strategic directions of city development. Following the results, we concluded that there are opportunities for population stabilisation through scientific and tourism development."

=====

Title: "Assessing social impacts of extractive projects: the division and incorporation of interpretive labor"

Submitting Author: Aleksandr Basov

All Authors: Aleksandr Basov - Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Projects in extractive industry can create opportunities and benefits as well as harmful effects for local communities. The common discourse on sustainable development implies both meaningful impact assessment and effective stakeholder engagement on behalf of the company governing the project in order to maximize positive and minimize negative impacts (e.g. Vanclay et al., 2015). Impact assessment - to produce knowledge on how people might be affected by a project, requires that some people perform a certain amount of interpretive labor (Graeber, 2012) to imagine concerns and circumstances of people in affected communities. Considering that impact assessments in extractive sector usually involve multiple actors with different objectives (different corporate actors, consulting firms, researchers), three questions arise. 1) Who performs interpretive labor and how do the results of it get incorporated - that is how do they get to those points, when and where decisions are made? - descriptive question, requiring ethnographic analysis of at least one case. 2) Do they? - empirical question, requiring comparative (meta)analysis of a sample of cases. 3) Could they? - theoretical question requiring conceptualization of interpretive labor and limits of its subjectivity and transferability.

The presentation will address these questions drawing on research literature review and autoethnography of SIA-consultant work on Indigenous Minorities Development Plan in the Russian Arctic."

=====

Title: "Arctic design laboratory"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Batova

All Authors: Tatiana Batova, MASU

Abstract Text: "Arctic design is a global concept that considers processes of a socio-cultural nature, social practices and service design processes, as well as more applied processes of designing an artificial human habitat, which should provide sustainable well-being, comfortable life support for people living in the High North.

The object environment of the High North (exterior and interior elements) should meet several characteristics:

1. Correspond to the cultural code of the territory (local identity)
2. Take into account the climatic, geographical characteristics of the territory, as well as social processes.
3. Take into account the psychophysiological needs of people living in the High North (extreme environment, lack of light, cold, colour compensation)
4. Create an emotional connection with the territory

Arctic Design Laboratory sees its task in the search for a regional style in design, relying on the cultural heritage of the region, the raw materials base, the development of design prototypes in local style and their testing in the design market, as well as in creating sustainable human well-being environment (psychophysiological state) in the High North conditions.

An ecosystem approach is needed to the artificial environment design and its content: urban, internal, public spaces, taking into account climatic, socio-cultural, resource (human, industrial, raw materials) and geographical features of the Arctic circle (namely, Kola region)"

=====

Title: "On fish fur"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Batova
 All Authors: Tatiana Batova, designer
 Alexandra Sobyantina, helper

Abstract Text: "As a result of research in the field of Arctic design of the Murmansk region, raw materials with high potential for the region have been found. Murmansk is the largest city in the Arctic Circle. The basis of the city is the ice-free port in the Kola Bay. Fish skin is a waste product from the fish processing industry. Cultivated fish leather with interesting texture, gyrosopic properties and elasticity represents a high design potential. The posters feature fish skin designs."

=====

Title: "Winter Cities as a Major Field of Arctic Design"

Submitting Author: Caoimhe Isha Beaulé
 All Authors: Caoimhe Isha Beaulé, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Arctic Design opens the discussion about the connection between design and Nordicity, a concept that encapsulates the perceived, experienced, or even imagined states of cold areas located in the Northern Hemisphere. For millions of people around the world, nordicity is a seasonal occurrence (i.e. winter) yet it can manifest itself in extreme ways. This presentation contrasts different winter city approaches around the world, namely from North America, Japan and the Nordics. The presentation presents findings and reflections that emerged from an ongoing exploratory project on the topic of circumnorthern design. The researcher argues that designers and design educators should see their local contexts as resources for innovation and creativity, and that cities located in the global Near North could also benefit from participating in discussions and exchanges about Arctic Design."

=====

Title: ""Tuktoyaktuk+Water/Archangel+Oil" and "Tuktoyaktuk+Water+Oil" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ruth Beer
 All Authors: Ruth Beer
 Emily Carr University of Art and Design

Abstract Text: "The Arctic, often referred to as distant, is reimagined through contemporary visioning, measuring and modelling technologies that focus attention on the dilemmas for both effective and affecting responses to climate change. Through new forms of digital imaging, fragmenting and disorienting space and time, rather than near or far, these artworks recognize interdependent or interwoven perspectives to include both close-up, local, embodied experience of place and materiality, and global conditions in considering present and future imaginaries.

"Tuktoyaktuk+Water/Archangel+Oil" represents coastal places in transition and impacts of climate change based on real data and photographic images reprocessed photographically using AI, with its inherent uncertainty. The artwork, merging satellite mapping of Tuktoyaktuk in Canada's Arctic with a close-up image of water, and of Archangel with a close-up image of oil, presents a new viewpoint, acknowledging interconnections of materiality and place.

"Tuktoyaktuk+Water+Oil" extends the notion of weaving and of mapping as metaphor and process through the incorporation of satellite images of the receding Canadian NWT Arctic coast with a digitally-woven image of oil and water, reprocessed through the use of AI with its questionable assumptions, for addressing vulnerable climate futures.

Description of artwork

Ruth Beer, Tuktoyaktuk + Water, Arkhangelsk + Oil (diptych), photograph reprocessed by A.I, inkjet print, 2021, 40"x30" (each photograph)

Ruth Beer, Tuktoyaktuk, Oil + Water, photograph reprocessed by A.I, inkjet print, 2021, 40"x30"

=====

Title: "Arctic Makes 2"

Submitting Author: Ruth Beer
All Authors: Ruth Beer
Emily Carr University of Art and Design

Abstract Text: "Exhibition"

=====

Title: "Contemporary Art/Design: Imaging Canadian Arctic Landscape through Heritage Crafts and Photo-based Artificial Intelligence"

Submitting Author: Ruth Beer
All Authors: Ruth Beer, Professor and Artist
Emily Carr University of Art and Design, Vancouver BC Canada

Guillaume Saur, Research Assistant
Emily Carr University of Art and Design, Vancouver BC Canada

Abstract Text: "'Contemporary Art/Design Imaging Canadian Arctic Landscape: Heritage Crafts and Photo-based Artificial Intelligence" presents a component of a multi-year, research and creation project supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research

Council of Canada, entitled *Shifting Ground: Mapping Energy, Geographies and Communities in the North*. The project aims to promote dialogue and exchange to build cross-cultural, national and international relationships through art/design including heritage crafts, digital imaging technologies, and pedagogical practices featuring socially-engaged art and land-based methodologies.

This paper presents case studies of contemporary, interdisciplinary artists and designers, who are also and researchers and teachers, who have gained important national and international museum and art-education recognition for their creation of performances, sculptures, video, site-specific land-based work and photography. Their work interrogates cultural heritage and ways of knowing, colonialism, extractivism and climate impacts on Northern landscape and communities."

=====

Title: "Inuit Food Sovereignty and Self-Governance: Understanding the connections between Inuit Food Sovereignty and adaptive and holist"

Submitting Author: Carolina Behe

All Authors: The presentation will be provided by Carolina Behe with the Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska.

The report being shared has over 90 contributing authors, an Advisory Committee, and three co-leads (Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough, David Roche, and Carolina Behe).

Abstract Text: "Inuit are at the forefront of the drastic changes taking place in the Arctic. As the world increasingly turns its focus to the Arctic, it is important to ensure that Inuit food security and Food Sovereignty is a priority in every context. Inuit food security is founded upon a holistic understanding of the Arctic – one in which Inuit are a part of the ecosystem and their physical, cultural, mental and spiritual health are profoundly related to the environment. The Alaska Inuit Food Security project stressed the undeniable connection between food sovereignty and food security. Indicating that without food sovereignty, food security is not possible. Following up on a key recommendation from the food security report to analyze management and co-management structures within Inuit Nunaat, the Inuit Food Sovereignty and Self-Governance project was born. Through this Inuit led work, we explored decision-making pathways and what impedes or supports Inuit food sovereignty. The project has resulted in a technical report which links Inuit Food Sovereignty to holistic and adaptive management strategies that can ensure the food security, health, and well-being of Inuit throughout the Arctic for generations to come. This presentation will offer an introduction to what food security from an Inuit perspective is, an overview of key themes and concepts brought forward in the Food Sovereignty and Self-Governance report, and discuss the strong connections between Inuit food sovereignty and Circumpolar adaptive and holistic management."

=====

Title: "What does Food Sovereignty Have to do with understanding the Arctic?"

Submitting Author: Carolina Behe

All Authors: Carolina Behe, Inuit Circumpolar Council Alaska

Abstract Text: "Rapid changes occurring within the Arctic heighten the need to understand the multiple drivers pushing change and their cumulative impacts. Most importantly to better understand Arctic change a holistic view is needed that can only be achieved through bringing together multiple knowledge systems. Inuit have called the Arctic home from time immemorial acquiring a unique knowledge system, which continues to grow, and holds

methodologies and assessment processes that provide a pathway for holistically understanding the Arctic. This holistic view is largely attributed to a focus on relationships between components, close attention to food webs, and a unique understanding of interconnecting systems. Applying an Inuit food security lens, represents an Indigenous way of viewing the world – where food security encompasses complex and interlinked cultural and environmental systems. These systems are comprised of connections among the health of people, animals, and plants; the different states of land, sea, and air; and the cultural fabric held together by language, cultural expression, and social integrity. Within Indigenous Knowledge, it is impossible to disentangle some of these relationships; when we discuss an Inuit food security perspective, it is this interconnectivity and these relationships that we refer to. This presentation will offer an introduction to what it means to adopt a food security lens approach and discuss the connection to gaining a holistic understanding of the Arctic – a view needed to build our knowledge and further our understanding of cumulative impacts while illuminating the nexus between all pieces that make up Arctic ecosystems."

=====

Title: "INDICATORS OF HEMODYNAMICS IN GIRLS DEPENDING ON THE PHASE OF THE OVARIAL-MENSTRUAL CYCLE IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE ARCTIC REGION"

Submitting Author: Elena Beletskaya
All Authors: Beletskaya Elena

Abstract Text: "One of the leading climatic factors in the Arctic region is the cold, with low air temperatures in the region that can be observed for six to eight months. Therefore, the study of this aspect is relevant both from a theoretical and practical point of view.

The aim of the study is to test the response of haemodynamic parameters to localized hand exposure to cold in girls depending on the phase of the ovarian-menstrual cycle and the level of motor activity. A comprehensive study of 19-20 year old girls with different levels of motor activity living in the Arctic region was conducted. During the cooling and recovery period, heart rate and blood pressure were recorded. It is known that a healthy lifestyle, sufficient motor activity and regular training contribute to the higher efficiency of the vital processes of the body's functional systems. This piece of evidence is confirmed by the obtained research results.

The study has shown that there are differences in the cardiovascular system's response to localized exposure to cold in girls with different levels of motor activity. At rest, girls with high levels of motor activity showed lower heart rates and higher blood pressure values. In response to localized exposure to cold, girls with a high degree of motor activity show more significant changes in the experimental indices and an optimal range of recovery."

=====

Title: "Reindeer gods of taiga - Soyot's deities in the modern shamanistic beliefs of Sayan region of Buryatia"

Submitting Author: V A Beliaeva-Sachuk
All Authors: Beliaeva-Sachuk V.A.

Abstract Text: "Soyots are descendants of the ancient population of the high-mountain taiga of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Unlike the Buryat tribes that appeared here in the XVII century, which were pastoralists, soyots remained reindeer herders until the middle of the XX century. Soyot reindeer husbandry was eliminated in the 1960s and revived only in the 1990s. At the moment, only one family is engaged in breeding deer and this economic activity plays a rather symbolic role for soyots. However, in the modern religious system of both Sayan Buryats and Soyots, the leading role is played by the "reindeer deities" of the local

taiga and mountains. These are echoes of Soyot beliefs that were incorporated into the shamanism of the Sayan Buryats. The people who meet them describe very accurately the traditional clothing and reindeer harness that the Soyots used until the 1960s. Thus, the local deities of the taiga remain to some extent the keepers of the traditions of the Sayan reindeer herders, since people, still remembering reindeer farms, associate these memories with the images of "reindeer gods". The speech will present some Soyot cults, as well as beliefs related to reindeer that function to this day, as well as their role in the development of modern reindeer husbandry among Soyots."

=====

Title: "Through the Lens of the Indigenous Filmmakers: Film as a Communication, Self-Representation, and Education Tool"

Submitting Author: Elena S Bell

All Authors: Elena S. Bell PhD candidate, Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, Seattle.

Abstract Text: "During the past twenty years the Arctic region underwent many social, economic, and political adjustments. Advancing technology facilitated and greatly enabled media development, which led to the rise of the film industry in the High North. This phenomenon, which emerged independently, yet simultaneously, in two Arctic regions – Nunavut (Canada) and Sakha Republic (Russia), accelerated at the end of the 20th century and continues to grow in the 21st. Films produced in Nunavut and Sakha resonate internationally and, while seemingly created to speak to local audiences, deliver a compelling narrative that keeps a non-Arctic viewer interested and engaged. In this paper, Arctic Indigenous films produced by IsumaTV and Arnait (Canada) and the State National Film Company Sakhafilm (Russia) are examined as a multifaceted tool, which gained prominence and effectiveness during the cinematic boom of the 1990–s. It continues the Indigenous oral tradition, enables generating, preserving, and transferring of traditional knowledge, and allows to self-represent and self-advocate. The phenomenon that some call “Sakhawood”, is juxtaposed with the cinematic advancement led by Inuit Indigenous filmmakers in Canada. The differences and commonalities between the Sakhafilm works and those of IsumaTV and Arnait Video Production are examined in the context of the processes through which Arctic Indigenous filmmakers open discussions of social, cultural, political, environmental, and economic issues with international non-Arctic audiences."

=====

Title: "Designing multifunctional protective compounds for processing wooden structures operating in the Arctic climatic conditions"

Submitting Author: Alexander Belyaev

All Authors: Alexander Belyaev - 1st year master's student (Northern Arctic Federal University)

Natalia Kilyusheva - graduate student (Northern Arctic Federal University)

Victor Danilov - candidate of technical sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Composite Materials and Building Ecology (Northern Arctic Federal University)

Arcady Ayzenshtadt - Professor, Doctor of Chemistry, Head of the Department of Composite Materials and Building Ecology (Northern Arctic Federal University)

Abstract Text: "Wood is one of the most common traditional building materials around the world. In the thousand-year history of Russia, wooden structures prevailed for seven centuries. Dwelling houses, churches, palaces and fortifications were erected from wood. Unfortunately, the percentage of wooden objects of cultural heritage damaged or even lost

due to the lack or insufficient technical measures for their preservation is growing every year. This problem is significantly aggravated in the Far North and in the Arctic, where the surface condition of wooden structures of architectural monuments additionally deteriorates significantly due to climatic conditions: harsh Arctic winds, high relative humidity, atmospheric precipitation and prolonged exposure to ultraviolet light. Accordingly, the goal of the work was to develop a protective composition that can be applied to wooden structures of architectural monuments, thereby increasing the necessary functional properties. In our opinion, a water-soluble organo-mineral complex based on arabinogalactan and finely dispersed silica-containing rocks is ideal for this purpose. As a result of the surface treatment of wooden structures with an organomineral complex, strength increases (due to the penetration of the complex into the structure of cell walls), fire-technical characteristics and frost resistance increases with a concomitant decrease in water absorption and swelling (due to arabinogalactan polymerized on the walls of pores, capillaries and tracheids). Highly dispersed silica particles that will prevail on the surface of the treated wood will give it increased hardness, resistance to UV radiation, adhesion to the subsequent hydrophobic layer (tetraethyl orthosilicate based silica sol)."

=====

Title: "LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON EMERGING SAND EXPLORATION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN GREENLAND: INSIGHTS FROM A SURVEY"

Submitting Author: Mette Bendixen

All Authors: Mette Bendixen, Research Fellow, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, Boulder

Rasmus Leander Nielsen, Assistant Professor, Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland)

Kelton Minor, PhD student, Copenhagen Center for Social Data Science, University of Copenhagen/Visiting Doctoral Scholar at University of California, Berkeley's Global Policy Lab

Abstract Text: "Could Greenland sell sand in the desert? Could seawalls being built to protect coastal regions from rising seas use sand from Greenland's melting glaciers? What sounds like hyperbole may not be far-fetched. Sand demand is rapidly rising globally, and sand is swiftly becoming an increasingly scarce commodity, one that is often extracted unsustainably. Recent research has demonstrated how a continued warming climate is transporting vast quantities of sand from Greenland's ice sheet to its glacial fjords and coasts, potentially setting the stage for sand extraction and an export industry in Greenland. Despite this prospect, less is known about the attitudes, views and preferences held by Greenland's indigenous population in relation to sand mining. How might Greenland move forward with an inclusive approach to climate adaptation that values the diverse concerns, experiences, and opinions from coastal communities around Greenland? This paper explores societal, economic, and geopolitical factors related to an emerging resource in Greenland. Based on a novel, nationally representative survey (N = ca. 900) and quantitative analysis, we assess public preferences for sand-mining, map local and regional heterogeneity in views, and evaluate predictors of support and opposition to sand exploration. Collectively, this analysis provides a contemporary case study of how an increasingly globalized indigenous population balances the potential opportunities and challenges surfaced by accelerated climate changes in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Iron Technology in the Prehistoric Arctic"

Submitting Author: Carina Bennerhag

All Authors: Carina Bennerhag, Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

Lena Grandin, Geoarchaeological Laboratory, National Historical Museums, Sweden
Eva Hjärthner-Holdar, Luleå University of Technology, Sweden
Ole Stilborg, SKEA Stilborg Ceramic Analysis, Sweden
Kristina Söderholm, Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

Abstract Text: "The introduction of iron technology in the prehistoric Arctic has for long been a subordinate topic of archaeological research, traditionally viewed as peripheral to Old World ferrous metallurgical developments. Iron technology has generally been regarded as a very late phenomenon, associated with the establishment of the mining industry in the Early Modern Period. In this paper, we present recent interdisciplinary research, where archaeologists, archaeometallurgists and historians of technology work close together to generate a wider understanding of the transmission of early iron technology into the north. One important aim is to explore the role of the hunter-gatherer societies in this process. Current field research of two archaeological sites in northernmost Sweden, located close to the Arctic Circle, has provided substantial evidence that iron technology was an integrated part of the hunting-gathering subsistence already 2000 years ago. In strong contrast to the dominant interpretative paradigm, archaeometallurgical results show an advanced technological know-how with evidence of bloomery steel production and the mastering of advanced smithing techniques, alongside a complex organizational structure, with counterparts in the continental European and western Eurasian ferrous metallurgical centers during the 1st millennium BC. Hence, recent findings shed new light on the characteristic components of iron technology in the Arctic region and seriously challenge prevailing views of Old World ferrous metallurgical developments, calling for a redefinition of the mechanisms of transmission of technological knowledge in terms of the hunting-gathering subsistence in the north."

=====

Title: "Iron in the North - A Community-Based research project in Arctic Sweden"

Submitting Author: Carina Bennerhag

All Authors: Carina Bennerhag, Luleå University of Technology and Norrbottens museum, Sweden

Jannica Grimbe, Norrbottens museum, Sweden

Abstract Text: "In this paper (video presentation) we present recent results from an iron smelting experiment based on the reconstruction of a 2000-year-old iron production site located close to the Arctic Circle in northernmost Sweden. The experiment is part of an interdisciplinary research project, Iron in the North, coordinated by Luleå University of Technology and the County Museum of Northern Sweden (Norrbottens museum). The aim of the research project is to create a broader understanding of the emergence of iron technology in the prehistoric Arctic, and as a part, through community-based participatory research. The experiment was carried out in close cooperation with the local community as a public event near the excavated iron production site. The expertise and active fieldwork participation of the local community provided invaluable knowledge of the range of raw materials that were available in the nearby surroundings, and which, furthermore, was used in the smelting experiment. Results shed new light on the technological skills of ancient hunter-gatherer smelters, as well as extensive knowledge in resource management well adapted to the varying raw material conditions of the Arctic landscape."

=====

Title: "Geopolitics at the gates: The militarization, decolonization, and globalization of Greenland's aerospace"

Submitting Author: Mia Bennett

All Authors: Mia Bennett, Department of Geography and School of Modern Languages and Cultures, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Bert De Jonghe, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

Abstract Text: "Greenland's pursuit of greater independence from Denmark requires attracting global capital and consolidating domestic infrastructural networks. Given the centrality of air transportation to connecting Greenland's scattered settlements, the sector is a particular target for rationalization. Moreover, the current configuration of Greenland's airports and air routes – what we term its "aeroscape" – is the direct outgrowth of American military interventions made during and after World War II to fulfill geostrategic imperatives rather than local needs, meaning the largest airports are located far from local settlements. Greenland's government seeks to expand airports in the capital of Nuuk and the tourist destination of Ilulissat while closing those in smaller settlements such as Kulusuk and Narsarsuaq. Aligning Greenland's aeroscape with centers of population and economy activity, however, could disconnect settlements whose existence depends on supporting airports. To reckon with these tensions, within a critical Arctic geopolitical framework fusing volumetric and vertical approaches with cultural and ethnographic perspectives, we address interventions in Greenland's aerscapes across three periods: militarization and the production of Greenland as an airspace; home rule, decolonization, and the production of Greenland as a nation; and self-rule, globalization and the production of Greenland as a destination for tourists and investment. Our study is informed by three field visits to Greenland between 2014-2017 and ten interviews in Kulusuk. We call for greater attention to the consequences of excluding communities whose origins lie in military and colonial interventions from postcolonial nation-building projects."

=====
Title: "History of Multilingualism in Southwestern and Central Alaska: Indigenous vs. Russian vs. English"

Submitting Author: Mira Bergelson

All Authors: Mira Bergelson, National research University Higher School of Economics
Andrej Kibrik, Institute of Linguistics, RAS: Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "In this paper we present some results of our 2017-2019 fieldwork in various locations of the southwestern and central Alaska. We conducted interviews with representatives of Alaskan indigenous people – speakers, semi-speakers and rememberers of Alaskan languages: Aleut, Alutiiq, Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan, and Alaskan Russian (AR). The latter, the native language for several generations of the former Creoles, was surviving in the postcolonial period of its existence under the same unfavorable conditions as other Alaskan indigenous languages. Thus, it shared their fate of gradually becoming extinct, starting from mid-20th century and up to the present time.

The sociolinguistic interviews on the topics of family history, language and inter-ethnic contacts, bilingualism in the family and the community, and language shift are semi-structured, vary in length and detail. They help to both visualize differences and similarities in the Alaskan indigenous communities in the 20th century, and to formalize the answers into a database. This data allowed us to suggest specific parameters for the sociolinguistic typology particular for the region and the period in question. Those include:

- Bilingualism or trilingualism in the family and community: Native American/AR/English
- Language repertoire of the priest in the community: Standard Russian/English/AR/Native American
- Specific locations and economic activities and processes: trapping/trading/mining/other labor

- Specific time frames: second half of the 19th century/first half of the 20th century/second half of the 20th century
 - Roles of individuals who served as agents of change: priests, trade agents, chiefs.
- RNF grant #17-18-01649"

=====

Title: "Inequality in access to education in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Peter Berliner

All Authors: Peter Berliner, Professor, Dept. of Social Science, Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland, Nuuk, Greenland

Aviåja Egede Lynge, Director of the Office of the Rights of the Child, Nuuk, Greenland

Abstract Text: "Even though the educational system in Greenland in many ways is well-functioning, still we see a challenge in securing the right to education for all children. The level of education is relatively low in more remote towns and settlements, where also income levels are distinctly lower than the national level. Only one in seven of young people continues formal education right after finishing elementary school. Around 60 percent of the population do not accomplish formal education beyond elementary school – but steadily that percentage decreases and options for social mobility are quite high. The challenge is that segments of the population are left behind in this progress as it leaves children in geographically areas, of socioeconomically less privileged parents, and belonging to cultural minorities behind with less access to education.

The paper will describe and explain this inequality in access to education in Greenland. The processes that generate the inequality in education will be presented from through a mixed method including statistical research, dialogues (qualitative interviews) with school principals, teachers and children and young people, and systematic observations from fieldwork in programs promoting the Rights of the Child in various geographical settings in Greenland. The methodological approach includes descriptive and analytical statistical analysis linked with qualitative methods informed by indigenous methodology and complexity theory. The consequences of the inequality in education will be shown at three interlinked levels: lack of access to further education and employment, challenges to social sustainability, and lack of social and mental wellbeing."

=====

Title: "The ethics of research on the promotion of the Rights of the Child in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Peter Berliner

All Authors: Peter Berliner, Professor, Department of Social Science, Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland. Nuuk, Greenland

Aviåja Egede Lynge, Head of the Office of the Rights of the Child. Nuuk, Greenland

Abstract Text: "When asked, children and young people in Greenland say that a good social environment should encompass security, safety, trust, mutual respect and caring for each other. They perceive well-being as a social process that go beyond the individual level and link people together in a safe, trusting, and respectful way. The same approach can inform research.

Everyone, including children and young people, has the right to engage in research and to apply its results, in particular those primary stakeholders for whom the research is intended to benefit. The children's own ways of formulating dreams and worries, and the way in which

communities deal with these dreams and worries, can only be studied through qualitative methods that include the voices of children and youth in all stages of the research. The paper presents the results of a study on the methods, which The Office of the Rights of the Child in Greenland (MIO) has developed to promote the Rights of the Child. The study examines the struggles children face when they are exposed to violations of their Rights and how MIO generates knowledge and secures the rights of the children through a joint process. The ethics of this shared process of research and social transformation is to plan, conduct, and disseminate the results in accordance with the Rights of the Child. The paper presents this ethics and how it is applied in socially tightknit communities with small populations and indigenous cultures of protecting social balance."

=====

Title: "'A House in Norilsk': Visual Storytelling as a Research Method"

Submitting Author: Anna Bernal

All Authors: Anna Bernal, New Media MA student. Aalto University, Helsinki, Finland

Abstract Text: "I will present my project 'A House in Norilsk' that explores the relations of the people living in Norilsk with the city's environment. I will describe my experience in Norilsk as a visual researcher, and talk about how I have attempted to mediate people's perception of the city — inviting them to actively contribute to research design and engaging in its visual production.

During my 3-week long stay at PolArt residence, I was interested in creating a composite image of Norilsk working with people's memories, knowledge, and experiences, focusing on personal affective engagements that living in this city implies. Drawing on interviews, I aimed to create a conceptual visual narrative that would bring together different attitudes and perceptions of Norilsk. These conversations brought me to explore the interlocutors' reflections on their life histories and the city, belonging and alienation.

In turn I became concerned with the conceptual framework for the representation of my work. I realised how the choice of artistic methodology can alter my work as a researcher and how it could allow deeper engagement of the research participants. Choosing graphics to represent my research meant that its participants would need to consciously make a choice of what kind of objects or details would they want to be represented, and the attachments they have formed. Their choices provide an understanding what people find important in their lives in Norilsk, thus contributing greatly to the co-production of research and its main idea."

=====

Title: "Passive Revolution in the Arctic: Inuit Rights and Capitalist Hegemony"

Submitting Author: Warren Bernauer

All Authors: Warren Bernauer, Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Environment and Geography, University of Manitoba

Abstract Text: "For Gramsci, passive revolution referred to political changes 'from above' in response to discontent 'from below'. Passive revolutions entail the incorporation and pacification of subaltern political movements, and therefore result in progressive changes. However, rather than fundamentally changing social relations, passive revolutions reinforce them by demobilizing social movements. I argue that the concept of passive revolution provides a useful framework for understanding the relationship between the Inuit rights movement and the development of capitalist social relations in the Canadian Arctic. The

Inuit rights movement emerged after World War Two in response to the Canadian state's colonial interventions into Inuit society, including the promotion of industrial resource extraction. The movement for Inuit rights unfolded in conjunction with a broader post-war Indigenous liberation movement. The state's response to this movement was a selective recognition of Indigenous rights. For Inuit, this constrained recognition of rights led to (among other things) the negotiation of modern treaties and the establishment of participatory and cooperative processes for making decisions about resources. These developments are progressive insofar as they afford Inuit a greater opportunity to participate in governance and capture benefits from extraction. However, rather than challenging extractive capitalism, these political changes have reinforced capitalist social relations. Modern treaties have tied Inuit organizations to the extractive economy, while resource management processes impose compromises to make extraction more palatable to Inuit hunters. The result is an increased support, at least in principle, for an economy based on extraction."

=====

Title: "Space, Arctic, and International Security"

Submitting Author: Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen
All Authors: Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, UiT The Arctic University of Norway
Mariia Kobzeva, UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "This research tests the hypothesis that Arctic space S&T destabilizes strategic stability and space security. The Arctic houses ballistic missile defense radars and interceptor missiles, Russian hypersonic missiles, and US and Russian ballistic missile submarines and maybe Chinese submarines in the future. Arctic high latitudes provide significant advantages to space science and technology (S&T), complicating public and private activities with the potential for dual-use. Space, which now underpins all societies, faces a high risk of militarization and remains the 'ultimate high ground' over all other battlefields.

Strategic stability safeguards humanity in a world with nuclear weapons. During the Cold War, there was an effective decision-making process, mediated by game theory and modelling. However, new technologies, a far more complex multi-player, multi-nation environment, and new space S&T, blunt the effectiveness of traditional approaches.

This research develops the first complete inventory of Arctic space S&T infrastructure and establish its dual use potential. It will identify new scenarios for strategic stability and space security due to possible shifts in technologies and their dual-use. This will be used to create new models of strategic stability in the Arctic. A range of scenarios will explore extra-regional crises and identify the appropriateness of current Arctic space S&T governance. This theory, empirical overview, and modelling provides a new intellectual basis for governance of Arctic space S&T for maintaining strategic stability and space security in the new era."

=====

Title: "The European Polar Research Programme as a base for EU-PolarNet 2"

Submitting Author: Nicole Biebow
All Authors: Nicole Biebow, AWI

Abstract Text: "The European Polar Research Programme (EPRP) is the outcome of a five-year process of co-designing and developing a future research agenda for Europe within EU-PolarNet 1. It represents a bottom-up community effort, which is building on the challenges

and needs raised by all who are affected by the ongoing changes in the Polar Regions. It has been designed using a truly transdisciplinary approach and it aims to bridge the knowledge gaps in and between natural and social sciences, the economy and society in the Polar Regions.

In this presentation we will explain how the EPRP will be utilised and implemented in the second phase of EU-PolarNet. One of the main tasks of EU-PolarNet 2 is to develop strategies to advance European Polar research in an international dimension through stakeholder involvement and co-designing of future research plans. The project will collect best practises, create processes, and provide strategies for capacity building and continued meaningful stake- and rightholder involvement and make these publicly available in an online repository. This input will feed in the prioritisation process of European Polar research needs. This means that we will continue to seek input from stakeholders to prioritise and co-design potential new research projects based on the EPRP. In addition, we will try to implement the identified research needs by cooperating with funding agencies."

=====

Title: "Cultural Encounters and the Mining of Greenland's Minerals in Ivittuut"

Submitting Author: Lill Rastad Bjørst

All Authors: Lill Rastad Bjørst, Associate Professor, Head of the research center CIRCLA, Aalborg University, Denmark#

Albina Pashkevich, Associate Professor, Dalarna University, Sweden#

#Resource Extraction and Sustainable Arctic Communities (REXSAC) - A Nordic Centre of Excellence, KTH, Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract Text: "Extractive industries represent a "new" contact zone in Greenland. Arctic lands have always been spaces of encounters according to Powell (2018:126). Studying these encounters reveals how encounters are fundamental to social histories, and according to Ortner (1999) what is at issue regarding encounters are "the ways in which power and meaning are deployed and negotiated, expressed and transformed" (1999: 17). This study will focus on the memories of the historical encounters and relationship building between Inuit, mining workers and soldiers from Grønnedal in the period up to the closing of Ivittuut (1987) and recently Grønnedal (2014). The empirical materials represent a fieldwork material from August 2019 (eg. interviews with locals from Arsuk, guided tours with veterans from Grønnedal and former residents of Ivittuut). Analyzing these affective events, conflicting storylines, mourning, feelings of pride and grief illustrates diverse and interesting mining encounters. Tsing (2015) asks us to listen to the "cacophony of troubled stories" (34) as an alternative to the mono-progress-time stories that are often presented and circulated. The arguments is that stories of these encounters can reveal (and add) interesting insights to the complex industrialization of the Arctic, which engage Arctic studies scholars in these years."

=====

Title: "Special Needs Education in a Sámi Community in Northern Norway"

Submitting Author: Anne-Mette Bjøru

All Authors: Anne-Mette Bjøru, Lecturer, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway

Anne Randi Solbakken, Master student, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "This presentation is based on a paper submitted to The Morning Watch, a journal at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Through the exploration of theory on Sámi child rearing (Balto, 1997; Aikio, 2010; Balto &

Kuhmunen, 2014) and values expressed by Sámi terminology, the study presents a way of working with special needs pupils that enhances inclusion and adapted education.

The examples from school practice are from a teacher, we call her Sofe, who has many years' teaching experience on different levels in a Sámi community. Sofe shared the examples via informal talks and written texts in e-mails, and we communicated about the topic over a period of three months – the work-period for The Morning Watch article.

One example of Sámi expressions that explain an understanding of how to meet special needs pupils is birgejummi – life skills. It signifies that individuals should participate in social relations and engage in meaningful tasks, with focus on the person's abilities and strengths. Another term is iešbirgejeaddji (Aikio, 2010; Balto, 1997) – self-supported, which includes the importance of lifelong learning to strengthen self-confidence and basis for survival. Sofe explained how a girl with Down syndrome was supported in her upbringing, trained in handicrafts and now, as an adult, she makes her own income through her work with duodji – Sámi handicraft.

These are two examples of how terminology describes values, which again form the school's practice when working with special needs pupils. Other terms and values are explored in the paper presentation."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Governance and Food Security in Alaska: A Timeless Relationship"

Submitting Author: Jessica Black

All Authors: Jessica Black, PhD, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Courtney Carothers, PhD, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "Indigenous people in Alaska have been stewarding the lands for 10,000 plus years. Tribal stewardship is characterized by the unique symbiotic relationship between people, animals, water, and the environment as a whole. The land and animals provide, and the people care and steward the land, so the overall system remains thriving. The values of relationship, responsibility, reciprocity, and redistribution guide behavior. This timeless connection has allowed the Alaskan environment to flourish until more recent times, where there has been increasing challenges and pressure on the overall environment and diminishing population health among some species (e.g., salmon). Moreover, there has been little Indigenous inclusion in overall stewardship decisions, which is unfortunate, given the vast knowledge, practical experience, and deep relationship Indigenous people have to the land and animals. These consequences also affect the ability of Indigenous peoples to pass down their knowledge to younger people, leaving generations without important knowledge, which in turn impacts physical, mental, and spiritual health. This paper will explore the historical context of Indigenous Stewardship in Alaska, present-day circumstances, and the overall implications for the health and well-being of the land, waters, animals, and Indigenous peoples in Alaska."

=====

Title: "Indigenizing Salmon Management in Alaska: Future Directions for more Inclusive Fisheries Policy"

Submitting Author: Jessica Black

All Authors: Jessica Black, UAF

Courtney Carothers, UAF

Rachel Donkersloot, Coastal Cultures Research

Carrie Stevens, UAF
Dannielle Ringer, UAF
Jonathan Samuelson, UAF, Kuskokwim Intertribe Fish Commission
Brooke Woods, UAF, Yukon River Intertribal Fish Commission
Janessa Esquible, UAF, Orutsaramiut Native Council

Abstract Text: "Alaska Native peoples have a deep and spiritual relationship with Salmon, dating back thousands of years. Stories from our parents, elders, and ancestors resound with stories of Salmon people relationships and reciprocities; from songs sung to greet the arrival of Salmon on the Yukon River to strict rules regarding appropriate behavior to ensure the Salmon would return on the Copper River. This distinctive relationship continues today, though the overall well-being of salmon in Alaska is in peril, due to a host of factors, including climate change, habitat destructions, and governance challenges. In particular, Alaska Natives – the Indigenous people of Alaska - have been largely left out of any decisions related to Salmon stewardship, despite their long-term relationship with Salmon and place. This has not only resulted in the rapid decline of salmon and other fish and animal species but significantly impacts knowledge transmission and continuation of culture for Alaska Native peoples. The ability to hunt, fish, and gather is at the heart of cultural preservation and continuity and also positively impacts the physical, mental, and spiritual health of Alaska Native people. This paper is based on the initial findings from a research project titled Indigenizing Salmon Management in Alaska, which utilizes interviews, dialogues, and testimonies from Alaska Native fishermen, Tribal leaders, and communities to better understand long-term human-salmon relationships in Alaska, challenges that impede these relationships, and suggestions for more inclusive fisheries stewardship."

=====

Title: "Health Impact Assessment in Swedish Sápmi: Mining on traditional Sámi lands"

Submitting Author: Hanna Blåhed
All Authors: Hanna Blåhed, Miguel San Sebastian

Abstract Text: "Health impact assessment (HIA) has been proposed as an essential tool for addressing the social determinants of health and developing a "Health in All Policies" approach.

For Sámi Indigenous people in northern Sweden, reindeer husbandry is not only important for employment and thus a primary source of income for many Sámi, but it is also one of the most important parts of their culture. The reindeer industry in Sweden is today threatened by many competing, often significantly stronger, land interests. These include social infrastructure projects such as roads and railways, but also electricity grids and electricity generation facilities, and forestry and mining. How the health of the Sámi population, and especially reindeer herding Sámi, can be affected by these infrastructure projects is unknown.

This research aimed to study the potential health effects of a mining project (Gállok/Kallak in Jokkmokk) on a Sámi community in northern Sweden.

Qualitative data were collected through six in-depth, semi-structured interviews with different Sámi from the affected community and analysed using thematic analysis.

Preliminary results indicate that the community has been affected by psychosocial distress already at the planning stage of the mine project. Potential direct and indirect effects during the mine exploitation were mentioned such as stress, anxiety combined with pollution and the loss of traditional reindeer herding practices.

HIA could play a bigger role in the assessment of national policies that affect the living conditions of Sámi reindeer herders in Sweden, but also other indigenous populations of the Arctic region."

=====

Title: "Demography and the potential for future informal care in Norway"

Submitting Author: Bodil H Blix

All Authors: Bodil H. Blix, Professor, Department of health and care sciences, UiT The arctic university of Norway

Helge Stalsberg, Professor emeritus, UiT The arctic university of Norway

Jill-Marit Moholt, Postdoctoral fellow, Centre for care research north, Department of health and care sciences, UiT The arctic university of Norway

Abstract Text: "The Norwegian health and care authorities expect the contributions from family caregivers and volunteers in the care for home-dwelling older adults to be maintained or increased in the years to come. We have explored the potential for informal care based on the demographic development from 2018 to 2040.

We used population numbers from 2018 and Statistics Norway's population projections 2018-2040 to estimate the UN family caregiving coefficient (persons in the age groups 50-66/85+), the inverse old-age-dependency ratio (persons aged 16-66/67+), and the ratio younger senior population (67-79) /older senior population (85+) in a sample of 49 Norwegian municipalities. These coefficients indicate the potential for family care, formal care, and voluntary efforts respectively. We also examined the correlation between the three coefficients and the municipalities' size and degree of centrality.

We found a significant drop in the family caregiving coefficient in all municipalities from 2018 to 2040. The inverse old-age-dependency ratio dropped in nearly all municipalities towards 2040. For all municipalities, we found that the ratio younger senior population / older senior population dropped markedly towards 2040, but this ratio was only weakly correlated with municipality size. For all three ratios, we see a gradual drop from the most central to the less central municipalities.

The authorities' expectations of maintained or increased informal care are based on insufficient demographic assumptions. The demographic development is a crucial part of the knowledge base on which future policies for family caregivers and volunteers must be based."

=====

Title: "Peculiarities of international students' adaptation while studying at NArFU in northern conditions"

Submitting Author: Natalia Victorovna Blokhina

All Authors: Blokhina Natalia Victorovna (physical culture department, senior teacher), NArFU
Gosheva Irina Sergeevna (third-year student, Higher School of Social Sciences, Humanities and International Communication), NArFU

Shiryayevsky Dmitriy Sergeevich (second-year student, Higher School of Social Sciences, Humanities and International Communication), NArFU

Abstract Text: "The success of students' adaptation to the educational activity in the university is one of the main factors, which determines student's health conditions and quality of learning. The aim is to study the peculiarities of adaptation of students from other countries and autonomous territories of the Russian Federation to the living and learning conditions in the Northern University.

The problem of studying peculiarities of students' from other countries adaptation to living

and learning conditions in Russian universities is especially relevant in modern conditions of development of international and interregional educational system.

When foreign students enter institutions of higher education, they go through a period of adaptation to the new conditions of education and life, which, unlike for Russian students, takes several years and is determined by a large number of social and psychological, religious, medical and biological problems, insufficient knowledge of the Russian language, differences in secondary education systems.

The development of the state of maladaptation is manifested in a decrease in academic performance and resistance to colds, It is established that as a result of systematic physical exercise the body increases both physical performance and resistance to adverse environmental factors. With this in mind, the means and methods of physical training should be selected correctly. Physical training connected with increased and long enough functioning of the oxygen supply systems of the organism meets this requirement, because in this case the mechanisms of immediate and long term adaptation to different factors of the environment are efficiently improved simultaneously."

=====

Title: "PECULIARITIES OF STABILOGRAPHIC INDICES OF YOUNG BADMINTON PLAYERS"

Submitting Author: Natalia Victorovna Blokhina

All Authors: Blokhina Natalia Victorovna (senior teacher, physical culture department

Abstract Text: "The relevance of the study of postural balance lies in the fact that the use of the stabilographic control technique to assess the vestibular stability of the body of athletes is a modern diagnostic aid not only for normal conditions, but also for various disorders, which allows it to be used for high-quality training of the vestibular analyzer, coordination abilities, and psychophysiological stability. A higher level of postural stability was revealed in athletes in comparison with persons not involved in sports.

Stabilographic indicators of the regulation of the vertical posture of athletes are largely associated with the specificity of sports activity. Vestibular loads in sports games are characterized by the cumulation of constant unevenly alternating adequate stimuli of the vestibular apparatus, which are characterized by a wide range and diversity. In playing sports, a constant and unforeseen change of environment causes an uneven and also unforeseen change of various stimuli. When practicing asymmetric sports (badminton, table tennis, etc.), both halves of the athlete's body perform different actions. In this case, the athlete, as a rule, is in a forced asymmetric posture.

The study involved young badminton players training at the sports school in Arkhangelsk. To assess the functional state of the equilibrium system, a computer stabilographic complex "Stabilotest ST-01" was used. The computed stabilography technique included a static stabilometric test in a stable upright posture."

=====

Title: "Invisible Arctic: Urban Arctic in Global Reports"

Submitting Author: Nikolai Bobilev

All Authors: Dr. Nikolai Bobilev, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

Abstract Text: "Urbanization process has been one of the major manifestations of the global change, along with climate and environmental processes. Urbanization process has been given much attention in a variety of periodical and ad-hoc reports by international organizations, including United Nations agencies and sister establishments. It is quite unfortunate that such vast and globally important region as Arctic lacking attention in those reports. In spite of low share of global population, Arctic is quite urban and urbanizing

region, which unique cities and towns deserve attention. Universal and region specific urban processes are happening in the Arctic, which makes the region quite interesting from a research point of view. The presentation will analyze several global reports, including the most recent World City Report, and discuss what place Arctic could have in considering global urbanizations issues, how global perspective could help Arctic settlements resilience and sustainability, as well as what lessons can be learned globally from Arctic urbanization."

=====

Title: "Arctic Nature Challenge and Sustainable Growth: wilderness space conservation approach"

Submitting Author: Vladimir Bocharnikov

All Authors: Vladimir Bocharnikov, Dr. of Sci., Professor, Wildlife Ecology and Conservation Lab., Leading Researcher

Abstract Text: "The presentation gives a critical examination of the potentials of Arctic wilderness space and natural resource with the accent of how social, economic and environmental factors influence Arctic Ecosystems' preservation. Anthropogenic impact on the Arctic Ecosystems, climate change and economic implications for the global Arctic development are the high point questions for the generation. Authors analyzed the conflict between existing tendency of Economic Growth and needs for Arctic Ecosystems conservation and the Green Sustainable Growth Concept implementation. This analysis provides Russia wilderness inventory results and their dependences within Russia and Road and Belt Project modern economic interrelations calculations based on COVID19 influence."

=====

Title: "Influence of geographical and economic factors on Institutes of Traditional Resource Management of Udege"

Submitting Author: Aleksandra Bocharnikova

All Authors: Aleksandra Bocharnikova, Scientific Research Centre for Ecological Safety Russian Academy of Sciences (SRCES RAS)

Abstract Text: "Throughout the post-Soviet period, the traditional culture of the aboriginal population of the Bikin River Basin was affected by the above factors. The valley was an object of interest to timber companies, Chinese and Russian resellers of hunting products, wild plants, and other products of traditional nature management; it was also a place for the development of commercial hunting tourism. In recent years, Bikin National Park was established by joint efforts of the state and civil society. Obviously, under such conditions, the culture of the indigenous peoples, based on sustainable nature management, has transformed dramatically.

The onset of logging led to serious changes in traditional nature management. The Bikin River Basin became an object of interest to the timber industry. From 1990 to the end of 2015, there were constant conflicts between the indigenous people and logging and gold mining enterprises. They contributed to formation of new institutions. Self-organization of the local community was formed via a combination of traditional institutions and modern ways and forms of decision-making, the sources of which were environmental NGOs and power structures.

The geographical location and features of local ecosystems have determined the nature of external impacts on traditional culture and nature management of indigenous peoples. Contacts with other peoples led to use of firearms, lengthening of the hunting season, and the emergence of new branches of the economy. The market, which included local communities, changed the structures of traditional industries."

=====
Title: "A destructive ice push event along the northwest Alaska coastline: Increasing threats to cultural resources and sacred places in"

Submitting Author: Reyce Bogardus
All Authors: Reyce Bogardus
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks
cvmaio@alaska.edu

Christopher Maio
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks
cvmaio@alaska.edu

Owen Mason
Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado, Boulder
owen.mason@colorado.edu

Benjamin M. Jones
Research Assistant Professor
Institute of Northern Engineering
bmjones3@alaska.edu

Abstract Text: "Over the last decade, the Arctic has warmed at an unprecedented rate, leading to more variable coastal geohazards accelerating erosion-related risks to resources and infrastructure. Increased erosion imperils archeological records as well as sacred indigenous sites preserved within the permafrost coastlines of northwestern Alaska. This was made evident during the winter of 2016, when anomalous sea ice conditions and powerful storm surge culminated in a destructive ice push along the Chukchi Sea coastline of Cape Espenberg, Alaska. This type of event is termed "ivu," in Inupiaq, the language of the local indigenous peoples. Here, we document the process and impact of this event via traditional ecological knowledge, news accounts, meteorological data, remote sensing, and on-the-ground surveys. An extratropical cyclone on December 31, 2016, produced major winds and storm surge that led to compressional failure of the ice cover, resulting in the ivu. A low-pressure system combined with wind-driven swell and record-tying warm temperatures destabilized the local shorefast ice just prior to the storm impact. Ice-pushed debris was shoved up to 6.2 m above mean high water, with ~3.5 km of coastline experiencing net erosion – up to 20 m of lateral shoreline retreat in some places. The anomalous meteorologic and sea ice conditions that preceded the ivu indicate the destabilization of shorefast ice, even during winter months, may be expected more frequently in a warmer Arctic. The ivu and its associated erosion adversely impacted an 800-year-old Inupiat village and sacred site, leading to loss of objects of cultural patrimony."

=====
Title: "Empowering Equitable and Robust Indigenous Economy through Indigenous Entrepreneurship in the Swedish & Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Elena Bogdanova
All Authors: Elena Bogdanova (Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russia)
Ildiko Asztalos Morell (Swedish Agricultural University, Uppsala, Sweden)
Izabel Nordlund (Swedish Agricultural University, Uppsala, Sweden), Andrey Lobanov and
Sergei Andronov (National Medical Research Center for Rehabilitation and Balneology,
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation), Ivan Savelev, Irina Ershova, Nadezhda

Chertova and Svetlana Zhura (Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russia)

Abstract Text: "The sustainable development of the reindeer herding in the Arctic regions of Russia and Sweden are impacted with the intensification of globalisation processes, climate change related challenges, economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Indigenous business needs governmental support to be sustainable. Indigenous population is to be provided with access to natural resources for maintaining its traditional lifestyle and occupations and strengthening its position as cultural knowledge keepers. This case study is to compare the models of actors' collaboration for regulation and support of reindeer herding in Russian and Swedish Arctic. This collaboration is to be focused on meeting SDGs in the Arctic Indigenous communities and their economic, social and cultural rights to involve them in natural resource management, to improve quality of life and well-being, to reduce gender inequality, and to promote the development of communities. There are still some gaps in policy programs concerning the support of traditional indigenous occupations. This study is to be made from the perspective of existing models of Arctic indigenous economic patterns of reindeer-herding: fully nomadic large-scale reindeer herders with year-round nomadism, semi-nomadic reindeer herders, and primarily sedentary ones with occasional nomadism. In this presentation, we are focused on comparison of the legislation regulation and governmental support (i.e., subsidizing programmes) for different types of reindeer herding households and enterprises and analysis of the kinds of benefits for reindeer herding business."

=====
Title: "Strengthening Collaboration Practices of the Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Arctic: The Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic"

Submitting Author: Elena Bogdanova

All Authors: 1. Elena Bogdanova, Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russia
2. Tatiana Romanenko, N. Laverov Federal Research Center for Integrated Arctic Research of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Naryan-Mar, Russia
3. Konstantin Filant, Arctic Science Research Centre, Salekhard, Russia
4. Medeya Ivanova, Federal Research Centre "Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences", Apatity, Russia
5. Ludmila Voronina, N. Laverov Federal Research Center for Integrated Arctic Research of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Arkhangelsk, Russia
6. Andrei Shelomentsev, N. Laverov Federal Research Center for Integrated Arctic Research of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Ekaterinburg, Russia
7. Kamrul Hossain, Arctic Center of the Lapland University, Rovaniemi, Finland
8. Ildiko Asztalos Morell, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden
9. Sergei Andronov, National Medical Research Centre for Rehabilitation and Balneology, Ministry of Health of the Russia, Moscow, Russia
10. Andrei Lobanov, National Medical Research Centre for Rehabilitation and Balneology, Ministry of Health of the Russia, Moscow, Russia

Abstract Text: "This paper presents the challenges of the Indigenous Peoples' collaboration, interaction with governmental institutions and integration into decision making in the Russian Arctic. The COVID-19 pandemic has "tested" efficiency of these collaborative practices and also jeopardized scientific research on Indigenous issues in the Arctic region. It has finally impacted social sustainability and security of the Arctic local communities as the most vulnerable groups. We aim at analyzing the model of collaboration of the Indigenous Peoples' associations, national communities, governmental and scientific institutions, industrial enterprises in the Russian Arctic and its integration with the Indigenous associations in Scandinavia. This collaboration is to be focused on meeting 17 SDG in the Arctic Indigenous communities and guarantees of their economic, social and cultural rights

to maintain traditional lifestyle and occupations (reindeer herding, fishery, etc.), to involve them in natural resource management, to improve quality of life and well-being, to increase access to ethno cultural education, to reduce inequality, to promote the development of national communities and other forms of self-government. The study takes a multidisciplinary approach based on policy and socioeconomic analysis. The primary sources include the data collected from expert interviews of the key stakeholders (the representatives of the Indigenous Peoples, local governments, research units) in the Yamal Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Murmansk region (the Kola Peninsula) in 2020. Secondary sources used in the study consist of official information requested from local authorities, public statistical data and official government reports."

=====

Title: "The impact of climate change on the food security of the Siberian Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Elena Bogdanova

All Authors: Elena Bogdanova^{1,2}, Sergei Andronov^{2,3}, Andrei Soromotin⁴, Gennady Detter⁵, Oleg Sizov⁶, Kamrul Hossain⁷, and Andrey Lobanov^{2,3*}

1 Department of Economics and Management, Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russia

2 Federal Autonomous Scientific Institution "Eastern State Planning Centre, Khabarovsk, Russia

3 Laboratory for Studying the Mechanisms of Physical Factors Action, Center for Testing and Examination of Natural Healing Resources, National Medical Research Center for Rehabilitation and Balneology, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia

4 Institute of Ecology and Natural Resources Management, Tyumen State University, Tyumen, Russia;

5 Arctic Scientific Research Centre of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Salekhard, Russian Federation

6 Laboratory of Integrated Geological and Geophysical Study and Development of Oil and Gas Resources of the Continental Shelf, Oil and Gas Research Institute RAS, Moscow, Russia

7 Northern Institute of Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Center of the Lapland University, Rovaniemi, Finland

Abstract Text: "Climate change represents a global challenge that impacts the environment, traditional lifestyle and health of the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic zone of Western Siberia and threatens their food security. Reindeer are an important food source for this population, since reindeer herding products are used as traditional nutrition, and effective preventive means and remedies for adapting to the cold and geomagnetic activity in the High North. Longer off-season periods, high summer and winter temperatures, melting of ice and forest and tundra fires have a significant impact on the trampling and degradation of reindeer pastures. These effects may lead to massive reindeer losses and changes in the traditional diet of the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic, which result in increases in the prevalence of respiratory diseases, overweight and hypertension. This study applied a multidisciplinary approach based on ecological and medical research methods with the inclusion of socioeconomic analysis. The primary sources included data on the longitudinal dynamics of air temperature as a climate change indicator and reindeer livestock populations (1936–2018), consumption of reindeer products and physiological impacts on the Yamal Indigenous population collected during expeditions to the Arctic zone of Western Siberia in 2012–2018."

=====

Title: "Food (In)security of the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Zone of Western Siberia in the COVID-19 Times"

Submitting Author: Elena Bogdanova

All Authors: Elena Bogdanova¹, Sergei Andronov², Ildiko Asztalos Morell³, Kamrul Hossain⁴, Praskovia Filant⁵ and Andrey Lobanov²

¹ Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russian Federation

² National Medical Research Center for Rehabilitation and Balneology, Ministry of Health of the Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation

³ Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

⁴ Arctic Center of the Lapland University, Rovaniemi, Finland

⁵ Association of Reindeer Herders in YNAO, Salekhard, Russian Federation

Abstract Text: "Food security and sovereignty issues in these districts concern access to natural resources, obtaining hunting licenses and fishing quotas for Arctic Indigenous communities. Dramatic transition processes in indigenous nutrition (replacement of traditional food with imported products, mostly fast utilizable carbohydrates) have impact on prevalence of respiratory diseases, blood circulation and overweight.

Reindeer herding products are used as traditional nutrition, and effective preventive means and remedies for adapting to the cold and geomagnetic activity in the High North. Export trends of traditional reindeer products have decreased local Indigenous peoples' access to venison and had a negative impact on their health. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is especially urgent for the Indigenous peoples to have sufficient access to traditional food and be involved in policy decision-making for maintaining this traditional business."

=====

Title: "The BRICS cooperation in the innovative development of the Arctic bioeconomy in the COVID-19 times"

Submitting Author: Elena Bogdanova

All Authors: Elena Bogdanova, Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract Text: "It highlights the priority areas of the BRICS scientific cooperation in the field of bioeconomics. It's focused on the use of biological resources of the Arctic (black shiksha, sphagnum, reindeer blood, fats of fish, venison, velvet reindeer antlers, etc.) for the development of innovative functional products to improve adaptation to the harsh Arctic natural climatic conditions. The barriers for international research and innovative projects during the COVID-19 times are highlighted. It prioritises the revision of the current economic paradigm and the transition from raw material exports to the export of produced innovative products that meet international quality standards, have a high level of profitability and increase the level of Russia's competitiveness in the international market."

=====

Title: "Tourist and recreational cluster " Lena""

Submitting Author: Viktoria Boginskaya

All Authors: Viktoria Boginskaya, Elizaveta Sorokina, Elena Krupinskaya

Abstract Text: "Tourist and recreational cluster " Lena"

The "Lena" tourist and recreational cluster is located along the river of the same name, on the south of Yakutsk, and is characterized by a unique combination of natural landscapes: a river flowing in permafrost, sand dunes, glaciers, and "pillars" rocks. The most famous are the Lena Pillars, which are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

One of the most important tasks of the project is to promote other remarkable natural and archaeological sites, as well as traces of the intangible heritage of the Evenk and Yakut culture, presented on the territory of the shopping mall.

The key problems of the territory at the moment are its inaccessibility, underdeveloped tourist infrastructure, poor coverage in the media of the entire complex of objects of value of the territory, the harsh climate of the region, the impossibility of long-term stay in the territory, a meager event program, as well as difficulties with seasonal inaccessibility of the territory in spring and summer. The main goal of the project is to increase connectivity between key sites and create an adaptive infrastructure in close proximity to the main points of attraction for tourists. Based on the location of objects and infrastructure, the cluster territory can be divided into two main zones: natural and functional.

This pilot project will be an example and step-by-step instruction for working in specially protected natural areas not only in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), but also for the whole of Russia in the Arctic zones."

=====

Title: "Mining development and Indigenous Peoples' Consultations in Fennoscandian and Canadian law"

Submitting Author: Zoé Boirin

All Authors: Zoé Boirin, Ph.D. candidate, University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law and University of Paris Sorbonne, School of Law

&

Sophie Thériault, Full Professor, University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law

Abstract Text: "The mining industry is promoted by Canada and Fennoscandian countries. It is well documented that mining projects have significant impacts on the environment and on the Indigenous peoples who have inhabited these territories for thousands of years (Pringm and Siegele, 2005; Koivurova and al, 2015; Horowitz and al, 2018). Nowadays, consultations with Indigenous peoples are the most common legal way through which Indigenous peoples' voices can be heard (Sosa, 2011).

The legal systems in Canada and Fennoscandian countries are embedded in different legal traditions, and the process of colonization has followed quite different trajectories (Persson, 2017; Grammond, 2013). This explains why Indigenous peoples' rights and interests are legally protected in different ways and to different degrees in these countries. Nevertheless, the legal systems of these states tend to favor mining interests over Indigenous peoples' interests (Thériault, 2015; Lawrence, 2019).

This presentation aims to provide a comparative assessment of the protection of Indigenous peoples' rights in the context of mining in Fennoscandian countries and in Canada. It explores how state law influences Indigenous peoples' agency in mining development on their traditional lands. This analysis will allow us to gain a deeper understanding of how these laws embedded in different legal traditions order mining and Indigenous peoples' interests on a given territory and facilitate – or not – Indigenous peoples' participation in decision-making processes, thus giving them opportunities to shape the future of extraction on their ancestral lands."

=====

Title: "Can International Law prevent Harm, Caused by Navigation in Arctic under Conditions of Climate Change?"

Submitting Author: Daria Boklan

All Authors: Daria Boklan, doctor of law professor of Higher School of Economics

Abstract Text: "Navigation could be considered as one of the most risky activity in terms of causing harm to the Arctic environment. Article 234 of the United Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) specifically enshrines the right of Arctic states to adopt and enforce laws and regulations for the prevention of marine pollution from vessels not only within their territorial see but also within the exclusive economic zone (with is beyond state territory). This rule is legitimate exemption from the freedom of navigation principle. This exemption is applicable specifically to Arctic, as soon as Arctic ecosystem is fragile and requires more strict approach with respect to its protection including prevention of pollution from vessels. Article 194 of UNCLOS provides that the measures taken to prevent, reduce or control pollution of the marine environment shall include those necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems. States also shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment. Today under conditions of climate change fulfilling these obligations requires assessment of existing norms of international law in the context of new challenges on the one hand and new environmental standards on the other hand. This paper argues that such assessment reveals necessity of evolutionary interpretation of Article 234 of the UNCLOS under conditions of climate change disregarding the fact and speed of ice melting in Arctic."

=====

Title: "HABITATION ISLANDS"

Submitting Author: Yanina Boldyreva

All Authors: yanina boldyreva

Abstract Text: "River banks in northern cities have become a border zone between nature and humans, where humans leave their garbage, and nature transforms it back into a part of itself. The coasts have not been cleaned for years, storing besides solid household waste, old ships, destroyed piers, and river ports on the embankments. Thus, garbage becomes part of the natural and urban landscape. Harsh weather conditions and closeness to water contribute to the "creation" of kinds of natural sculptures.

Many abandoned objects, distorted by nature, are interesting in their artistic properties and need to be rethought. These strange abstract sculptures awaken the imagination that connects the embankment, the history of abandoned objects and the gaze of an observer. We begin to think of decaying garbage not as a vulnerability, but as of a building material provided by nature itself.

The presentation focuses on a site-specific public art HABITATION ISLANDS on the banks of the Poluy River in Salekhard. This is a series of human-sized sculptures made of concrete and endemic garbage, in the creation of which the inhabitants of Salekhard planned to be involved. Interviews with the townspeople showed that Salekhard is accepted by many inhabitants not as a homeland, but as a place of work or a forced stay. The Salekhard people operate their environments considering that they are exclusive masters and conquerors. The project aims to produce a phenomenon of "domestication" of space, and to evoke an emotional reaction to it as a home."

=====

Title: "Ice as infrastructure: interaction with the sea ice on the Northern Sea Route"

Submitting Author: Alla Bolotova
All Authors: Alla Bolotova, Aalto University, Finland

Abstract Text: "This paper deals with different uses and perceptions of ice in the Arctic seas considering the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route (NSR) as a complex and dynamic socio-natural-technical system. Sea ice is one of the main components of the natural environment in the Arctic seas, and its specific materiality has a strong influence on the configuration and the form of this large-scale infrastructure project. The on-going global climate change puts the changing arctic sea ice in the centre of political and academic discussions on the international level and in Russia, especially due to the growing attention to the recent new development of the NSR. I combine an analysis of these discussions about the future of sea ice and the Arctic in general, with an in-depth empirical study of experiences of different NSR users interacting with sea ice as a material environment on a daily basis. The heterogeneous group of actors using NSR consists of the staff of icebreakers and other ships, industry representatives, researchers, tourists of Arctic cruises, and local residents of port cities. Connections of these actors with sea ice and the NSR system are extremely diverse, while their work and life often depend on the current condition of the Arctic ice cover. I demonstrate how power, infrastructures, natural environment, technological decisions and everyday practices of people living and working in the Arctic are connected and intertwined."

=====

Title: "Engineering Education 4.0: New Challenges vs. New Teaching Strategies"

Submitting Author: Liudmila M Bolsunovskaya
All Authors: Liudmila M. Bolsunovskaya, Associate Professor, National research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Core Engineering School, Division for Foreign Languages

Abstract Text: "The paper encourages the researches to have in-depth dialogue regarding the challenges and opportunities provided through learning in the era of industry 4.0 and digitalization in education. Nowadays interest in new skills of future engineer is critical as to meet society's challenges the successful future engineer will need hard and soft skills and the pursuit of lifelong learning. Thus, modern universities face a new educational reality: digitalization and digital technologies that are the phenomena, intensively discussed and already integrated in practice. Virtual Reality glasses and systems, Artificial Intelligence have been successfully introduced in education and promising methods are currently under investigation. The paper draws on the experience of implementing digital technologies in teaching engineers, discusses the opportunities and difficulties of their integration into the educational process on the example of English as a Second Language discipline. The findings illustrate different strategies of foreign language teachers use to teach language on line. However, the paper underlines that all these disruptive technologies should not replace the human factor and such approaches as reciprocal teaching. Finally, the paper gives some answers to the investigating challenges posted by the digital technologies and formulates specific and practical suggestions for teaches in the era of digitalization."

=====

Title: "Understanding language shift as contact in process"

Submitting Author: Daria Boltokova
All Authors: Daria Boltokova, University of Chicago
Emre Hakguder, University of Chicago
Jonathan WuWong, University of Chicago

Abstract Text: "This talk discusses methods for documenting language contact in process so as to understand the linguistic processes that take place in the course of language shift and the kinds of language changes that occur. Data are taken from the study of language shift in two Arctic language communities: Even (Tungusic) and Sakha (Turkic). Using a mixed methods approach, combining traditional fieldwork and documentation with focused experiments to elicit language in controlled situations, to obtain comparable speech samples from speakers with varying degrees of proficiency, we show that Even and Sakha exhibit systemic changes in word order and clause-combining strategies.

Speakers in contact communities are rarely homogeneous and rather represent a range of proficiencies and abilities in both language production and comprehension. Three categories of speakers are viable: (1) highly proficient speakers who use the traditional language with fluency and ease; (2) attriting or rusty speakers, who have some features of the traditional language but have lost others; and less proficient, L2 speakers with linguistic features resembling those of heritage speakers. We focus on less proficient speakers to capture the processes of contact-induced change in progress.

A core goal is to identify the shared features of the grammars of less than fully proficient speakers of the target languages, and to determine the extent to which their grammars are the result of contact with Russian, or language-internal change, including change due to incomplete acquisition. One key finding is the systematicity of the grammars of shifting speakers in Even and Sakha."

=====

Title: "Influence of climatogeographic factors of the Arctic region on the level of morphofunctional development of primary school child"

Submitting Author: Anna Pavlovna Boreyko

All Authors: Boreyko Anna Pavlovna, Lukina Svetlana Fedorovna

Abstract Text: "The article presents the results of the study of the influence of climatic and geographical factors of the Arctic region on the morphofunctional maturity of first-graders. A comprehensive analysis of the morphological and functional maturity of 450 7-year-old children born and living in the North was carried out. The features of morphofunctional development (dental maturity, anthropometric and physiometric indicators) were studied. Data on the rates of morphofunctional maturation of children in the Arctic region are obtained, and heterochrony and ambiguity of the maturation processes of the child's body in extreme climatic and geographical conditions are shown.

The results of the study indicate that in all the groups of first-graders studied, the structure of the system for ensuring biological maturation of the body is determined by a different contribution of indicators of biological maturity. The rates of biological maturation of first-graders living in the circumpolar region correspond to the age standards for most of the studied parameters."

=====

Title: "Creating a cultural Center for indigenous peoples in Kogalym"

Submitting Author: Alevtina Borodulina

All Authors: Alevtina Borodulina , IEA RAS

Abstract Text: "An oil company in Russia recently had an idea (on local governors suggestion) to add a cultural centre for indigenous people into a botanic garden they were planning to

build in one of Siberian cities. The authors of the concept for this cultural centre apart myself became Olga Balalaeva (folklorist, ethnologist), Olga Starodubova (museum worker and ethnologist). We suggested changing the accent from displaying (and thus inevitably objectifying) native material culture to representing taiga itself, though through the lens of aboriginal knowledge. From the ethnographical triad "clothing-dwelling -food" we turned to "ecology, mythology and communication", understanding by that the importance of showing human-non-human net of relationships, including spirits, species and social structures. We do so by representing folklore through art-objects, and ecological topics through material culture, thus hoping to create a feeling of the world as it was before Weber's "entzauberung". We are aiming to reconfigure the common visitor experience of a local ethnographic display: in place of a "museum gaze" towards another culture exotically represented through its decorative manifestations, we try to give agency to voices of the natives, making them storytellers - guides through the landscape and time. We are eager to discuss our findings, the pros and cons of our approach, and the perspectives of this cultural centre's future work."

=====

Title: "Multilingualism in Norway as the Basis for Functioning of Anglicisms in Economic Discourse"

Submitting Author: Irina Borovikova
All Authors: Irina Borovikova, NArFU
Aleksandr Polikarpov, NArFU

Abstract Text: "Norway is characterized by linguistic diversity. Nowadays there are two variants of written language in the country (Bokmål and Nynorsk). In oral communication all Norwegians use dialects.

It depends on the habitation regions of native speakers which of the written forms of Norwegian they choose.

The language policy implemented in Norway plays an important role in regulating the linguistic situation in this Arctic state. One of the important aspects is recognition and acceptance of linguistic diversity. It is reflected in the document published by The Language Council of Norway in 2005.

Today, the linguistic situation in Norway is complicated further by the functioning of English as a language of international and intra-national communication, especially in such areas as business, higher education, and science. The interaction of English and Norwegian clearly shows the presence of Nordic diglossia, which manifests itself in mutual influence of these languages. It can be considered a manifestation of multilingualism.

Borrowings play a great role in strengthening the influence of English in Norwegian linguistic culture.

Based on discourse analysis of economic Internet texts it is shown how Anglicisms adapt to the new conditions. Some Anglicisms remain quite independent, but most of them adapt to the linguistic norms and forms typical for the Norwegian language.

The interaction of Norwegian and English in the economic sphere is quite active in view of the ongoing processes of globalization on the one hand, and the positive dynamics of glocalization on the other."

=====

Title: "Governing diversity in Russian Imperial and early Soviet contexts: the case of Spitsbergen, 1910s – 1930s"

Submitting Author: Vasily Borovoy
All Authors: Vasily Borovoy, University College Dublin

Abstract Text: "Spitsbergen Archipelago, which has been under Norwegian sovereignty since 1920 and also known as Svalbard, was the second case of early Soviet direct economic presence abroad (the first was the Chinese Eastern railway in Manchuria). Also it was the only mixed concession of the 1920s, which Soviet Union did not grant itself but joined on the territory of other country. My presentation explains how this became possible and how the situation of the Russian and Soviet economic presence on Spitsbergen developed between 1910s and 1930s considering the competition and cooperation of government officials, scientists and industrialists.

The study relies on the New Imperial history approach that aspires to reassess experience of complex polities through the concept of "Imperial situation". That situation is characterized by the utilization of diversity for governance. This presentation touches upon Spitsbergen as a case of diversity management in the late Russian Empire and the early Soviet Union. This approach helps to see the limits upon which these two political regimes could be flexible in governing such a peculiar region as both domestic and international issue. Managing resource extraction in that region is particularly interesting because the economy, as a rigid structural factor, cannot be ignored by the government and inevitably leads to decision-making. Despite being a tool for historical research, diversity management may also be useful in dealing with current and future challenges of both Svalbard and contemporary Russia."

=====

Title: "Social Licence Comes to Greenland's Mining Sector: Panacea or Pandora's Box?"

Submitting Author: Paul Bowles

All Authors: Paul Bowles, University of Northern British Columbia, and Fiona MacPhail, University of Northern British Columbia.

Abstract Text: "The social licence to operate is a concept that has been applied to the mining sector internationally for the past two decades. In 2017, it was raised by a number of actors as a way to reduce controversy over mining projects in Greenland. In this paper, we analyse why the concept of social licence appeared and the legitimacy problems that it was intended to resolve despite numerous changes to Greenland's mining approval processes. We ask whether, on the basis of Canadian experience where Social Licence has been used for much longer in natural resource governance discourse, introducing the concept into Greenland will prove to be a panacea for the issues confronting mining governance or whether it will open a Pandora's box. We argue that the latter is the more likely outcome as questions concerning who defines Social Licence, how it is obtained, and its relationship to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, will inevitably arise."

=====

Title: "China's Arctic Relations: Positionality through the Lenses of Threat, Opportunity, Cooperation, and Competition"

Submitting Author: Susan Elizabeth Bowman

All Authors: Bowman, Susan Elizabeth. University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Abstract Text: "There is limited research on China's interest in the Arctic despite the amount of attention the topic receives. This paper uses an inductive and qualitative approach to examine China's relationships with the eight Arctic states and major international institutions in the Arctic. The goal of this work is to contextualize China's Arctic positionality and explore the questions: how is China integrating into the Arctic and how do the Arctic 8 and Arctic institutions accept or reject China's integration? Using qualitative methodology,

this research places China in relation to Arctic states through considerations of threat, opportunity, cooperation, and competition. Through content analysis, narratives tell the story China's integration into the Arctic is multi-faceted and demonstrates a range of characteristics including the use of bilateral and multilateral approaches and the use of strategic soft and sharp power. Each Arctic state views China's integration differently depending on its tolerance for China's approach to integration. This study adds to the existing literature of China in the Arctic and provides a baseline for future research on non-Arctic states in Arctic international relations."

=====

Title: "The Derealisation of Kiruna's Former City Chambers: Where Heritage Meets the Extractive Economy in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Eric Boyd

All Authors: Eric Boyd, p.hd candidate for DurhamArctic Interdisciplinary Research Group at Durham University, UK

Abstract Text: "Kiruna is an iron mining town located 100km inside the Arctic Circle in Swedish Lapland. Kiruna is currently undergoing massive redevelopment: the demolition of the current city centre and the construction of a new centre 3km east. Kiruna's current population sits at approximately 22,000 inhabitants. To accommodate the expansion of the underground mine, up to 2/3's of Kiruna's population will have to be resettled in the new centre by 2050. The first major building to be demolished was Kiruna's City Chambers (Stadshuset,) known locally as "Kiruna's Living Room (vardagsrumet)." The Chambers won the prestigious Kasper Salin Prize for architecture and was mentioned specifically when the entire city was designated a national historical and heritage site by the state and placed beyond economic valuation in 1990. Fourteen years later the mine and the municipality announced jointly that Kiruna's historic centre was to be demolished. This paper uses ethnographic fieldwork conducted initially in 2016 and has been ongoing since September 2020. Combining Dylan Trigg's work on the materiality of memory with Victor Buchli's dissolution of the material-immaterial binary, this paper positions the bodies and the psyches my participants as fundamentally distributed and entangled among the built environment of Kiruna. From here, the paper uses Judith Butler's concept of ethical derealisation to examine the process by which Kiruna's former City Chambers were delegitimised as a heritage site beyond economic comprehension, and stripped of the Kasper Salin Prize, by both the mine and municipality, allowing for its demolition to take place."

=====

Title: "Science Communication in the Arctic: Perspectives and Recommendations from Northern Communities"

Submitting Author: Amanda D Boyd

All Authors: Amanda D. Boyd, Washington State University; Chris M. Furgal, Trent University

Abstract Text: "Effective science communication is critical to advancing knowledge translation, informing policy decisions, and increasing the relevance of research studies. Cases of poor communication about health, environment and risk issues have led to instances of decreased health and well-being among Arctic residents. As a result, numerous organizations, researchers and community members have called for better science communication practices that engage and inform Northern communities and individuals about studies completed in the Arctic. The goal of our study is to provide recommendations for effective communication strategies and provide lessons learned from past communication

attempts in the North. Between February 2014 and December 2016, 19 face-to-face interviews were completed with people from Nunavut and Nunavik, Canada. All participants lived in the Arctic, and had been involved in or observed science communication in Arctic regions. Interview questions focused on: (1) understanding how science has been communicated to communities in the past; (2) examining the barriers to science communication in northern communities; (3) detailing suggestions for how researchers may better communicate their results to communities and Inuit populations. Our presentation provides proposed principles for science communication in Arctic communities that are relevant to researchers, universities, and funding agencies that aim to communicate with northern residents and communities in an effective and meaningful way."

=====

Title: "Ice Through the Living Arctic"

Submitting Author: Michael Bravo

All Authors: Michael Bravo (Cambridge University) & Adriana Craciun (Boston University)

Abstract Text: "Ice makes its presence felt in and beyond the Arctic in myriad ways. As a shaper of planetary climate, ice makes landscape and ecosystems that are home to human and non-humans. In the process, these icy composites bridge contrasting temporalities, from the most ephemeral of hoare frosts to the deep time permafrost, glacier, and ice sheet structures that in many different ways animate the life stories of diverse cultures and peoples. This paper considers Arctic ice as a vivifying and storied agent in which ice is inscribed across multiple scales of time in different genres: Inuit poems and stories (from Greenland and Nunavut), climate change narratives, aesthetic reimaginings, and scientific travel narratives. Thus we consider how distinct material forms and settings of ice (icebergs, sea ice, ice sheets) enable specific mobilities and mythologies."

=====

Title: "The Svalbard Treaty, Norwegian Sovereignty and Identity of Place in Longyearbyen"

Submitting Author: Dina Brode-Roger

All Authors: Dina Brode-Roger, KU Leuven (Belgium) and UNIS (Svalbard, Norway)

Abstract Text: "The Svalbard Treaty, signed in 1920 and in effect since 1925, established Norway's 'full and absolute sovereignty' over the Arctic archipelago of Svalbard. At the same time, it also established special territorial status for the archipelago, providing nationals of all signatory nations equal access to its resources. This situation makes Longyearbyen of particular interest both because of the diverse population(s) living and working there and because of the various perceptions of its geographical and geopolitical significance in internal and external discourses.

During initial fieldwork residencies in Longyearbyen (March 2018, July 2018) several recurring issues came up in the 38 interviews conducted with local residents. Two of these, sometimes linked and sometimes seen as separate issues, were a questioning of the legitimacy of the community and a sense of geopolitical vulnerability. These emerging themes lead to a series of focus groups (conducted between December 2018 and November 2019) that was specifically designed in order to explore the impacts and implications of the treaty through the articulation of local residents' lived experiences.

This presentation will share the subsequent findings that emerged via the use of Grounded Theory Method, showing how residents' perceptions of Svalbard's special territorial status, coupled with Longyearbyen's origin as a company town, has shaped residents' sense of place

and their views of the potential construction of a longterm family community."

=====

Title: "How historical legacies and the Arctic Imaginary create barriers for humanities and social science research in Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Dina Brode-Roger

All Authors: Dina Brode-Roger, KU Leuven (Belgium) and UNIS (Svalbard)

Abstract Text: "A case study of my PhD research in Longyearbyen, Svalbard

My PhD project, 'Identity in Change', uses multiple methodologies and frameworks to examine Identity of Place through different lenses, both from within the Arctic community of Longyearbyen and from external views projected onto it.

My research requires a large fieldwork component. However, the University Centre in Longyearbyen (UNIS) focuses uniquely on the natural sciences - a situation born of historical entanglements between geopolitical interests and the natural sciences in the Arctic (colonial expansion, business prospecting, polar exploration). This legacy of 'Arctic Expertise' impacts both the types of institutions on Svalbard and the way people think about and perceive the research that should be conducted there, creating significant barriers to conducting fieldwork in the social sciences and humanities. These challenges are compounded by Svalbard's extraterritorial status and Longyearbyen's roots as a company town.

This presentation will use my lived experience as a PhD researcher in Cultural Studies to highlight the entangled imaginaries that have shaped the way research and 'Arctic Expertise' has been - and arguably still is - conducted in an Arctic context.

By describing challenges and solutions encountered in the field, the creation of the Svalbard Social Science Initiative, and the co-creation of partnerships with local actors, the presentation will show how social science and humanities research is changing in Svalbard - contesting the exclusive dominance of the white-patriarchal 'Arctic Expert' paradigm."

=====

Title: "Inuit Birthing in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut: A Place-Based Inquiry of Maternity Care Systems"

Submitting Author: Laura J Brubacher

All Authors: Laura J. Brubacher (University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada); Naomi Tatty (Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada); Gwen K. Healey Akearok (Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre, Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada); Cate E. Dewey (University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada); Ashlee Cunsolo (Labrador Institute of Memorial University, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada); Sally Humphries (University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada); and Sherilee L. Harper (University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada).

Abstract Text: "Many Northern Indigenous women are required to travel away from home for childbirth, despite their inherently place-based birthing traditions, values, and practices. Women from the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut, Canada often fly out of their communities for birth and remain in Iqaluit for weeks to access hospital-based care (obstetric evacuation, OE). A qualitative study was conducted in Iqaluit, Nunavut to characterize the connections between Inuit health, culture, and place, by hearing Inuit perspectives on (i) what childbirth was like historically, and presently, in the Qikiqtaaluk Region; and (ii) how pregnancy and childbirth support in Nunavut might be enhanced. Five focus groups (conducted as two-day

sewing sessions) and 26 in-depth interviews were conducted with pregnant Inuit women, community members, and Elders in Iqaluit. Elders shared stories of their past place-based and relational experiences of birthing on the land, while currently pregnant women described their experiences of longing for the familiarity of home and place, and the relational impacts of a change in place, for birthing. Inuit-identified recommendations relate to the significance of birthing places and increased Inuit involvement within the maternity care system. This study reveals intrinsic and integral connections between place, culture, and health in relation to Inuit experiences of OE, and may have broader relevance to other peoples with place-based livelihoods and worldviews and who, similarly, birth away from home."

=====

Title: "Subjective well-being of children in the north of the Tyumen region"

Submitting Author: Zhanna Bruk
All Authors: Zhanna Bruk, Tyumen State University, Russia
Evgeny Kukuev, Tyumen State University, Russia
Svetlana Ignatjeva, Daugavpils University (Latvia)
Prof. Carmel Cefai, University of Malta

Abstract Text: "The authors present the study of subjective well-being of 1731 ten and twelve years old children of the Tyumen region. The study involved children living in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District of the Tyumen Region - a region belonging to the Far North and located beyond the Arctic Circle; children living in the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Yugra - an area equated to the regions of the Far North. The region is located in the natural zones of the Arctic deserts, tundra, forest-tundra, taiga, mixed forests and forest-steppe. The region is characterized by severe climatic conditions, 90% of the territory is assigned to the Far North regions or equated to them.

The authors suggested that the harsh climatic conditions may influence children's overall life satisfaction and subjective well-being in some areas of life.

The overall picture which emerges from children's evaluations of their lives and well-being is a positive one. Children report to be (very) satisfied and happy with their life (score average 7.77 out of 10-point scale), and about different aspects of their lives. They are satisfied with the house they live in, the relationships with people they live with, their friends. The most prosperous children (cf. 8.43 from 10) live in the most severe climatic region - Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. These children are also the most satisfied with their place of residence and feel safe.

The study was carried out as part of a unique international project Children's Worlds: The International Survey of Children's Well-Being."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Dispossession in Russian Lapland: Reindeer Conservation and Collective Farm Consolidation in the Kola North"

Submitting Author: Andy Bruno
All Authors: Andy Bruno, Northern Illinois University and Tyumen State University

Abstract Text: "This presentation will explore the under-researched history of indigenous dispossession for the sake of nature conservation in the Russian Arctic. It will follow the development of two institutions in the Soviet north: the Lapland Nature Reserve just west of Lake Imandra on the Kola Peninsula and the neighboring Red Pulozero collective farm. Both entities were created in the throes of Stalinism in the early 1930s. The former aimed to restore wild reindeer on a protected parcel of land and the latter sought to turn a small Sami community into practitioners of socialist reindeer herding. Over time the relationship

between these reindeer pastoralists and preservationists vacillated from mutual assistance to mutual antagonism. Sami herders provided essential knowledge for the conservation program, but later found their domestic reindeer roaming on the territory of the reserve. Conservationists hired Sami staff, but later accused them of poaching wild reindeer. In the end these tensions contributed to the closure of the collective farm in the early 1960s and appropriation of Pulozero reindeer by veterinary scientists. This talk will use this small but revealing episode to reflect on divergent forms of environmental knowledge, the significant role of animal behaviors in conflicts over protected areas, and contestations over landscape use by indigenous and non-indigenous human actors."

=====

Title: "Arctic Cultures: Nordaustlandet and the 'Invention' of Ecology"

Submitting Author: Johanne M Bruun
All Authors: Johanne M. Bruun
Scott Polar Research Institute
University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "Systems ecology as a framework of knowledge provides a powerful lens through which the Arctic may easily be cast as a space of and for nature. The early history and development of significant concepts in ecology, such as food webs and niche theory, is linked to Arctic fieldwork – specifically to a series of Oxford University-led expeditions to Svalbard (1921-1924). These expeditions counted influential figures such as Charles Elton and George Binney. Elton is widely cited as the 'father' of animal ecology and he himself described these expeditions as highly significant to his thinking. Binney, amongst others, used his Svalbard experience to position himself as an authority on the Arctic writ large. He later published *The Eskimo Book of Knowledge*, in which he rationalised the subjugation of indigenous peoples by positioning them as part of a supposedly 'natural order' and, as such, 'outside' culture.

Two significant and entangled lines of inquiry emerges from this research. Firstly, a series of questions are raised concerning how ecological thought was impacted by the Svalbard fieldwork and the associated circulation of people, ideas, and artefacts across a range of geographical spaces, including museums, archives, movie theatres, tightly packed ships, and open fields. Secondly, the project examines a specific culture of undergraduate exploration which was gradually forged across these expeditions and subsequently institutionalised through the establishment of the Oxford University Exploration Club. This is linked to broader questions concerning the entanglements between scientific practice, colonial exploration, and a somewhat fluid notion of 'regional expertise'."

=====

Title: "The varsity explorer as 'expert'"

Submitting Author: Johanne M Bruun
All Authors: Johanne M. Bruun
Scott Polar Research Institute
University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "This paper hones in on a series of three Oxford University-led expeditions to Svalbard in the early 1920s which inspired the formation of the Oxford University Exploration Club. These expeditions provided a benchmark for a particular style and culture of undergraduate exploration at the university, elements of which can still be traced today. The expeditions were organised principally by and for undergraduate explorers for whom

polar travel was a rite of passage with significant social benefits. The varsity exploration culture relied on visions of the Arctic as blank spaces, ripe for masculinist conquest and invoked notions of adventurous exploration which, by the 1920s, seemed increasingly archaic. Yet several expedition members, most notably their leader George Binney, were able to mobilise their experience to stake much wider claims to regional knowledge beyond the geographically, culturally, and politically specific context of Svalbard. Deconstructing the organisational records, scientific publications, field diaries, and published accounts of the Svalbard expeditions, the paper examines the cultural, political, and practical work that went into casting these expeditions as both 'scientific' and as continuations of long-standing, quintessentially 'British' tradition of polar heroics. This is linked to the performative aspects of Arctic expertise and raises questions about what it meant to 'know' Arctic natures and what culturally specific markers were recognised by British audiences as those of an Arctic expert. The paper is concluded with some reflections on the recent expedition organised through the Oxford University Exploration Club which re-traced the steps of one of the original Svalbard expeditions."

=====

Title: "Library "Art Varta" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ilya Bryansky

All Authors: Ilya Bryansky

Abstract Text: "2020

The design-project of the library "Art Varta" has been implemented at Nizhnevartovsk State University. The project is a complex of units for educational purposes.

There were used stylistic decisions reflecting the state of the Far North.

The project is aimed at design for the extreme North environment and contributes to sustainable development of the Arctic and the North.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/4N5K/dVqw5gfhV>"

=====

Title: "River - Boat - Life."

Submitting Author: Olga Dmitrievna Bubnovene

All Authors: Olga Dmitrievna Bubnovene, art critic, honored worker of culture of Ugra, member of the Union of artists, Union of designers of the Russian Federation, director of BU KhMAO-Ugra «Centr of Grafts» Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The territory of Ugra is located in the basin of two large rivers, the Ob and Irtysh, into which many rivers and streams flow. The territory is rich in lakes and other natural water bodies. Along with elements such as fire, air, earth, forests, water is especially revered in the traditional culture of the ob ugrians (khanty and mansi). The source of the river is associated with a sacred center, inaccessible to humans. The river is understood as "a road in a given direction! - from source to mouth ". On its banks - earthly life, and along the bottom - an inaccessible road to another world. Walking along the bank against the current is regarded as an arrogant attitude towards the river. The main mode of transport (since the neolithic) in the summer has been a boat. A man was born in a boat, lived in a boat, and died in a boat to the north. The boat has not lost its importance at the beginning of the XXI century."

=====
Title: "Contested representations and museums, Nelson versus Hardenberg"

Submitting Author: Cunera Buijs
All Authors: Cunera Buijs, Dr.

Abstract Text: "This paper investigates the contrasting representations of Arctic peoples by the work of the photographer Jimmy Nelson and the Greenlandic artist Julie Hardenberg. Nelson depicted Indigenous people all over the world in 'remote' areas and he also portrayed Nenets in Siberia and Inuit in Canada. Nelson entitled his highly disputed photo-project 'Before They Pass Away'. Nelson was given the floor in a photography-exhibition entitled 'Hail the People!' in the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden (Netherlands). By doing so, this museum became part of the discussion that was emerging around representation, exoticism, authenticity and ownership of Indigenous cultures. In 2020, this same museum was able to obtain artwork of the Greenlandic/Danish artist Julie Edel Hardenberg. A discussion of both cases (Hardenberg versus Nelson) sheds light on the complexity and mechanisms of representations. This article deals with the riddles and drawbacks of the romantic staged photography exhibition versus Indigenous activism and decolonisation with its provocative self-representations; which in turn may also unveil the difficult position of anthropological museums juggling with representation and the 'Who owns culture' debate for Indigenous peoples, commercial marketing and museum."

=====
Title: "Development of the identity of the indigenous peoples of the North in a multi-ethnic educational environment"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Bulanova
All Authors: Svetlana Bulanova, Mariya Ponomareva, Nikolay Flotsky.

Abstract Text: "The report will present the results of an empirical study of the development of personal and ethnic identity of adolescents - representatives of indigenous peoples (Sami and Nenets) living in the Far North of Russia. The features of the multiethnic educational environment will be also considered.

The study was conducted on the territory of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Murmansk Region, located in the Arctic territories of Russia, where representatives of indigenous peoples, Sami and Nenets live, together with representatives of Russian nationality. The participants were adolescents (boys and girls) aged 12 to 16 years. Based on the analysis of the results of empirical research, the dynamics of the development of the structural components of personal identity, including gender, professional, physical, individual, family, social identities among boys and girls (Nenets and Sami) during adolescence (from 12 to 16 years) is presented. The features of the personal identity of adolescents - representatives of indigenous peoples in comparison with the personal identity of their peers of Russian nationality - are revealed.

Based on the analysis of the results of empirical research, the dynamics of the development of ethnonihilism, ethnic indifference, positive ethnic identity, ethnoegoism, ethnoisolationism and ethnofanaticism among boys and girls (Nenets and Sami) during adolescence (from 12 to 16 years) is presented.

The features of the ethnic identity of adolescents - representatives of indigenous peoples in comparison with the ethnic identity of their peers of Russian nationality - are revealed. The structure of the multiethnic educational environment is considered."

=====
Title: "Lines and fragments"

Submitting Author: Nicolas Bureau

All Authors: Nicolas BUREAU École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales - Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale

Abstract Text: "The movements of herders and their animals are often described as a thin continuous line, drawing, year after year, repeated circles of a path that goes through a territory. In the case of the Eveny reindeer herders, in Yakutia, they migrate all year long, passing from forest areas in the winter, to mountainous regions during the summertime, returning to the valleys in autumn, they describe a never ending annual journey. However, this continuous course is marked out : time, as well as space, are divided, transforming this continuous lines in a succession of much intricate segments. Through their calendar, the Eveny divide time and territory, attributing a delimited portion to one season, which corresponds to the activity of reindeer and specific tasks to manage. Within each fragment, human and animal movements are short and form micro-mobilities: from the tents to the herd and back, or from one pasture to another one. Those moves associate different kind of factors: humans, animals and environmental, linked together through a large panel of dynamic adaptations. Considering two different cases in the way the Eveny manage their herds, the comparative analyze of the techniques used by the herders will provide a new highlight on those everyday movements, whose sum provides the key for the understanding of their annual mobility."

=====
Title: "Investigating resilience and wellbeing in Polar Regions using Basic Psychological Needs Theory."

Submitting Author: Paul Burgum

All Authors: Paul Burgum - PhD Student, Durham University

Dr. Thuy-Vy Nguyen - Durham University

Professor Daniel Smith - Durham University

Dr. Sally Street - Durham University

Dr. Nathan Smith - Manchester University

Abstract Text: "The project aims to investigate if there are universal factors that underpin psychological resilience in both temporary and permanent populations of the Polar Regions. The ecological-transactional model proposes that to understand resilience, factors must be considered on numerous levels; individual (e.g., coping, personality traits), microsystem (e.g., family), exosystem (e.g., community), and macrosystem (e.g., society and culture). However, current literature on resilience has predominately focused on only a single level within a single group. For example, literature on polar explorers and temporary workers predominately focusing on the individual difference level (e.g., personality, coping). Whilst, in contrast, work with Indigenous groups focused on wider level factors such as impact on culture (Macro). Due to this, the range of factors proposed to support resilience is diverse. However, the potential for a more parsimonious explanation could be offered by Basic Psychological Needs Theory. This theory proposes that human well-being can be linked to the satisfaction of three basic psychological needs, competence, relatedness, and autonomy. Furthermore, consistent with ETM these can be affected at different levels from the individual to the cultural and thus, allowing meaningful comparisons across Polar groups to be investigated. Finally, the natural environment, which is often cited for its restorative ability within Arctic groups could have a potential explanation through basic need

satisfaction. A cross-sectional study will be conducted to collect data from at least two samples from Polar Regions: one sample from temporary populations (e.g, explorers, workers), and one from permanent populations (e.g., residents, indigenous peoples)."

=====

Title: "Faces of the White sea(Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Veronica Burkhanova

All Authors: Veronica Burkhanova

Students of the Department of Design, Institute of Arts and Design of Udmurt State University, Izhevsk, Russia.

Konstantin Ivshin

Doctor of Technical Sciences. Hand of the Department of Design, Institute of Arts and Design of Udmurt State University, Izhevsk, Russia.

Abstract Text: "More than 30 thousand years ago, the northern spaces of Eurasia began to be assimilated by peoples, whose descendants still live in harmony with the harsh nature of the Far North.

For them, an important role is played by the preservation, development, transfer of their ethnic characteristics to future generations as the basis for the continued existence of their people. Masks were of particular ritual significance. They were worn by participants in various rituals and carried the idea of transforming a person into another being. They are considered the most ancient. And from them, most likely, "shaman masks" originate, which stand out in a separate group. Masks were made from a variety of materials: wood, birch bark, red copper, leather, cloth, horns and fur and other materials. Anthropomorphic masks were used during the holiday in honor of "Kerektun" - the spirit master of the sea, as well as in rituals to scare away evil spirits.

In the current situation, the disease walking around the world is akin to an evil spirit, and in order to protect themselves from it, people began to wear masks, thus scaring away the disease from themselves and their families."

=====

Title: "Who is Responsible and How should Responsibility be taken? Sami views on Intimate Partner Violence against Sami Women in Sweden"

Submitting Author: Monica Burman

All Authors: Monica Burman

Abstract Text: "Violence against indigenous women is a broad and multifaceted global problem in need of attention and action. Indigenous women face a diversity of interpersonal, cultural and structural violence. Interpersonal violence is perpetrated by state actors or men that are non-indigenous or indigenous. This paper is limited to men's intimate partner violence against Sami women in Sweden. Although strong incentives are presented in the human rights context for states and other governing bodies to take responsibility for addressing and combatting all forms of violence against indigenous women, violence against Sami women is an almost silent issue in Sweden, as well as within the Swedish Sami community. Moreover, research is scarce. This paper aims to explore Sami views on how responsibility is taken for the violence and discuss the findings in relation to Swedish policies on violence against women. Inspired by indigenous feminist understandings, violence against women as well as the responsibility for dealing with it is approached both internally (as an issue for the Swedish Sami community) and externally (as an issue for the Swedish state). The main method is content analysis of interviews with Sami women that have

experienced intimate partner violence, individuals in the Sami community engaged in or otherwise interested in the issue and professionals that in their work meet Sami women that have been exposed to male partner violence. Dominant themes in the interviews are discussed in relation to contents and discourses in Swedish policy documents."

=====

Title: "Thinking about the Indigenous water and climate change"

Submitting Author: Daria Burnasheva
All Authors: Daria Burnasheva
Arctic State Institute of Culture and Arts

Abstract Text: "Through the lens of Indigenous water (Griffith 2018), the paper will look at how climate change affects the Indigenous identity, spirituality and hydrosocial relations in the context of Sakha (Yakutia). Traditionally, relations between societies and water in permafrost areas are understood in strict economic terms as cost-ineffective and unprofitable (e.g. "cost of the cold", Hill & Gaddy 2003). However, what was often omitted was the actual efficiency of cold and ice. In fact, Indigenous communities in Sakha (Yakutia) succeeded in building partnership with the ice and learnt to benefit from it in conditions of scarce economic resources and lack of infrastructure. However, climate change and rapid transformations of permafrost environment cause not only additional costs but also cultural loss. In this connection, the paper will reflect on how has the ice shaped the identity, spirituality and traditional hydrosocial relations of Indigenous communities in Sakha (Yakutia)? How do their identity and spirituality change under climate change and current transformations in cryosphere? And finally, how does the climate change transform the traditional hydrosocial relations in the Arctic?"

=====

Title: "P is for perevodchik: Language and Rememoration in Russia's Indigenous Literature"

Submitting Author: Naomi Caffee
All Authors: Naomi Caffee, Reed College

Abstract Text: "This presentation examines the role of the Russian language in indigenous writing from Siberia and the Russian Far North. I begin with a discussion of Russian as a medium for indigenous literary expression, as well as a target language for works of indigenous literature in translation, in the Soviet and post-Soviet contexts. I then move to an analysis of depictions of the Russian language itself, with particular focus on the prose works of Yeremei Aipin, Vladimir Sangi, and Yury Rytkeu. In works of the Soviet era, the main characters' encounters with Russian speakers, and eventual Russian language acquisition, emerge as part of a broader personal and collective awakening that is explicitly framed as a decolonizing process. In works of the post-Soviet era, however, scenarios of Russian language acquisition are revisited, revised, and re-evaluated as an accompaniment to both subtle and overt acts of cultural erasure and colonial violence. Drawing from scholarship in North American indigenous literary studies, I employ the concept of rememoration — defined by Jenéa Tallentire as "an act of resistance: struggling against the exclusions and excisions of the present colonial narratives and presenting a possible way to renegotiate identity and history" (2001) — in order to better understand the place of the Russian language in Russia's indigenous literary traditions."

=====

Title: "Tamamta (All of Us): Transforming Western and Indigenous Sciences Together"

Submitting Author: Courtney Carothers

All Authors: Courtney Carothers, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Jessica Black, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Charlene Stern University of Alaska Fairbanks

Peter Westley, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "The Tamamta program seeks to broaden and diversify graduate training to successfully engage Indigenous students, to center Indigenous knowledge systems in current and new curricula, and to reach widely across our university and partner organizations toward larger system change. Over the past five years, the Tamamta project team of Indigenous scholars, social scientists, and natural scientists has worked across cultural and disciplinary boundaries to build strong, collaborative relationships. We will share aspects of our traineeship program that supports interactive and innovative activities to help transform the fisheries and marine sciences programs and catalyze change in institutions and partner organizations. These activities will include: new team-taught interdisciplinary courses; an Elder-in-Residence program; a visiting Indigenous scholars program; a fish camp and other cultural immersion experiences; professional development and cultural competency skill-building with faculty and agency partners; retreats; internships; coastal research experiences; hosted dialogues; and art installations. By centering Indigenous cosmologies, values, practices, and knowledge in all aspects of the program, Tamamta aims to elevate an understanding of the profound cultural and spiritual connections that Indigenous peoples across Alaska have with the land, waters, and animals. By creating meaningful educational opportunities for Indigenous peoples and their values, practices, and knowledge to engage in science and management systems, this effort will contribute to larger system changes that are needed to ensure more sustainable fisheries and ecosystems for current and future generations."

=====

Title: "BRICS in Polar Regions: Brazil's Interests and Prospects"

Submitting Author: P B Casella

All Authors: P. B. Casella

University of São Paulo, Law School, Brazil

M. L. Lagutina

Saint Petersburg State University, School of International Relations, World Politics

Department, Russia

A. R. Capella Giannattasio

University of São Paulo, International Relations Institute, Brazil

Abstract Text: "Current international legal regulation of the Arctic and Antarctica was organized during the second half of the XX century to establish an international public power over the two regions - the Arctic Council (AC) and the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). This paper examines the role of Brazil within the AC and the ATS to address different polar issues - even institutional ones. As a responsible country for the science and technology cooperation on oceans and polar regions in BRICS, Brazil appeals to its rich experience in Antarctica and declares its interest in joining the Arctic cooperation. For Brazil, participation in polar cooperation is a way to increase its role in global affairs and BRICS as a negotiating platform is seen in this context as a promising tool to achieve this goal. The idea of this paper is to highlight new paths in research agenda concerning interests and prospects of Brazilian agency in Polar Regions."

=====
Title: "BRICS in Polar Regions: Brazil's Interests and Prospects"

Submitting Author: P B Casella

All Authors: P. B. Casella

University of São Paulo, Law School, Largo São Francisco, 95 - São Paulo-SP 01005-010 -
Brasil - 55 (Brasil) 11 (São Paulo) 3111-4000

M. L. Lagutina

Saint Petersburg State University, School of International Relations, World Politics
Department, 13B Universitetskaya Emb., St Petersburg 199034, Russia

A. R. Capella Giannattasio

University of São Paulo, International Relations Institute, Av. Prof. Lúcio Martins Rodrigues,
s/n, travessas 4 e 5 - São Paulo-SP - 05508-020 - Brazil

Abstract Text: "Current international legal regulation of the Arctic and Antarctica was organized during the second half of the XX century to establish an international public power over the two regions - the Arctic Council (AC) and the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). This paper examines the role of Brazil within the AC and the ATS to address different polar issues - even institutional ones. As a responsible country for the science and technology cooperation on oceans and polar regions in BRICS, Brazil appeals to its rich experience in Antarctica and declares its interest in joining the Arctic cooperation. For Brazil, participation in polar cooperation is a way to increase its role in global affairs and BRICS as a negotiating platform is seen in this context as a promising tool to achieve this goal. The idea of this paper is to highlight new paths in research agenda concerning interests and prospects of Brazilian agency in Polar Regions."

=====
Title: "BRICS in Polar Regions: Brazil's Interests and Prospects"

Submitting Author: P B Casella

All Authors: P. B. Casella

University of São Paulo, Law School, Largo São Francisco, 95 - São Paulo-SP 01005-010 -
Brasil - 55 (Brasil) 11 (São Paulo) 3111-4000

M. L. Lagutina

Saint Petersburg State University, School of International Relations, World Politics
Department, 13B Universitetskaya Emb., St Petersburg 199034, Russia

A. R. Capella Giannattasio

University of São Paulo, International Relations Institute, Av. Prof. Lúcio Martins Rodrigues,
s/n, travessas 4 e 5 - São Paulo-SP - 05508-020 - Brazil

Abstract Text: "Current international legal regulation of the Arctic and Antarctica was organized during the second half of the XX century to establish an international public power over the two regions - the Arctic Council (AC) and the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS). This paper examines the role of Brazil within the AC and the ATS to address different polar issues - even institutional ones. As a responsible country for the science and technology cooperation on oceans and polar regions in BRICS, Brazil appeals to its rich experience in Antarctica and declares its interest in joining the Arctic cooperation. For Brazil, participation in polar cooperation is a way to increase its role in global affairs and BRICS as a negotiating

platform is seen in this context as a promising tool to achieve this goal. The idea of this paper is to highlight new paths in research agenda concerning interests and prospects of Brazilian agency in Polar Regions."

=====

Title: "REINFORCING ARCTIC GOVERNANCE THROUGH SCIENCE DIPLOMACY"

Submitting Author: Ebru Caymaz

All Authors: Ebru CAYMAZ, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Canakkale, Turkey
Y. Barbaros BUYUKSAGNAK, Piri Reis University, Istanbul, Turkey
Burcu OZSOY, TUBITAK MAM Polar Research Institute; Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract Text: "In addition to human-induced climate change, alarming rate of melting sea ice and loss of glacier mass, resilience of the Arctic communities has seriously been threatened by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the Russian Arctic is experiencing a sharp rise in infection, the Arctic economies are confronted with enormous slowdown aside from the public health issues. In addition to governmental measures of the Arctic states, the Arctic Council also updates its policies to improve resilience within the communities. And yet, an efficient governance process pertaining to the Arctic depends on inclusive resilience strategies as well as unified efforts based upon scientific cooperation and collaboration. At that point, a well-conceived science diplomacy process which is defined as building international scientific collaborations to address global challenges, offers potential to build more resilient communities, hereby reinforcing Arctic governance. The aim of this study is to examine and present how and in what ways science diplomacy can reinforce Arctic governance."

=====

Title: "Road towards extinction: An environmental history of hydropower expansion, salmon and fishers in the Swedish North 1930–75"

Submitting Author: Johan Cederqvist

All Authors: Johan Cederqvist. Luleå University of Technology. Institution for economy, technology and society. PhD student in History.

Abstract Text: "Nowhere in Sweden have salmon runs gained more force than in the Swedish North. Hence, societies and cultures in this region have to a large extent co-evolved with salmon. The indigenous people of the Sámi and the ethnic minority of the Tornedalians inhabiting the North today share a long history of strong reliance on salmon, while the will to control salmon fisheries was the most important driving force behind different rulers' colonization of the area in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. Salmon and its associated fisheries only began to be subordinated to other state interests as industrial processes accelerated in the area from the mid-19th century onwards, as the forests, ores and hydropower capacity of the North loomed as resources that gave promise of national economic expansion. Following a great acceleration of hydropower expansion in the North from the 1930s to the 1970s, a range of subspecies of the Baltic salmon were wiped out, along with their associated age-old river fisheries. This paper explores how political and juridical power relations between the hydropower industry, fisheries biologists, salmon fishers and salmon subspecies shaped this road towards extinction, and with what consequences for cultures and societies entangled with it. Drawing on theories from the humanities and social sciences – including political ecology, critical animal studies and extinction studies – it discusses how colonial attitudes towards the salmon as well as the Swedish North legitimized exploitation, and what consequences such attitudes towards fish

might have for sustainability issues if not challenged."

=====

Title: "Arctic landscapes through the eyes of Lithuanian labor migrants to the Tyumen region (1980-1990)"

Submitting Author: Rasa Čepaitienė

All Authors: Rasa Čepaitienė, PhD, Senior Research Fellow, Lithuanian Institute of History, Vilnius, Lithuania

Abstract Text: "The presentation is devoted to the development of the concept „domesticated landscapes“ based on an example of changes in the Arctic landscape in the late Soviet period. The study was carried out with dr. Vera Klyueva from Institute of the Problems of Northern Development, Tyumen Scientific Center SB RAS, Russia). During the creation of the oil and gas complex in the Tyumen North, specialists from various Soviet republics took part. Two units of Lithuanian road builders and builders were sent in 1980 to develop the territory of the future city of Kogalym, which later became a part of the social and technical infrastructure of the so-called "oil cities".

The report focuses on the question: how the "wild nature" of the region and the significant changes that it has undergone over the last decade of the USSR's existence were perceived by these Lithuanian specialists? And how such psychological factors as a sharp change in the climatic and cultural environment, homesickness, etc. influenced their impressions and created images of the Arctic landscapes?

Based on the heterogeneous sources it seems that this "domestication" took place simultaneously on several levels: physical (using building materials, competences, work skills and traditional Lithuanian attitude to the natural and built environment) and on the mental level, which manifested itself in a kind of "transfer" and "displacement" of Lithuanian and Siberian landscapes.

The report will also touch upon the fate of this domesticated landscape and the "Lithuanian footprint" in it after the collapse of the Soviet Union."

=====

Title: "Voices from the Arctic: when contemporary art raises awareness about climate change"

Submitting Author: Martha Cerny

All Authors: Martha Cerny and Martin Schultz

Museum Cerny. contemporary circumpolar art

Stadtbachstrasse 8a

3012 Bern, Switzerland

Abstract Text: "Perceptions and portrayals from the Indigenous peoples of the North dealing with their challenges go often unheard and unseen. The exhibition: Voices from the Arctic brings these voices to a broad public. At the Världskulturmuseerna in Gothenburg, Sweden, the exhibition was totally in Inuktitut (complemented by booklets in English, French, Swedish and Northern Sami) not only to honour the International year of Indigenous languages, but also to open the public's eyes to a culture with valuable knowledge that needs to be shared especially in these demanding times requiring measures to cope with the present environmental challenges.

By addressing them and mirroring scientific findings through their artwork, the shared concern of Nature's frailty and the human dimension within it is communicated, while at the same time encouraging environmentally sound measures to be taken for the good of future generations.

The 14 sculptures from Labrador, Nunavik, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, including one from Russia done during a workshop with Canadian and Russian artists, 5 lithographs and 2 drawings is presently on exhibition at Museum Cerny in Bern, Switzerland. A German translation of the booklets has been added."

=====

Title: "Intergenerational equity and Icelandic fisheries"

Submitting Author: Catherine Chambers

All Authors: Catherine Chambers, Stefansson Arctic Institute

Niels Einarsson, Stefansson Arctic Institute

Abstract Text: "Fisheries livelihoods represent an important contribution to Arctic socio-economic systems and contribute incalculably to cultural identity, sense of place and pride, physical and emotional well-being, and food security. Fisheries are identified as priorities for future growth in many Arctic nations and yet there are often institutional barriers to entry that prohibit access to fisheries by newcomers. In Iceland, this disparity presents challenges for sustainable, regenerative and resilient communities and highlights inequities between rural/urban areas, small-scale/large industrial fisheries and youth and newcomers/established fishers. This presentation explores the current status of Icelandic fisheries livelihoods from environmental, social, economic and political lenses and will seek to identify opportunities and threats for current and future fisheries through the lens of justice and equity."

=====

Title: "Legal forms of international scientific and technical cooperation in the study of the Arctic: transformation and prospects"

Submitting Author: Nadezhda Andreevna Chertova

All Authors: Nadezhda Andreevna Chertova,

Doctor of Law, Professor,

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov,

Alexander Viktorovich Teterin

PhD in Law, Assistant professor of the department

of Constitutional and Municipal Law

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "The focus of the study is on transformation of legal model of international scientific and technical cooperation in the field of integrated study of the Arctic. The authors analyze forms of scientific and technical cooperation on the territory of the Arctic zone, the practice of creation and development of scientific and innovation centers, mechanisms of grant support for scientific research and mobility. The authors consider the system and content of agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in the Arctic. Particular attention is paid to anticipated risks and potential conflicts in the context changes of legislation."

=====

Title: "Social plasticity of local communities as the main factor of survival in the face of climate change"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Chigaleichik

All Authors: Chigaleichik Ekaterina, Kulyasova Antonina, Nemchinova Anna

Abstract Text: "The study of social plasticity is a significant aspect of analyzing the ability of a particular community to survive under critical pressure from external factors and increasing uncertainty. We consider the social plasticity of local rural communities in the Arkhangelsk region based on the results of sociological research in the region in 2019-2020, relying on comparative research data from previous decades.

We regard social plasticity as the ability of a community to transform itself in emergent circumstances while maintaining its identity and integrity as a system. We consider social institutions, collective practices and social characteristics, omitting the factor of individual personality characteristics of community members. The focus of our study is on natural factors of impact on rural communities, while we consider socio-economic factors in the background.

An abrupt decrease up of various types of natural resources over the past 3-5 years is a big challenge for northern rural communities. Some communities among the observed are transforming, demonstrating flexibility and ability to survive under the pressure of circumstances, while others quickly or gradually disintegrate. The article present the cases of the decrease and preservation of the social plasticity of rural communities under the influence of climatic changes in the region. Factors helping survival and factors accelerating decay, as well as the correlation of these factors, are considered."

=====

Title: "Bull in a China shop? Arctic geoengineering research in the context of Arctic security strategies."

Submitting Author: Olaf Corry
All Authors: Olaf Corry
School of Politics and International Studies
University of Leeds

Duncan McLaren
Lancaster Environment Centre
University of Lancaster

Abstract Text: "As climate damages appear to be accelerating and emissions pathways to safe levels of atmospheric greenhouse gas appear increasingly challenging, climate engineering ('geoengineering') techniques – which aim to intervene technologically in the Earth system to counteract or mask global warming - have attracted increased attention. Many of these are imagined or projected to be deployed in the Arctic where warming has been particularly sudden and potential 'tipping points' are thought to be in danger of being triggered. However, technical assessments of such Arctic geoengineering interventions have received little attention in the context of Arctic security or geopolitics, even though any such interventions would necessarily be subject to geopolitical security dynamics. This paper interrogates recent proposals for geoengineering in the Arctic in the context of the 'Arctic security complex' examined in a preliminary way from a simultaneous reading of the latest Arctic security strategy positions of the five littoral states: USA, Russia, Norway, Canada and Denmark, plus China. By placing the security imaginaries dominant in the Arctic alongside the technological imaginaries of Arctic geoengineering we reveal a disjuncture that calls the feasibility of Arctic geoengineering into question, irrespective of progress in scientific and technical research."

=====

Title: "Exceptional measures beyond the state? Solar geoengineering and the securitization of climate change"

Submitting Author: Olaf Corry
All Authors: Olaf Corry
University of Leeds, UK

Abstract Text: "Abstract: The absence of extraordinary or extreme measures to tackle climate change has been taken as a sign that climate has not yet been elevated to being a 'security' issue requiring exceptional or extreme measures. But what would a 'securitization' of climate politics look like? The Copenhagen School borrowed notions of exceptionality that were developed in relation to a domestic setting, including violence, secrecy and truncated decision-making processes. However, for global security concerns beyond the state such as climate change other norms (and hence exceptions) apply. This article develops a non-domestic idea of 'extraordinary measures' that is needed in order to identify securitizations above the level of domestic politics. It does so by drawing on the English School notion of primary institutions underpinned by deep constitutional norms for states, to identify a benchmark for 'normal international measures'. On that basis it asks whether calls for emergency geoengineering in the Arctic – urgent intervention in the Earth system to deal with global warming – marks the arrival of exceptional measures in climate politics (or a continuation of 'normal' colonial practice in a new form). Recent grassroots and expert scientific willingness to entertain the option of unilateral or minilateral solar geoengineering represents an 'extreme measure' that would be corrosive, not just to climate politics but to deeper norms of international society."

=====

Title: "Tundra doesn't grow trees or teachers: Finding, keeping and supporting good teachers to solve teacher supply crisis in Alaska"

Submitting Author: Douglas Cost
All Authors: Douglas Cost, UAF SOE & IARC CAPS, Diane Hirshberg, ISER CAEPR, UAA & TBS

Abstract Text: "Alaska is facing a teacher workforce crisis. The state has always struggled to attract and retain educators for its rural schools, but this is becoming a challenge even in the state's urban and on-the road school districts. Alaska's rural schools have always had to rely on teachers prepared outside the state; the teacher preparation programs in the state have never met the demand for educators statewide (Hill & Hirshberg), and the recent loss of the largest teacher preparation program in the state means that the supply will be further diminished. Moreover, when analyzing the performance of Alaska's public schools, it is clear that instability in the teaching workforce has a significant impact on student performance. Annual teacher turnover rates of 20-40% in rural Alaska schools impact students' academic and emotional well-being. High teacher turnover is strongly correlated with lower student achievement and it forces students to repeatedly rebuild rapport, connectivity, and communication with newly recruited educators.

State policy makers, district and school leaders, and community members must find ways to nurture effective teachers who will stay and become rooted in the diverse ethnic, cultural, and linguistic fabric of Alaska's classrooms and communities. The question beckons: what can be done to retain and support the teachers who have already embarked on their education career in Alaska? In this paper we address teacher supply issues in Alaska as well as retention and support strategies including changing working conditions, compensation and benefits, and deeper concerns of school to community relationships."

=====
Title: "The Scenographics of the Arctic Sublime"

Submitting Author: Greer Crawley
All Authors: Greer Crawley

Abstract Text: "This paper will have as its focus, Edwin Landseer's 1864 Arctic painting Man Proposes, God Disposes, Clarkson Stanfield's 1856 scenic paintings for Wilkie Collins' and Charles Dickens' play The Frozen Deep and Mariele Neudecker's 2016 installation After Life. These works are all situated within wider contexts of meaning that acknowledge the complexities of the polar regions and issues of authenticity around the ideological, historicized, representation of the Arctic. The artists' critiques of Arctic exploration draw on contemporary perspectives and historical accounts. Using the perspectival techniques and spectatorial arrangements of the panorama and diorama, their scenographic strategies reimagine the atmospheric conditions of the polar expeditionary narrative."

=====
Title: "Collaborating Towards SLiCA-2"

Submitting Author: Katie Cueva
All Authors: Katie Cueva, University of Alaska Anchorage; Vernae Angnaboogok, Inuit Circumpolar Council; Birger Poppel, University of Greenland; MarieKathrine Poppel; Timothy Heleniak, Nordregio

Abstract Text: "This panel will discuss activities to move towards a second survey of living conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA-2). The first SLiCA surveyed Arctic Indigenous communities in Alaska, Chukotka, Canada, Sweden, Greenland, Norway, and the Kola Peninsula through face-to-face interviews on aspects of the economy, health and living conditions. This session will present progress thus far on the collaboration towards SLiCA-2, including an introduction to regional Indigenous-led surveys that may incorporate SLiCA indicators. The session will also facilitate a discussion on priorities for comparability/regionally-specific data, areas of living conditions that are important to remain consistent since the first SLiCA, as well as new areas of interest, and areas that may no longer be relevant to Arctic communities."

=====
Title: "Renewable and ethical? Wind power controversies in Sápmi and the Norwegian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Ragnhild Freng Dale
All Authors: Ragnhild Freng Dale, Western Norway Research Institute
Halvor Dannevig, Western Norway Research Institute

Abstract Text: "Questioning who sets the terms and conditions for infrastructural developments is crucial for the possibility of an ethical in the development of Arctic regions. As Norway plans to increase its production of renewable energy, new regions are under pressure from development of wind power and new power lines, in addition to already existing petroleum and mining projects. Plans for industrial development might bring hope for local employment, but also creates worry and outrage amongst local populations, environmental and conservation organizations, the tourism industry, indigenous Sámi reindeer herders and other locals who use the land for subsistence practices and/or recreation.

In East Finnmark, the developer Grenselandet AS has applied for a license to build the wind power plant Davvi, in an area that originally was within the borders of three different municipalities. The plans sparked controversy amongst both indigenous and non-indigenous locals in the region, not least because people harvest from nature and use the mountain areas across borders that to them are artificial. The land is more than empty space; it is linked to local culture, identity and traditions. In 2020, a local campaign group formed to stop the developer from building the proposed wind power plant. Two of the municipalities have changed their mind on wind power. This case study investigates local forms of support and resistance to wind power plans in the region, and follows local campaign groups to explicate what locals, indigenous and non-indigenous, understand an ethical and just development of the region to be."

=====

Title: "Reindeer antler constructions – an ethno-archaeological landscape feature of the Northwest Chukotka."

Submitting Author: Gleb K Danilov

All Authors: Gleb K. Danilov, Sergey Vartanyan, Valeriia I. Tsygankova

Abstract Text: "According to ethnographic and archeological sources reindeer antler constructions have spread throughout the almost entire Arctic from the ancient to the present time and became integral elements of the Arctic landscapes. The constructions are well-presented in the North-East Asia and particularly in Chukotka, but have never been in the focus of a special study. These structures were mentioned by ethnographers and archaeologists since the 19th century. Beside the "antler hills" described in the ethnographic literature they hardly can be connected to any of known cultural or ethnic community, and one of the basic problems was an absence of reliable chronology of the discussing objects. Several types of the reindeer antler constructions were recognizes during the recent field surveys in the Northwest Chukotka. Their relations to the landscape peculiarities were analyzed using GIS technologies, and a series of radiocarbon dates (from the present to 1500 BC) were obtained to develop the study of this phenomenon associated with the long-term North-East Asian traditions of reindeer hunting and husbandry."

=====

Title: "Coping with cryosphere changes in tourism"

Submitting Author: Halvor Dannevig

All Authors: Halvor Dannevig, Research Director, Norwegian Centre for Sustainable Climate Change Adaptation (Noradapt), Western Norway Research Institute, Sogndal, Norway

Abstract Text: "Perennial snow and ice will gradually disappear from many regions in the arctic and sub-arctic parts of Scandinavia. Glaciers and perennial snow fields are important landscape features and venues for tourism activities and mountaineering, have importance for place identity and hold symbolic and cultural significance for nearby communities. In this paper we present the first preliminary findings from a study into how guides, tourists and other tourism actors perceive climate and environmental change and impacts on local communities and the tourism industry. Applying co-produced projections for changes in snow cover we investigate possible adaptive responses to a mountain landscapes with increasingly less snow and ice four tourism places in Norway. We also present narratives co-produced with the above mentioned stakeholders of the importance of the disappearing perennial snow and ice for place identity."

=====
Title: "A framework for assessing resilience and sustainability in Arctic tourism destinations"

Submitting Author: Halvor Dannevig

All Authors: Halvor Dannevig, Norwegian Centre for Sustainable Climate Change Adaptation, Western Norway Research Institute, Sogndal, Norway

Abstract Text: "The shrinking Arctic sea ice is enabling an increase in Arctic cruise tourism opportunities. Simultaneously Arctic tourism is increasing as a response of increased demand. Tourism is also a driver of change in the Arctic coupled socio-ecological system, inflicting changes on communities and local environments. This paper presents a framework for assessing local sustainability and resilience of tourism in fjord systems in Svalbard and Greenland for the new Horizon 2020 project Face-It. By co-production of salient impact categories of environmental and climate change in collaborations with marine biologists, oceanographers, social scientists and industry stakeholders, projections for these changes will be developed and subsequently used for co-development of sustainability indicators for tourism. The environmental change projections will also be used as input to participatory scenario workshops, which again enables social learning across different stakeholder groups, promoting community-owned solutions, and facilitating the sharing of experiences in a creative and collaborative way. Finally, we will co-develop adaptive co-management strategies for a sustainable and resilient tourism system in the Arctic."

=====
Title: "Demographic development of the Buryats population of the Republic of Buryatia in 1959-2010-s"

Submitting Author: Odon Dashinamzhilov

All Authors: Odon Dashinamzhilov, Institute of History of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, co-author-Victoria Lygdenova, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science

Abstract Text: "Analysis of dynamics of number of the Buryats is held in the paper. It is revealed that demographic development of this ethnical group during the last fifty years has had several important differences that had been determined by specific features of their economy and social structure. It is concluded that in the beginning mortality of the Buryats rapidly fell but fertility was at the same level. It led to rejuvenation of the age structure and to a high natural population growth. Later, social structure's development went on a way of fast increase of the employees' share, level of education and proportion of urban population rose that in addition to agricultural reforms resulted with the rapid shortening of fertility. In the end, number representation of the Buryats during 1959-2010-s increased more than in the country in a whole."

=====
Title: "Community-led Food Resilience: A Decolonizing Autographic Learning from an Inuit Community"

Submitting Author: Ranjan Datta

All Authors: Ranjan Datta, PhD, Indigenous Studies, Department of Humanities, Mount Royal University, Canada. rdatta@mtroyal.ca

Abstract Text: "Food insecurity among Indigenous peoples of northern Canada is a

significant public health challenge. To address this challenge, this paper is responding to community-led food sovereignty in Inuit communities in Canada. Drawing from a decolonial auto-ethnography research framework, I shared my learning experience regarding why the current food system became challenging to the community people; how the community explained the meanings of food security from the Indigenous food sovereignty; and community perspectives on how to develop community-led food security. This article aims to learn, practice, and support community perspectives that positively influence community vision and allow them to create new ways of food sovereignty. Through my decolonial auto-ethnography, I have learned that Inuit knowledge-ways have much to offer in support of resilience of food insecurity in Inuit communities, an intercultural reconceptualization of research methodologies, and educational programs, which support Indigenous communities. Significantly, this study highlights the importance of engaging the local community in the development of coordinated approaches to address Inuit food insecurity."

=====

Title: "Attunement to the Temporality of Food and Supply in Chukotka"

Submitting Author: Vladimir N Davydov

All Authors: Vladimir N. Davydov

Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera), Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia; Chukotka branch of the M. K. Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University, Russia

Elena A. Davydova

Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera), Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia; Chukotka branch of the M. K. Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University, Russia

Abstract Text: "The problems with food supply are the part of daily life of the villages and tundra in the Russian Arctic. Our observations made during the fieldwork in Iul'tinskii district of Chukotka autonomous region prove that the range of goods definitely does not satisfy all the food needs of local people, the products are often expired, and the consumption of some products is impossible because they are too expensive for the income of many people. Our report will focus on "expired food", which is one of the components of local food (in) security. Analyzing its role in the life of local communities, people's perception of overdue products, and the mechanics of its appearance in local stores, we will show that the supply of food in Chukotka has a specific temporality due to ecological and climatic conditions, local infrastructure, as well as dominant discourses of remoteness. We will argue that local people attune their practices of creating and accumulating of a good (from their perspective) food resource with the temporality of local stores and its supplies. Since the key characteristic of food is its changeability over time, we will ask the question how the temporality of food itself affects the strategies of local residents. The authors will also focus on the role of infrastructure facilities in the process of coordinating the supply of stores and the consumption of food by local people. The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project No.19-78-10002) "Nutrition in the Russian Arctic: Resources, Technologies, Innovations"."

=====

Title: "Transitioning towards sustainable energy generation: the impact of social acceptance and affordability"

Submitting Author: Magnus de Witt

All Authors: Magnus de Witt, Reykjavik University

Hlynur Stefánsson, Reykjavik University
Ágúst Valfell, Reykjavik University
Joan Nymand Larsen, Stefansson Arctic Institute, and University of Akureyri

Abstract Text: "The talk focuses on the energy transition towards renewables in the Arctic areas. Technology and policy strategies are an often discussed topic. The social impact of such a transition is often neglected. This presentation will address two points. Firstly, the current situation of how people interact with energy in the Arctic. We can see that energy is used for several purposes like space heating, fuel for different kinds of vehicles, and electricity. All the aforementioned uses are essential to the well-being of Arctic communities. But it can be observed that the Arctic energy cost is high, and the income is low. That leads to the critical situation in regards to the affordability of energy. Secondly, how people view the energy transition; a few cases around the Arctic shows that it is possible to reduce energy cost by introducing renewables to the energy resource mix. For the process of integrating renewables, it is essential to integrate the inhabitants of the communities. For the underlying research, different Arctic communities in Norway, Greenland, and Alaska have been interviewed. The results from the interviews give a glimpse of a locals perspective on renewables. The social acceptance of renewables is the foundation"

=====

Title: "Indigenous Knowledge Transformations in the Times of Socioecological Changes: Fishing Traditions among Itelmens of Kamchatka Thr"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Degai
All Authors: Tatiana Degai, University of Northern Iowa;
Victoria Petrasheva, Kamchatka Branch of the Institute of Geography
David Koester, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "Kamchatka peninsula, located on the Pacific coast of Russia, is home to Itelmen/Kamchadal communities. Their main subsistence activity is fishing. While Itelmens' ancestors are thought to have lived on Kamchatka for over 12000 years, the recent history of the last 320 years shows major changes in Itelmen/Kamchadal sociocultural and ecological environments. These changes have caused significant transformations in traditional subsistence activities and cultural practices. This presentation examines the stories of these transformations through the prism of the accounts of the early researchers of Kamchatka, the memories of contemporary Itelmens of the Soviet Era, and stories of current traditional subsistence practices. The focus of these stories is on fishing traditions that are at the core of Itelmen/Kamchadal livelihood. The goal of this study is to understand how indigenous communities in Kamchatka adapt to changing environments yet continue to maintain and develop sustainable fishing practices. We are seeking to gain a better understanding of the concept of transformation in Itelmen/Kamchadal communities. Does it imply adaptation, abandonment or development of traditions? How does it become a natural part of life under the circumstances that are imposed on the community?"

=====

Title: "Home"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Demjanjuk
All Authors: Demjanjuk Anastasia, Konstantin Ivshin

Abstract Text: "(Arctic makes)
The Northern Dvina is a large navigable river that unites on its banks the oldest cultural northern capitals — Arkhangelsk and Veliky Ustyug. In these cities, a large accumulation of

crafts, legends and religious buildings has been preserved, which are being restored to this day. The temple is translated from an Orthodox home. In the symbolism of architecture and decorative decoration of temples, ideas about the universe are revealed, in many epochs temples were a place of public meetings, solemn ceremonies, had a memorial character, had the right of refuge. The Assumption Cathedral of Veliky Ustyug is the very first stone building of the city, it was repeatedly rebuilt, and was able to survive to this day, remaining a place for the arrival of many people. As well as the St. Michael-Archangel Cathedral. It is the place where the city was founded. In the global situation with the pandemic, home is a refuge for everyone and a salvation from infection with the virus. Spending time at home gives people new opportunities-left alone with yourself, to understand yourself, to feel the world around you.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vIZ0ZQWdT4m38k3d5rc3J9p4cKtyNWmD/view?usp=drive_sdk

=====

Title: "Sculptural composition "The Bird of Fog" from the series "The Legend about Sikhirtya" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ivan Demyanenko
All Authors: Ivan Demyanenko

Abstract Text: "Fireclay, glaze, hand modeling. 2016. Size: 73x91x23.

The decorative sculptural composition is a tree trunk, on top of which there is a solar sign with the face of the idol and wings. It was based on the collecting folklore image of Sikhirtya hiding a huge era of pre-reindeer-breeding history of Yamal, the length of which is measured by several millennia. In the center of the composition, on the wings of a bird, there is the relief of everyday scenes, representing the life of Sikhirtya people before Nenets (camp, traditional activities – hunting, herding, etc.). On top of the wings there are people of Sikhirtya, located on the shores of "big water". In the lower part of the decorative composition, to the left and right of the tree trunk there are independent plastic elements – the people of Sikhirtya. Linear sketches were made for each part of the decorative composition, starting with the bird and ending with the tree trunk, as well as sketches in color in dark and earthy tones. The legend says that people of Sikhirtya appear mainly at night, or when the ground is covered with fog.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/MQMT/t2YWcNWkQ>
Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/MQMT/t2YWcNWkQ>

=====

Title: "The sculptural composition "A town of Sikhirtya" from the series "The Legend of Sikhirtya" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ivan Demyanenko
All Authors: Ivan Demyanenko

Abstract Text: "Fireclay, milk. Hand modeling, отминка. 2016. Size: 69x31x20.

Decorative sculptural plastic is made in the form of a multi-figure structure consisting of different levels. The idea is to collect the composition of "a town of Sikhirtya", the dwelling of ancient people. They lived in high sandy hills and built their homes from the bones of sea and land animals. The basis of the composition is a kind of skeleton of bones, which turns

into the dwelling of people of Sikhirtya upon closer examination. The image of roofs of houses is by engraving a figure, going into the village, the town of people of Sikhirtya. In the center of the composition there is the owner of that house. The town consists of three parts: the upper world, where the structure of birds "Magpie Bird" is represented; there is also a gate (the exit from the town), where the image of a small man-bird Sikhirtya appears; the middle world: animal bones (antlers of deer, etc.); the lower world: bones of marine animals (fish, whales, etc.). Therefore, the project contains an image of a fish drawing on the chest or in the hands of the owner of the town.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/2sq9/8YN4E8GMX>

=====

Title: "Sculptural composition "The Myth of Lad Yar Sal" (Earth Turn), from the series "The Legend of Sikhirtya" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ivan Demyanenko

All Authors: Ivan Demyanenko

Abstract Text: "Fireclay, icing, milk. Hand modeling, отминка. 2016. Size: 50x77.

In the central part of the decorative composition there is a rounded platform, symbolizing the Land of Northern legends -Yamal, the edge of the Mainland. But, on the other hand, any ending is always a beginning. That wonderful piece of land is the beginning of many things and is considered as the personification of the Earth turn. In the upper part of composition there are geometric sharp platforms.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/Hpft/37LHsmh1z>

=====

Title: "Mining towns in the Russian North and Arctic: patterns of socio-economic transformation in the 1990-2010s"

Submitting Author: Evgeniy Denisov

All Authors: Evgeniy Denisov, PhD, research fellow, Institute of Geography RAS

Abstract Text: "The extensive industrial resource development in the Arctic and northern territories during the Soviet period left behind a vast legacy of a developed network of several dozen mining towns for modern Russia. Their socio-economic position had changed dramatically in the early 1990s: the transformational crisis caused the population decline, economy and standards of living decrease. However, these problems severity and further development patterns in 2000-2010s differed significantly.

In this study we aim to show the place of mining towns among the cities in the Russian North and Arctic in terms of their socio-economic position. Among the key indicators of cities' socio-economic transformation there are: economy trends, labor markets dynamics (employment and wages) and population change (demography and migration).

We show that along with the macroregional gradients of the socio-economic situation typical for the entire North, the situation in mining centers differs significantly depending on the mining cycle phase and the commodity profile.

Referring to the example of coal mining centers in the European Russian North, being at different phases of the mining cycle, we discuss the perspectives of adaptation to situation change in the mining industry and the prospects for the survival and further development of former mining towns in the Russian Arctic."

=====
Title: "Resettlement support programs from the Russian North: key lessons and contemporary challenges"

Submitting Author: Evgeniy Denisov

All Authors: Evgeniy Denisov, PhD, research fellow, Institute of Geography RAS

Abstract Text: "National transformational socio-economic crisis of the 1990s caused a dramatic change in the approach to planning the northern and Arctic territories development in Russia. The paradigm of extensive development with steady population influx has been discarded due to a sharp increase in living expenses, economy decline along with the employment reduction. On the contrary, the concept of northern territories overpopulation gained ground, and it was responded since the mid-1990s with the implementation of measures to facilitate the population resettlement. The key mechanism of resettlement support remains the housing policy – the assistance in the housing acquisition in other regions of Russia.

Federal resettlement programs, including a World Bank supported project, have shown low efficiency due to scarce financing, the problems of priority, insufficient targeting, and not always attractive conditions. The imperfection of the federal tool led to the emergence of alternatives – regional, corporate and municipal programs. The most successful regional programs have been implemented in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Krasnoyarsk Krai with joint funding from the regional governments and resource corporations.

In recent years, the resettlement support as a planning tool for decline has been successfully implemented at the municipal level. In particular, the coal mining city of Vorkuta runs the municipal program to stimulate the relocation to a compact urban center from the surrounding settlements in order to optimize infrastructure in the context of ongoing depopulation."

=====
Title: "Digital Stories As a Means of Forming the Communicative Competence of Bachelor Students of Non-Linguistic Directions"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Dergaeva

All Authors: Svetlana Dergaeva

Abstract Text: "In modern society the role of international education increases. The process of globalization requires specialists with knowledge of foreign languages. A free, educated, creative person, ready for interpersonal and intercultural cooperation is proclaimed as the highest value. Moreover, the intensive development of equipment and technologies entails need for lifelong learning.

According to the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education, the main goal of teaching a foreign language today is the forming of communicative competence. The analysis of scientific investigations over the past decade shows that the attention of scientists is attracted by issues related to the content, forming and assessment of the formation the intercultural communicative competence.

In foreign scientific literature, various aspects of communicative competence in teaching foreign languages are considered in the works of F. Adder, H. Bagui, I. Bei, B. Jens, L. Klimchuk, B. Labinska, L. Lingk, K. Matichuk, N. Maximenko, J. Medwell, I.H. Morarash, S.V. Pawar, J. Ruan, S. Sabri, M.G. Varpe, J. Vovchok.

However, there is still no consensus on the component composition of communicative competence, which complicates the development of effective methods for its forming at the

level of higher education. Despite the undoubted theoretical and practical significance of the investigations of the above-mentioned and other authors, it should be emphasized that scientific research has not yet accumulated a sufficiently complete material necessary to solve the problem of forming the communicative competence of bachelor students in non-linguistic directions."

=====

Title: "How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected Indigenous communities in the Russian Arctic?"

Submitting Author: Pavel Devyatkin

All Authors: Pavel Devyatkin, Research Associate at The Arctic Institute and Research Fellow at the Stanford U.S. Russia Forum.

Abstract Text: "The coronavirus pandemic has created socio-economic disruptions and highlighted the distinct vulnerabilities of Arctic communities. In this presentation, the consequences of the pandemic on Russian Arctic Indigenous communities will be analyzed. Using journalistic reports, epidemiological data, and interviews, it is argued that Indigenous communities in the Russian North may be the most vulnerable population group in the Arctic during the pandemic.

Indigenous groups suffer higher rates of coronavirus infections compared to non-Indigenous populations. The distinct threat to older generations endangers the survival of ancient cultures and ancient Arctic languages which are often passed on by elders. The virus is more dangerous for Arctic Indigenous people and the lockdown has disrupted the hunting, fishing, and herding economies.

Isolation and small population density have allowed the Arctic to be relatively safe compared to other parts of the world, but this is not true of the Russian North. The most hard-hit region in the Arctic is Murmansk Oblast with more coronavirus cases (33,000) than neighboring Finland (5,600) and Norway (5,500), each with populations almost seven times greater than that of Murmansk Oblast. What factors explain this great disparity?

In the presentation, the Russian government's response and inadequacies regarding Indigenous communities will be discussed. This presentation builds on research published by The Arctic Institute in December 2020 and seeks to raise awareness of how the pandemic has affected the Russian North, one of many cases worldwide where Indigenous communities are disproportionately afflicted."

=====

Title: "Art, Science and Nature Combined: A Touristic Experience of the North"

Submitting Author: Herminia Din

All Authors: Herminia Din, Ph.D.

Professor of Art Education

University of Alaska Anchorage, USA

Abstract Text: "Traditionally, education for tourism is provided by tour operators while universities teach or conduct research on tourism from a more theoretical perspective. Given the sensitivity of the Arctic environment and the speed with which it is changing, it is incumbent on northern universities to become more involved in the process of knowledge transfer, raising public awareness, and encouraging stewardship of the Arctic. Tourism is an ideal mechanism for this effort.

In order to encourage renewable economies, encourage stewardship, and raise awareness of the Arctic, a collaborative approach to provide a touristic experience is proposed. These interdisciplinary solutions are needed to increase knowledge and engagement about sustainable tourism in the Arctic. A model for designed sustainable tourism should include (1) citizen-engaged environmental observation, (2) place-based sustainable art, and (3) outdoor recreation and leadership.

This project is an experimental “maker space” introducing a unique approach to sustainable tourism in the Arctic focusing on being environmentally and culturally responsible while appreciating nature and promoting conservation. We believe that participants will build skills and knowledge in basic biological sciences, understand environmental issues, develop wilderness travel proficiencies, and engage in hands-on creative expression. These combined experiences will promote a sense of appreciation for the Arctic’s natural environment and play a critical role in terms of renewable economic activity in the region."

=====

Title: "Indigenous water governance networks and system transformation on the Klamath River"

Submitting Author: Sibyl Diver
All Authors: Sibyl Diver, Stanford University
M. V. Eitzel, UC Santa Cruz
Madeline Brown, University of Maryland
Ashley Hazel, Stanford University
Susan Fricke, Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources
Ron Reed, Karuk tribal member

Abstract Text: "Collaborative approaches to complex water-quality problems can facilitate collective action across large watersheds containing multiple, overlapping political jurisdictions. While Indigenous communities have historically been excluded from watershed management, they are increasingly engaging in collaborative water governance and developing tribal science and policy programs. Filling a research gap, we seek to understand system transformation occurring in contemporary natural resource governance through Indigenous leadership. We examine a case study of Indigenous participation in water-quality governance in the Klamath Basin, focusing on the Karuk Tribe. Using social network methods, we consider tribal engagement in collaborative water governance as a connection point bringing together multiple knowledge streams for water protection. We also assert that collaborative governance approaches can be improved to facilitate more respectful multi-jurisdictional water governance with Indigenous peoples to enhance coordinated and collective action."

=====

Title: "Principles for Governance in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Tamara Dmitrieva
All Authors: Tamara Dmitrieva

Abstract Text: "There are two approaches to the principles for Governance in the Arctic in this presentation: the Evolutionary Governance Theory (EGT) and the synergetic approach. In EGT's conception governance is “the taking of collectively binding decisions for a community in a community, by governmental or other”. The main descriptions: everything is interconnected and co-evolving between the configurations of power/knowledge and of

actors/institutions; their co-evolution can be understood as a meta configuration that identifies a certain governance path. The second approach involves a cooperative action of the elements of a complex system, in our case, in the development and implementation of the Arctic policy.

These approaches work in the scientific collaboration of the Arctic community and in the cooperation of the Arctic states and autonomies. Canada, Norway and other polar countries use them for own Arctic policy.

The presentation addresses some principles of governance in the Arctic: co-development of decisions, governing the Arctic territories, by all actors; the sustainable development, integrating social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations; narrowing the gap in the quality of life and the capabilities of the population, living in the Arctic and non-Arctic territories; use of local and scientific knowledge, innovative technological solutions for economic and social development; investment and other implementation mechanisms co-developed by government, local authorities, business partners.

The presentation also discusses the Russian governance path in the Arctic from the standpoint of the adequacy, role and interaction of elements and proposals for its adjustment, taking into account the experience of foreign Arctic policy."

=====

Title: "Why Greenland mattered for the Pentagon—and for Environmental Science—in the early Cold War"

Submitting Author: Ronald E Doel

All Authors: Doel, Ronald E. [Florida State University, Department of History]

Abstract Text: "In August 2019, U.S. President Donald J. Trump proposed purchasing Greenland from Denmark. The massive island was now an autonomous territory, commentators quickly noted—and not on the market—but the controversy offered a reminder that Greenland had long been important for United States leaders. In the late 1940s U.S. researchers began intensive studies of Greenland's physical environment, and by the early 1950s the U.S. began constructing one of its largest overseas bases, Thule, on the territory's far northwest coast. Less than a decade later the Pentagon began constructing a nuclear-powered city under the ice cap, called Camp Century. Today Camp Century is perhaps best remembered for being a covert way to test the viability of Project Iceworm—an Army plan to carve tunnels under the ice cap, where rail lines that could carry medium-range missiles for possible use against the Soviet Union. While Iceworm was never constructed, studies of the physical characteristics of the Greenland Ice Cap by the late 1960s yielded crucial insights into Earth's paleoclimates. This paper—drawing on key results from a newly published volume on Cold War Greenland—explores why the physical environmental sciences were fundamental for the U.S. military, and helped shape research in this field. Also explored here is how the physical environmental sciences became part of the technological system involving guided missiles and long-range bombers that constituted U.S. Cold War defense strategy."

=====

Title: "Place attachment, Arcticness and mobility in Siberia in the face of climate change"

Submitting Author: Natalia Doloisio

All Authors: Natalia Doloisio, CEARC/University of Versailles St. Quentin-en-Yvelines

Abstract Text: "A deep analysis of the history of the Russian Arctic demonstrates that northern inhabitants counts with high mobility and that they are undoubtedly capable to adapt to changing contexts. However, under the current rapid climatic changes, Arctic

societies and landscapes are facing deep transformations. This presentation aims at exploring possible elements that may influence Tiksi and Bykovsky's (Bulunskyi District, Sakha Republic, Russian Federation) inhabitants' decision to stay or leave in their settlements. More specifically, the purpose of this presentation is to compare the narratives of local stakeholders and the existing bibliography in order to:

- (a) identify if new interacting social and ecological drivers related to climate change can modify migration local and regional patterns;
- (b) If not, how and why do people stay?
- (c) Explore the influence of experiential and emotional ties of Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples with the place in determining their decision to stay or to leave.

The results that will be presented are based on data collected during two series of semi-structured interviews. A first series was conducted in Yakutsk (Sakha Republic, Russian Federation, June 2018); a second series was conducted in Tiksi and Bykovsky (Sakha Republic, Russian Federation (July 2019))."

=====

Title: "Scoping the risks associated to coastal permafrost thaw in Tiksi and Bykovsky"

Submitting Author: Natalia Doloisio

All Authors: Natalia Doloisio, CEARC/University of Versailles St. Quentin-en-Yvelines

Abstract Text: "The Sakha Republic (Russian Federation), covers a surface of over 3.000.000 km² and more than 40% of it is in the Arctic Circle. This region is characterized by its extent and extreme climatic conditions, but also by its historical processes and the cultural diversity.

Trying to understand how climate change and accelerated permafrost thawing will impact Arctic communities requires paying attention to several complex systems simultaneously. Along the region of Yakutia, some common impacts related to these previously mentioned processes seem to have been observed. During the fieldwork in Tiksi and Bykovsky (Sakha Republic - July 2019), semi-structured interviews have been conducted in order to obtain detailed information concerning the local specificities in terms of risk perception and the social significance attributed to climate change and permafrost thaw. Qualitative analysis of the narratives from both communities shows different levels of concerns which are associated to the geological and geographical particular characteristics, a difference in terms of priorities for action from their populations as well as the specific social structures and economic dynamics of each of both settlements."

=====

Title: "Annual questions on Students' Career development"

Submitting Author: Elena Dotsenko

All Authors: Elena Dotsenko , PhD on Philosophy, Department of Philosophy and Sociology of NArFU, Director of the career and employment center of NArFU

Abstract Text: "Modern University' field has a great opportunity for students to start prospective career. What is the role of the Universities' Centers of Career and Employment in Arctic region? There are different opportunities for young people of educating soft skills, getting the first experience of employing, starting your own business etc. at the University. Different aspects of career opportunities in Northern Arctic Federal University will be presented to the audience.

How to create and realize concrete steps for Career' development, what are the main

thoughts about process of foundation, development and researching the new modern possible ways of career in Arctic region – these questions have to be discussed with specialists and researchers."

=====

Title: "The experience of conducting ethnological expertise in the conditions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Irina Dranaeva

All Authors: Irina Dranaeva, Arctic State Agrotechnological University

Abstract Text: "In the stories of community representatives, there are two types of industrial companies that are developing on the territories of the indigenous people - large companies and small private enterprises. In their opinion, large companies comply with the law, conduct ethnological expertise, conclude agreements, compensate for losses caused to the indigenous people of the North as a result of damage to their original habitat of economic activity, and provide targeted social support to municipalities within the framework of charitable donation and social partnership agreements.

According to the respondents, small businesses often violate regulations, their economic activities have a significant negative environmental impact on the environment and do not take measures to reduce the risk of negative environmental consequences of economic activities. First of all, the respondents refer to small enterprises as gold mining artels of prospectors.

The discovery of gold in new deposits and the mechanization of gold mining in old deposits turns into big problems for the local population in order to preserve traditional economic activities - reindeer husbandry, hunting and fishing

Contamination of soil, water and biota with heavy metals is the main problem of gold mining objects due to their toxicity, stable state of aggregation and accumulation in food chains.

Heavy metals are known to accumulate in soil and water and are not biodegradable. Increasingly, environmental pollution is becoming the cause of environmental conflicts."

=====

Title: "Circumpolar Studies in Yakutia: innovation and perspectives"

Submitting Author: Irina Dranaeva

All Authors: Irina Dranaeva

Abstract Text: "Higher education in Sakha Republic has a long history, transformation and adaptation to new circumstances. University of Arctic and Yakut State University has been working for a long time, starting 2002. Hundreds of students from Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has participated in exchange mobility program - North to North, has took online course Bachelor of Circumpolar Studies. It was an unique and very innovating proces of education at that time. Some of BCS-courses has been implement to university study program, translated and adopted by our teachers and professors.

There are several universities, organizations and institutions who became UArctic partner and ready to continue Circumpolar Studies in new format."

=====

Title: "An Accessible Arctic? British Travellers to Norway in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries"

Submitting Author: Christian Drury

All Authors: Christian Drury, Durham University

Abstract Text: "Norway was a popular destination for British travellers in the nineteenth century, with its mixture of spectacular landscapes and seemingly prelapsarian wilderness appealing as a space for escape from modern Britain. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Norway was visited by mountaineers, hunters, anglers, tourists and adventurers, and considering the published and private writings of these travellers gives us valuable insight into their conceptions of modernity and mobility. This presentation will consider to what extent British travellers treated Norway, particularly the north of the country, as an Arctic space, one which offered a relatively accessible way to experience Arctic weather, landscapes and light, as well as a level of hardship that was appropriate without being ruinous. The Arctic had a significant place in the nineteenth-century British imagination and it is interesting to consider the extent to which travellers sought out the types of landscapes represented in depictions of Arctic exploration in popular culture, as well as aping the heroic figures of exploration, including Norwegians such as Fridtjof Nansen. Moreover, this presentation will consider features of travel writing from Norway such as differing depictions of Norwegians and Sámi, the performance of gender in travel and accompanying representations, and the discussion of cultural links and shared histories between Britain and Norway in the nineteenth century."

=====

Title: "Formation of the readiness of future speech therapists to use innovative technologies for teaching children with speech disorder"

Submitting Author: Maria V Druzhinina
All Authors: Maria V. Druzhinina, professor

Abstract Text: "The introduction of innovative technologies into the pedagogical process helps to improve the quality of education. Teachers working with children with disabilities need to use innovative technologies in correctional work. Innovation in education is the use of new technological and methodological research. Innovative processes in education are the improvement of existing methods and techniques, technologies. The problem of the future teacher's readiness to use innovative technologies was considered back in the second half of the 20th century. The readiness of future speech therapists to use innovative technologies for teaching children with speech disorders is an integrative personality characteristic. This is the ability to solve basic professional pedagogical problems with the active use of innovative technologies in the conditions of professional activity. The purpose of this activity is to educate children with speech disorders."

=====

Title: "Innovative Conceptual Ideas of the Coursebook "Culture in the North. Multilingual Pedagogy""

Submitting Author: Maria Druzhinina
All Authors: Maria Druzhinina, PhD (Pedagogy)
Translation Studies and Applied Linguistics Department, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, 163002, Russia
Svetlana Zelyanina, Master (Philology)
English Language Department, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, 163002, Russia

Abstract Text: "Language education involves studying native and foreign languages and cultures. It is also an integral part of vocational education. It means that studying languages

broadens the cultural horizons of future engineers, managers, teachers, social workers and others.

In the Arctic region language education has its specific features. There is great demand for languages within occupational contexts in the North and, in particular, in the Arkhangelsk region. And business communication involves the ability to tell your foreign partners about the culture of your region.

The conceptual ideas of the coursebook "Culture in the North. Multilingual Pedagogy" are the following: presentation of the Russian North cultural phenomena in six languages (Russian, English, German, French, Norwegian and Chinese); informative texts with pre- and post-text communicative activities; diversity of texts; motivation to understanding and comprehending cultural and linguistic values; possible use of the coursebook materials for classroom, independent and additional learning, as well as possible use of new supplementary materials and tasks including projects, games, interactive and distance assignments.

The coursebook provides an opportunity for improving your knowledge of foreign languages, painting, literature, history and geography. It also develops the interdisciplinary outlook and erudition of students, postgraduates, adults and children.

The coursebook is in its third revised edition and has been recognized in Russia, Germany, Austria, Norway and China. The book became laureate of the All-Russian "University Book" competitions in 2006 and 2018. It is included in the collection of the German National Library."

=====

Title: "Exploring English-language Arctic climate internet discourse"

Submitting Author: Ksenia Dubrovskikh

All Authors: Ksenia Dubrovskikh, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "These days, many specialists pay attention to the Arctic region. It is of great scientific interest to many scientists, including linguists, and linguistic research related to this region is also relevant. Linguists take notice of Arctic discourse. This phenomenon can be regarded as a totality of representations of Arctic phenomena that affect life in the Arctic states and in countries whose representatives show an interest in studying the Arctic and its natural phenomena and who contribute to the development of understandings of the Arctic region.

The English language is a major asset in this kind of linguistic research, since English is nowadays the language of international communication. Consequently, international communication about the Arctic region is also mediated by English, which facilitates communication and mutual understanding. Therefore, a study of the Arctic in English seems relevant and promising.

The development and widespread use of information technology is characteristic of modern times. Thus, the information on the Internet is the object of modern scientific research. The study of communication in the network is relevant for modern linguistic research.

Communication carried out through the Internet is defined as Internet communication or Internet discourse. This type of discourse implies virtual interaction between communicants mediated by the Internet.

In our study we turn to the investigation of English-language Arctic climate Internet discourse. The study of climate change and nature is vital for linguistic research, as the study of nature and ecology can provide humans with the knowledge about the workings of the human mind."

=====

Title: "Informal Disaster Governance in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Patrizia Isabelle Duda

All Authors: 1. Patrizia Isabelle Duda, University College London, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction

2. Navoniel Glick, University College London, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction

Abstract Text: "Formal disaster governance (FDG) approaches to deal with risks and disasters are increasingly seen as being too rigid, slow, and command-and-control driven. Too often, local realities and non-formal influences are sidelined or ignored to the extent that disaster governance can be harmed through the efforts to impose formal and/or political structures. A contrasting narrative emphasises so-called bottom-up, local, and/or participatory approaches which this paper encapsulate as Informal Disaster Governance (IDG). This paper theorises IDG and situates it within the long-standing albeit limited literature on the topic, paying particular attention to the literature's failure to properly define informal disaster risk reduction and response efforts, to conceptualise their far-reaching extent and consequences, and to consider their 'dark sides'. By presenting IDG as a framework, this paper restores the conceptual importance and balance of IDG vis-à-vis FDG, paving the way for a better understanding of the 'complete' picture of disaster governance. This framework is then considered in a location where IDG might be expected to be more powerful or obvious, namely in a smaller, more isolated, and tightly knit community, characteristics which are stereotypically used to describe island locations. Thus, Svalbard in the Arctic has been chosen as a case study, including its handling of the 2020 coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, to explore the merits and challenges with shifting the politics of disaster governance towards IDG."

=====

Title: "The Bear as a legal institution and object of customary law in the Khanty society today"

Submitting Author: Stephan Dudeck

All Authors: Dr. Stephan Dudeck

Researcher

Centre for Arctic Social Studies, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia

Associated Researcher

Anthropology Research Team, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Centre of Arctic and Siberian Exploration, Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Studies of customary law in anthropology recognized early the function of rituals and beliefs associated with the brown bear in the legal practices of inhabitants of the Arctic and Subarctic zones of the northern hemisphere. A prominent case was the bear's role and in particular the bear oath in practices of judgment and retaliation among Western Siberian Indigenous peoples. Starting with the insight that for Khanty communities the brown bear is until today an indispensable component of their social universe consisting of not only humans but also non-human actors as participants in legal practices, I will look at the role of the bear in the local legal discourses in Eastern Khanty communities today. An understanding of the concept of the particular agency of the bear, his ontological status, and mutual rights and obligations between humans and the bear should provide for analysis for the role of the bear in contemporary practices of decision making but also as a law enforcing institution among the Khanty. In a second step, I will look at actual conflicts, that occur between state law enforcement practices and local norms regulating human-bear relationships in the Khanty communities. As a result, I aim at an understanding of the state of legal pluralism in indigenous communities of the Eastern Khanty today and the state of

recognition of the role of non-human actors in local legal practices."

=====

Title: "“He is our ‘Dior’” – looking at the normativity of the gendered division of labour from researchers and indigenous perspectives."

Submitting Author: Stephan Dudeck

All Authors: Dr. Stephan Dudeck

Centre for Arctic Social Studies, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia

Anthropology Research Team, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Centre of Arctic and Siberian Exploration, Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Men’s and women’s spheres of work in subsistence economies are strictly divided – today there seems not much disagreement in this dualistic view of gendered activities and subsequent division of life spheres, engagement with the environment, and role in social relations in so-called traditional indigenous communities of the Russian Arctic. New opportunities in work and education brought by Soviet modernization and post-soviet socio-economic change have brought new constraints and new possibilities for both genders to emancipate from their strictly gendered traditional world or to preserve, revive and return to it. Drawing on material from historical accounts as well as present-day ethnographic research, the paper sheds doubt on this simplistic picture. A careful look at the intersections of gender, age, kinship, and religious status and their consequences for the engagement in the sphere of work and economy reveals a much more complex way of indigenous construction of gender roles and their flexibility. I will try to evaluate to what degree public normative statements diverge from real practices, present dominant heteronormative ideologies, and Eurocentric views. The paper explores how practices of hiding and avoiding are employed to prevent the de-legitimization of revivalist activism directed towards the preservation of subsistence activities and indigenous cultural differences."

=====

Title: "Drawback of traditionalist and decolonial discourses for gender diversity in indigenous communities of the Russian North"

Submitting Author: Stephan Dudeck

All Authors: Dr. Stephan Dudeck

Centre for Arctic Social Studies, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia

Anthropology Research Team, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Centre of Arctic and Siberian Exploration, Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "In this short presentation, I would like to draw attention to the difficulties to address gender diversity within indigenous communities in Russia. Notwithstanding the historical and present-day evidence of non-heteronormative gender concepts in indigenous communities a public discussion of them seems almost impossible at the moment. Morality discourses, which identify tradition with conservatism and clearly defined and binary gender roles and diversity with modernity and liberal thought seem not to allow for a positive image of everyday life practices diverging from the heteronormative model. In my short input, I would like to present some preliminary findings and invite for a discussion of potential ways out of this deadlock, which would allow indigenous activists discussing for instance the high risk of suicide and substance abuse among indigenous youth to overcome the lack of a legitimate language to formulate indigenous gender concepts deviating from the mainstream."

=====
Title: "Multilingualism and traditions of tolerance of the peoples of the North."

Submitting Author: Jeanne A Dyachkova

All Authors: Jeanne A. Dyachkova,

Chairman of the Regional nonprofit organization "Association of Luoravetlans (Chukchi)" RS (Ya).

Abstract Text: "The regional non-profit organization "Association of Luoravetlans (Chukchi)" RS (Ya) was established in 1989. One of the main goals of this organization is to preserve the language and culture of the Chukchi. The village of Kolymsky is the only place of compact residence of the Chukchi of Russia. This small Arctic village is mainly home to the Yukaghir and the Chukchi. The presentation is based on a study of the phenomenon of multilingualism in the region, the author 's own observations, talks and interviews with co-parents and the results of a seminar-festival organized by the Association in April 2019. The language environment of Lower Kolyma have various special aspects such as multilingualism, the existence of languages of peoples who have interacted from centuries on this territory and created a unique culture. Many residents speak other languages than Russian and Yakut — Even, Chukchi and Yukaghir languages. This phenomenon is common among older reindeer herders: many of them speak 4-5 languages and use their skills in communication in the tundra and reindeer herding. The transition to another language (from Even to Chukchi or Yukaghir) depends on the communication context and forms a special flexibility of communication skills. This flexibility also reflects the tolerance and high adaptive abilities of tundra residents."

=====
Title: "Females Aged 85-95: Postural Balance Analysis"

Submitting Author: Alexander Viktorovich Dyomin

All Authors: Dyomin Alexander Viktorovich

Abstract Text: "The work aims at the analysis of the female postural balance. The research focused on revealing the components of postural balance for women aged 85–95. We examined 73 women aged 89.5 ± 3 years. For the comfort of results' assessment the participants were grouped into two categories:

- ladies aged 85-89 years (86.8 ± 1.6) – 37 participants;
- ladies aged 90-95 years (92.1 ± 1.4) – 36 participants.

To evaluate the components of postural balance we used a computer-based dynamic posturographic complex named Smart Equitest Balance Manager. In the course of the study two tests were carried out:

1. Sensory Organization Test
2. Motor Control Test.

The contemporary academic consensus, based on the data extracted with computer stabilometry (posturography), states a progression of postural disorders and a decrease in the compensatory processes of the postural balance in individuals aged 90 and older. However, our research has shown the opposite. There is no decrease in physiological mechanisms ensuring static and static-dynamic balance in women aged 90–95. Moreover, the experiments showed even lower values in the latency of coordinated postural reactions for women of 85–89. In addition, no change was noticed in the efficiency of the sensory integration process for maintaining senior women's postural balance and sense of spatial orientation. Postural transformations in women over 89 are associated with the weakening of the balance function adaptive capabilities. The other significant factor for female postural

changes is the decreased ability for an appropriate use of visual signals to maintain static and static-dynamic balance."

=====

Title: "Sovereignty and Partial Sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic: Process and Prospects"

Submitting Author: Wayne Edwards

All Authors: Wayne Edwards, St. Michael's College, Colchester, Vermont, USA

Abstract Text: "Indigenous peoples in the arctic experience varying degrees of political sovereignty. In most cases, those who have some level of political sovereignty have a hybrid sort that is subordinate to an external national authority. They can engage in self-determination only to the extent that the external national authority allows it, sometimes through consultation with them and sometimes not. In order for an indigenous group to have political sovereignty, they must be officially recognized by the external government.

In this paper, the importance of sovereignty to indigenous peoples is emphasized as it relates to economic and cultural sustainability. In particular, decision-making involvement – or better yet, authority – is essential as it relates to changes brought on by the evolution of technology and the physical realities of climate change that are fundamentally altering access to arctic communities by external governments, institutions, and people."

=====

Title: "Improving Environment and Climate Change Canada's weather, sea ice and climate services in the Inuvialuit and Kitikmeot regions"

Submitting Author: Laura Eerkes-Medrano

All Authors: Laura Eerkes-Medrano, University of Victoria, Canada

David Atkinson, University of Victoria, Canada

Adrienne Tivy, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Tom Zagon, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Armel Castellan, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Abstract Text: "Two government entities, Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) and the newly formed Canadian Centre for Climate Services (CCCS) are partnering with the University of Victoria and 6 communities in the Inuvialuit and Kitikmeot regions on a pilot project to improve government weather, sea ice and climate services. The project is a response to a common observation in northern communities that the sea ice, weather and sea state are more unpredictable than in the past, making decisions around travelling on the ice and land for subsistence activities more difficult. Project activities and methods are guided by an oversight committees in each community with representatives from the Hamlet, Hunters and Trapper Committees/Organizations and the Community Corporations. These activities involve field work to conduct interviews and workshops to facilitate discussions and information sharing between local and government experts. In light of COVID 19, project activities and methods for information gathering, have been adapted to be conducted at a distance using technology, but continue to be guided by oversight committees. The presentation will focus on the approach taken and will present initial results that will lead to the final outcomes in 2021 as follows:

1. Evaluation of the impact of custom weather forecasts/support, by linking MSC meteorologists/decision support desks/warning preparedness meteorologists with active hunters.
2. Report on initiatives under COVID and planned initiatives.

3. Present examples of community needs for ice information and forecasts on all time-scales (daily, weekly, seasonal) including recommendations for new products;
4. Recommendations to CCCS for climate services."

=====

Title: "Arctic Regionalism Contested: Analyzing Changing Conceptualizations of the Arctic Region in the Chinese Academic Discourse"

Submitting Author: Trym Eiterjord

All Authors: Trym Eiterjord, Predoctoral Fellow, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Abstract Text: "This paper explores the Chinese academic discourse and examines how conceptualizations of the Arctic region and constructivist strategies for fashioning Chinese stakeholder in regional governance are changing. Academic publications in Chinese international relations, political science, area studies, and international law journals constitute the empirical base. An analytical framework that draws on theoretical insights from constructivism and critical geopolitics is employed. It pays particular attention to the development and reception of China's "near-Arctic" identity, as well as the emerging notion of a "Greater Arctic." It discusses how constructivist strategies aimed at enhancing an actor's political capital in regional governance might, on the one hand, appeal to an actor's regional belonging, and, on the other hand, seek to weaken the political boundaries that delimit the region. This paper asks, then, whether established notions of the Arctic region in the Chinese discourse are increasingly becoming contested in favour of more politically inclusive and less geographically bound conceptualizations of Arctic regionalism."

=====

Title: "The North and the Arctic in the Northern Text of Russian Literature as the Local Supertext"

Submitting Author: Marina Elepova

All Authors: Marina Elepova, Doctor of Science, Head of Literature Chair, NArFU; Nataliya Beloshitskaya, PhD in Linguistics, Head of the English Language Chair, NArFU.

Abstract Text: "The Northern Text phenomenon as a constituent of Russian Literature embraces a vast corpus of fiction texts, synergized by supertext unity. Loci and landscapes of the Russian North and Arctic are a part of semantic space of the Russian and European North. Ethnocultural characteristics of people, residing in the northern region and Arctic territories, space-temporal organization of the Northern Text imaginative writing, archetypal imagery and other features have become the subjects of profound literary studies. Herewith, the evolution of the Northern Text development, its prototextual basis is being examined. Methodology of the Northern text research allows revealing the depths of meaning and inherent features of the texts imagery and main types of the northern landscape. Conventional perception of the North and Arctic territories as vast and underpopulated acquires metaphysical subtext of boundlessness and convergence of celestial and terrestrial. Northern Russian Text presupposes perception of the Russian North and Arctic as mythopoetical spaces of the holy in the form of a real everyday life. Supertextual unity of the Northern Text is determined by the fixed, repeating motives and images. Being an integral constituent of the Russian national worldview, it unveils hidden archetypal foundations and secures potential forces for the national character. The range of heroes is widely presented by a special type — the conqueror of the elements and by the representatives of the indigenous people. Scientific approaches to the Northern Text of the Russian Literature as to the local supertext open up wide perspectives of its research."

=====
Title: "Main Directions of Tourist Complexes Development in Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Yana Elizarova

All Authors: Yana Elizarova

Senior Lecturer, Chair of Design of Architectural Environment

post-graduate student, Chair of Architectural Design

Aleksandra Eremeeva

PhD, Associate Professor, Chair of Design of Architectural Environment

St. Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Abstract Text: "Arctic tourism rapidly develops in the world. This tourist direction attracts people, who want to receive new impressions from travelling. There is a growth of tourist flow in the Arctic in recent years in the world. However, the investigation shows that the potential of Russian Arctic in this tourist direction is not fully realized in comparison to the Arctic region of most countries. It is noted, that the existing tourist and recreational infrastructure in Russian Arctic doesn't meet international quality standards. Russia can and should develop modern tourist infrastructure in the Arctic, which will not only attract the attention of tourists, but also stop the outflow of local population. Domestic and international Arctic tourism is a promising sector of Russian economics.

Therefore, it is extremely important to introduce a system of modern tourist complexes for Russian Arctic. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account that the Arctic region has special climate, natural resources, ecosystem, culture and traditions of local peoples, which requires careful treatment.

The report focuses on the possibilities of tourist facilities development in Russian Arctic taking into account the existing tourist infrastructure, "The Strategy of Tourism Development in Russian Federation for the Period up to 2035", categories of Arctic tourists, anthropogenic limitations, as well as the involvement of the indigenous population of the Arctic in tourism and recreation. The main directions of tourist complexes development both in the cities and in natural territories for Russian Arctic are proposed."

=====
Title: "Older people and charitable foundations in response to COVID-19 pandemic in Russia"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Emelyanova

All Authors: 1. Dr. Anastasia Emelyanova, University of Oulu & University of the Arctic

2. Prof. Elena Golubeva, Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract Text: "The civil society and charitable foundations showed active efforts in providing social support of the elderly population and smoothing the restrictive measures of self-isolation of 65+ people in Russia.

The Vladimir Potanin Foundation gave 1 billion rubles to support NGOs for the purpose of transferring social services into online format. The School of Philanthropy competition was launched to support initiative groups whose activities are aimed at improving the quality of life. The Elena and Gennady Timchenko Foundation launched the Open Door program. This is a non-competitive support for NGOs that work with older people in nursing homes and psycho-neurological care institutions, homeless people, and large families on low-income. To support lonely elderly people, the Old Age in Joy Foundation launched the All-Russian campaign "We Are Nearby". Nursing homes sponsored by the fund are provided with tablets/laptops with Internet for communication with relatives, as well as hygiene and disinfection products.

The All-Russian Public Movement "Medical Volunteers" and the Association of Volunteer Centers have launched the "We Are Together" project. More than 93000 volunteers have joined the project. 139000 requests have been completed for the delivery of food and medicines to elderly and people with limited mobility who were in self-isolation. Many NGOs, representatives of businesses joined the action. The amount of donations exceeded 1 billion rubles.

We will provide also COVID19 related regional data from the Arkhangelsk region based on own survey of elderly people and social workers."

=====

Title: "New Technologies for Old Texts. Researching Multilingual Arctic Discourse"

Submitting Author: Aleksandra Epimakhova

All Authors: Aleksandra Epimakhova

Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic and the North have been a place for sailors and explorers who often documented their experiences. These people came from different countries and spoke different languages. Assembling their stories (published or not) and even finding their headings is not always an easy task. Nowadays, modern technologies have opened unique opportunities in research. They permit to get access to documents shattered in libraries or archives all over the world, analyse and translate them, compare their versions, match originals and translations (on the other hand, many resources are still waiting to be scanned, recognised and uploaded to online libraries and portals which creates lacunas). Specialised software is used for processing texts in natural languages. Machine translation engines allow getting information from voluminous texts in foreign languages. Thus, new technologies contribute to the research of Arctic discourse and Arctic heritage. The proposed paper aims at the comparative analysis of documents connected with the Arctic in order to discover specific traits of how Arctic with its nature, climate and cultures is perceived by representatives of different countries and described with the resources of English, French and Russian languages."

=====

Title: "The power of Sumak kawsay's ancestral philosophy (Buen vivir) in the indigenous movements of Colombia - Ecuador in High mountai"

Submitting Author: Eduardo Erazo Acosta

All Authors: Eduardo Erazo Acosta

University Nariño. Researcher group "ciurriculum and University"

Abstract Text: "The purpose of this research is to present the urgency of listening to indigenous epistemologies of Sumak Kawsay (in kichwa language: Buen vivir-Good Living) and also to accompany the care/defense of the biodiversity-rich indigenous territories of the Andean region. As a research question: How is the anthropocene affecting the indigenous territories and with it the threats of the epistemologies of the Sumak Kawsay/Good Living? This ethnographic research has been carried in the last 7 years, in Republics of Colombia and Ecuador, in Indigenous Regional Council of Cauca CRIC, and The Indigenous Confederation of Ecuador CONAIE. Theoretical references: epistemology of indigenous communities, indigenous intellectuals.

The anthropocene affects considerably the species of flora and fauna, the glaciers, water reserves, páramos understood as places where the water is born for the species. With it the territories Pan Amazonas region of native communities are strongly affected in their cosmovision to know.

The Sumak Kawsay is part of the alternatives to the development taken care of from the indigenous cosmovision the dimensions: cosmovision, solidary economies, own right, own health, own education as alternatives with strong spiritual base of respect to the mother earth. The Sumak Kawsay as an epistemology of respect for life, is linked to "The Rights of Nature" already included in articles 70 to 74 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador in 2008. In the midst of the great destruction by mining and resource extraction at a global level"

=====

Title: "Mining companies and indigenous peoples in the Ob North"

Submitting Author: Elena A Erokhina

All Authors: Elena A. Erokhina

Abstract Text: "In the domestic scientific and managerial discourse, the development of the Arctic zone is steadily identified with the industrial extraction of energy resources and the establishment of infrastructure for their transportation. This paradigm of spatial development reflects the vision of the North by the authorities and business as no one's land, which serves as a source of misconceptions, including when making managerial decisions. The characteristic of space in this understanding is the ability of the landscape to be subjected to two-dimensional calculation, and the process of its development itself is thought of as an investment project that should bring commercial benefits in the future. Space in this understanding has no intrinsic value for those who begin to master it. Meanwhile, this approach is by no means the only possible one. The attitude to space as an enclosing landscape, a source of life and the value basis of one's own identity is an important part of the worldview of the indigenous peoples of the North, associated with it by their way of life. It should be noted that the issue of lands, territories and resources is a priority for indigenous peoples and their vision of sustainable development. The report considers the main sources of contradictions in relations between indigenous communities and business entities in Ugra. Based on the individual case-studies, it is concluded that new actors such as public associations and non-government organizations are involved in the conflict genesis processes."

=====

Title: "Human capital formation in the context of small entrepreneurship in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Irina Ershova

All Authors: Irina Ershova, PhD in Philosophy, Associated Professor, Higher School of Economics, Management and Law, NArFU named after M.V. Lomonosov, Svetlana Zhura, PhD in Economics, Associated Professor, Higher School of Economics, Management and Law, NArFU named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "Arctic regions have their own specifics, which is expressed in harsh climatic conditions, economic, socio-cultural and legal factors, which implies their own features of small entrepreneurship. The differences in the specifics of institute of entrepreneurship development in the Arctic regions are obvious. This imposes a certain imprint on the process of human capital formation in the Arctic. In our research we analyze the interdependence of the development of small entrepreneurship institute in the Arctic and the specifics of human capital reformation."

=====

Title: "Economic inequalities in the Arctic. Results of the circumpolar inter-regional analysis of wealth distribution"

Submitting Author: Karen Everett
All Authors: Karen Everett and Gérard Duhaime
Université Laval

Abstract Text: "The Arctic economy shows significant inter-regional inequalities, as identified in the three ECONOR reports (2015, 2008, 2006). Building on the work of ECONOR, this project takes a more in-depth look at the regional and sub-national differences of the eight Arctic states in the context of the three economic agents (households, governments, and corporations). It is based on publicly available data collected from the national statistics agencies through their national and regional accounts. Our findings suggest three conclusions. First, access to data for the household sector is the greatest, meaning there is the most potential to understand the regional differences in this sector and what this can mean for people living in the Arctic. This is illustrated by a comparative analysis, on a pan-Arctic regional basis, of the sources of household income and the share of the tax burden borne by households in each region. Our findings show there is income inequality both between and within Arctic regions, and that household transfers contribute to (in)equality. Second, there is potential for understanding the economic situation for general governments across the Arctic, despite some data gaps. Third, this approach to data collection does not work for the corporate sector due to the nature of business residency and statistical data collection. As such, other strategies for this sector will need to be explored. This limitation notwithstanding, this study contributes to improving the measurement and analysis of economic inequality in the Arctic regions."

=====

Title: "Features of executive functions' development in the preschool children group living in the Far North."

Submitting Author: A A Farkova
All Authors: Farkova A.A., 2year Phd student, NARFU

Abstract Text: "Currently, most studies of arbitrary regulation and attention, which form the basis of executive functions, focus on the study of the state of these functions in children of primary school age (Koposova T. S., Zvyagina N. V., Lukina S. F., Morozova L. V., Sokolova L. V., Malyshev D. A., Nasonova N. V., Kazakova E. V., 2010). Preschool age (5-6 years) is not so widely studied. Executive functions in children develop gradually and reach a certain level of maturity by school age. Repeatedly, studies of Russian and foreign scientists have revealed the presence of delays in morphofunctional and psychophysiological development in children's groups of northern regions (Sokolova L. V., Kazakova E. V., 2018, Repina A. P., 2012, Demin D. B., 2016, Poirel N., Simon G., Cassotti M., Leroux G., Perchey G., 2011). A complex of climatic, geographic, heliogeophysical and biogeochemical environmental factors in the northern regions has a pronounced negative impact on the level of children's health (Soroko S. I. et al., 2005). The age of 5-7 years is a transition to the next stage of brain development, so the impact of negative factors during this period can cause a lag in the development of psychophysiological functions. In this regard, the study of the development of executive functions of preschool children living in the North is great importance in a comprehensive study of the psychophysiological development of children and their readiness for school. We base our research on this problem."

=====

Title: "Community-driven knowledge organization and resource description in the Inuvialuit Digital Library"

Submitting Author: Sharon Farnel
All Authors: Sharon Farnel, University of Alberta Library

Abstract Text: "A digital library is an online environment for organizing, sharing, and providing access to resources in digital form. Many Indigenous communities across Canada and elsewhere are leveraging this technology to store texts, photos, video and audio recordings, maps and other cultural resources to enhance knowledge sharing and creation. The Inuvialuit Digital Library (<https://inuvialuitdigitallibrary.ca/>) is an ongoing collaborative project between the Inuvialuit Cultural Centre in Inuvik, Northwest Territories, Canada, and researchers at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. My interdisciplinary doctoral research involved working with the Inuvialuit to explore and articulate a culturally responsive knowledge organization and resource description framework for their digital library. In this presentation I will describe how my research was informed by two complementary paradigms, Indigenous and participatory, explore how this informed methods of community collaboration and engagement, and summarize what I learned about appropriately and effectively working together with the Inuvialuit in community driven, collaborative research. I will outline the evolving framework and how it reflects Inuvialuit community needs and interests, and provide examples of the framework as implemented in the current iteration of the digital library. Continuing work with the Inuvialuit community to further the framework and explore additional questions will also be presented."

=====

Title: "Demographic Sustainability of the Northern and Arctic Territories of Russia"

Submitting Author: Viktor Fauzer
All Authors: Viktor Fauzer, Andrey Smirnov, Tatyana Lytkina, Galina Fauzer
Institute for Socio-Economic and Energy Problems of the North, Komi Science Centre, Ural Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The novelty of the study is determined by the author's approach to assessing sustainable development by demographic indicators. Demographic sustainability is estimated by four factors, including twenty-five demographic indicators. The integral index of demographic stability is calculated. All northern and arctic regions are ranked by the degree of stability: critical, low, medium, high. Demographic indicators in the international systems of sustainable development indicators are analyzed. It is noted that the common drawback of all systems is that mortality rates prevail in them and other indicators of demographic sustainability are ignored. This circumstance led to the need to propose a new set of demographic indicators. It is suggested that the demographic stability of the northern and arctic regions is achieved under the following conditions: slightly expanded population reproduction; the able-bodied part of the population is sufficient to supply the branches of the national economy with labor resources; the number of people entering into labor activity exceeds the outgoing human resources; sex-age proportions are optimal; reduction in the difference in life expectancy between the sexes, the city and the village, ethnic groups and nationalities."

=====

Title: "Sociocultural coexistence of the Izhma Komi and the Nenets in the Bolshezemelskaya tundra: causes, consequences and problems"

Submitting Author: Maria Fedina

All Authors: Maria Fedina, Doctoral student, University of Helsinki (Finland)
Marina Fedina, Candidate of the Philological Sciences, the Head of the Center for Innovative Language Technologies (Syktyvkar, Russia)

Abstract Text: "The Izhma Komi (Izvatas) are a Finno-Ugric people originating from the north-east of the modern Komi Republic in Russia. Currently, the Izvatas settlements are located in five regions of Russia - the Komi Republic, the Nenets, the Yamalo-Nenets, the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrugs, and Murmansk Oblast. One of the main reasons for Izvatas migration from their historical homeland to new regions was search for new reindeer pastures. Reindeer herding, an occupation borrowed from the Nenets and improved by the Izvatas themselves, is a distinctive characteristic of the Izvatas among other ethnic Komi groups. Reindeer herding was also the main reason for the spread of the Izvatas across the territory of the modern Nenets Autonomous Okrug; since the 18th century, the Izvatas grazed their reindeer herds in the Bolshezemelskaya tundra. The close contacts of the Izvatas with the indigenous population of those territories, the Nenets, acquired its reflection in the life of both peoples. This paper is devoted to the analysis of the mutual influence of the Izvatas and the Nenets in the main areas of the Izvatas' life, namely in material and spiritual culture, the language, and local economy. To analyze cultural and economic influence, previous relevant papers are studied, as well as the employees of the Ethnocultural Center of the NAO and the Izvatas living in the NAO are interviewed. Analyzing linguistic influence, we use materials from the field studies and interviews conducted in the NAO in 2014-15, which are now available as part of the Komi Media Collection (<http://videocorpora.ru/>)."

=====

Title: "Pedagogical Design: Digital Technologies in Education"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Andreevna Fedoseeva
All Authors: Fedoseeva Ekaterina Andreevna, Northern Arctic Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "Pedagogical design is a relatively new concept in the world modern education system including the Russian one. The need for the formation of high-quality knowledge of future specialists is constantly growing, while traditional tools are suitable, generally, for relatively simple, "linear" training methods. To create more complex educational programs, the use of traditional methods leads to a loss of time and resources. Hence, the use of digital technologies is necessary for modification and higher innovativeness of the educational material creating process as well as online courses. As a result, the concept of pedagogical design has appeared which is meant a multicomponent instructional and methodological process including different stages of implementation of the educational process. This concept is based on the systematic use of knowledge about effective work, building the educational process with an "open architecture" and creating a real learning environment. The pedagogical design has its own objectives and principles. There are different models of pedagogical design. In this context, an educator can choose a more suitable one according to the needs and specifics of learners."

=====

Title: "Knowledge Co-Production through Storytelling"

Submitting Author: Greta Ferloni
All Authors: Greta Ferloni - Geography Department, Durham University, UK

Abstract Text: "Storytelling, as a central aspect of Iñupiat culture, holds great potential as a practical tool for knowledge co-production. Stories mediate situated truths through their

ability to project knowledge into an imagined world. Entering the 'fantasy world' of stories allows worldviews with incompatible ontological and epistemological underpinnings to allow affordances on these differences. The emphasis is therefore shifted away from the 'truths' and 'facts' of either knowledge system, focusing instead on the shared performance of storytelling – as reciprocal listeners and storytellers, together. The multiplicity of storytelling through performance also reveals the complexity and subjectivity of knowledge and cultural exchange.

The social sciences, in particular, hold authority on the production of knowledge on cultures and identities. It is therefore essential that knowledge produced about and on behalf of Indigenous communities is co-produced through culturally situated processes such as storytelling."

=====

Title: "Next Steps in Greenland's Agricultural Future: National Development vs. Climate Determinism"

Submitting Author: Les W Field
All Authors: Les W. Field, University of New Mexico

Abstract Text: "The investigation of the future of Greenland's agricultural potential in this era of transformative climate change is also an investigation of what people eat in Nuuk and in the other smaller urban centers, where together the vast majority of people live. Research should ask how what people eat currently differs from what they ate in the twentieth century and earlier, how those changes occurred, and what they might want to eat or consider eating in the future. In a collaborative class, "The Anthropology of Food," I taught at the University of Greenland (Ilisimatusarfik) in 2020, students emphasized the increasing focus on traditional Greenlandic cuisine based upon hunting land and sea mammals, fishing, and the gathering of specific wild plants. While students frequently prepare these Greenlandic foods with imported ingredients, and have developed a global, cosmopolitan awareness of food, Greenlandic foods from hunting, fishing and foraging are the most highly valued components of Greenlandic cuisine, and constitute an emergent food nationalism. Some agriculturally produced food that the students prize - - fresh fruit- - may never be grown in Greenland notwithstanding climate change, while others - - salad greens- - are already undergoing expanded production. Students from Southern Greenland do not report that agricultural expansion automatically follows climate change or will be easier given climate change. A preliminary conclusion is therefore that agricultural development will result from investment linked to aspirations for national independence rather than from climate determinism."

=====

Title: "THE ARCTIC IN THE VALUES OF ARCTIC UNIVERSITY STUDENTS"

Submitting Author: Dariia Filippova
All Authors: Dariia Filippova - Candidate at the Department of Sociology and Personnel Management of the North-Eastern Federal University's Institute of Finance and Economics

Abstract Text: "At present, there is an active departure of young people from the Arctic territories everywhere, which casts doubt on the prospects of their development. Meanwhile, the global human resource, the socio-professional capital is concentrated on the share of the population with higher education and on the population receiving it. Consequently, the determining role is given to the youth of the Arctic - the students studying in the universities of the University of the Arctic system. The study of the students' value picture of the world will determine the commitment to the Arctic - the plans to permanently live and work here. The report touches on students' Arctic identity, their views on the future and present of the

Arctic.

The Arctic students of Russia in our study are the students of the North-Eastern Federal University (Yakutsk), Murmansk Arctic State University (Murmansk) and Northern (Arctic) Federal University (Arkhangelsk). In the report we will present the results of the questionnaire survey conducted in 2017 and 2019.

Actors of social or other projects, members of Arctic associations are a minority. 12-17% of respondents participate in international, Russian, regional, university projects related to the Arctic.

The peculiarities of the values of students of the Russian Arctic, their life attitudes, plans, and guidelines are interconnected with the quality of life in the region. Severe climatic conditions, socio-economic problems (lack of transport accessibility, unemployment) frighten student youth. The minority of respondents are ready to live and work permanently in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "VULNERABILITY OF THE TERRITORIES OF TRADITIONAL NATURE USE IN YAKUTIA: FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF ETHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE"

Submitting Author: Viktoriia Filippova

All Authors: Viktoriia Filippova (Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North, Yakutsk, Russia)

Gail Fondahl (Geography Program, University of Northern British Columbia, Canada)

Vyacheslav Shadrin, Vice-President, Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)-Sakha (Yakutia), Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North, Russia)

Abstract Text: "The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is the first and so far the only region of Russian Federation where The Law on Ethnological Expertise has been adopted. The problem of vulnerability of the Territories of Traditional Nature Use (TTP) is particularly relevant in areas where indigenous people have to interact with industrial companies. This interaction can lead to contestation between indigenous peoples and industrial companies due to differences in the perception of accessibility to TTP by both groups of stakeholders. This paper focuses on the case of Yakutia. The Law on Ethnological Expertise stipulates that social and cultural influences on Indigenous Peoples of planned industrial facilities be studied, and compensation for damages to these peoples be calculated. This presentation provides an overview of recommendations we have developed on Ethnological Expertise assessments in Yakutia, which will enhance the assessments' effectiveness and strengthen the scientific positions of Russia's regional experience in developing partnerships between industrial companies and Indigenous People."

=====

Title: "Settlements of Indigenous Peoples and Water Resources: Case of Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Viktoriya Filippova

All Authors: Viktoriya Filippova

Abstract Text: "Worldwide, the presence of a river or other body of water is an essential condition for human life. Occupations of Indigenous Peoples of Yakutia and Alaska required access to water for cattle, horses, sled dogs, fish, and transportation. These people understood the environment and therefore chose high non-flood locations for settlements. River sites were temporary camps for fishing or grazing cattle. They were occupied when flood risk was low, and even if flooding did occur the loss of property was minimal. Small settlements and seasonal camps were dispersed throughout these regions.

The settlement network had been changed during the Soviet period and was associated with the Government policy. This led to a higher population density. And as a consequence of construction building on flooded areas - the settlements began to be flooded. The report will be devoted to determining the place and importance of water resources in the system of traditional settlement, management and culture of the indigenous peoples of Yakutia."

=====

Title: "Ethnofederalism, Regional Sovereignty and Indigenous Self-Determination in Québec and the Sakha Republic"

Submitting Author: Gail Fondahl
All Authors: Gail Fondahl, University of Northern British Columbia
Nicholas Parlato, University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Gary Wilson, University of Northern British Columbia

Abstract Text: "The province of Québec in Canada and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (RS(Y)) in Russia both distinguish themselves as powerful jurisdictions within their respective federations which offer political representation to a distinct ethnic group (Québécois and Sakha) while also serving as home to numerous Indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples in Québec and RS(Y) have found regional governments at times to be more supportive of their rights for greater self-determination compared to other regions within their respective federations. While a rich literature exists on Indigenous–federal relations, the complex practices of Indigenous-regional-federal power negotiations in federal states such as Canada and Russia remain relatively unexplored. Yet it is notable that support for Indigenous rights and Indigenous demands for self-determination are most developed in Canada and Russia in the very regions that have themselves pushed successfully for greater ethnic autonomy. In this paper we compare and contrast Indigenous-regional relations in these two federal units, with special attention to how struggles for power vis. a vis. the federal government motivate regional recognition, accommodation, and advancement of Indigenous interests."

=====

Title: "Center-Periphery Relations in Norway on the Example of Wolf-Related Conflicts"

Submitting Author: Doris Friedrich
All Authors: Doris Friedrich - University of Vienna; The Arctic Institute

Abstract Text: "Center-periphery relations and remoteness play an important role in any conceptualization of the North, even more so in attempts to grasp the link between rural and urban spaces. As is often the case in wildlife management and in particular Norway's regulation of predators, management regulations and measures are prescribed by a center more or less removed from the area concerned. In wolf-related conflicts, center-periphery relations become particularly salient. It can even be argued that they are at the core of the issue: Wolves have come to symbolize urban dominance in rural areas.

In Norway, one crucial underlying cause of the wolf-related conflict is power struggles to determine the way of life on the countryside. The rural population's feeling of having their way of life dictated by some external, geographically removed authority and of having no control, is what makes the conflict especially hard to dismantle and renders arguments around the practical side of living with wolves irrelevant. Local politicians' opportunistic reframing of wolf management as "outsiders telling us what to do" plays on the powerlessness and hopelessness of people living in rural areas. However, successful wildlife management relies on the public support of associated policies and regulations.

In this presentation, I will examine how center-periphery relations - “us versus them” - manifest themselves in wolf-related conflicts and investigate what role they play in attempts to appease let alone solve the conflict."

=====

Title: "Arctic Vegetable Farming, Climate Change, and Food Security"

Submitting Author: Doris Friedrich

All Authors: Doris Friedrich, University of Vienna; The Arctic Institute

Abstract Text: "When Alaska became a state in 1959, it was still farming 50% of the vegetables it consumed. In 2017, it was less than 4%. As a result, then Governor Walker appealed for a strengthening of the state’s vegetable production. In recent years, his appeal seems to have been followed as the number of farms is rising. Similar developments are happening in other parts of the Arctic. Many reasons might contribute to this trend, including a warming climate. Its potential benefits are numerous as well. More regionally farmed vegetables can lead to better quality food, lower costs, improved health, a more sustainable system of food production, increased food security and many others.

One of the farms that have been expanding over the last years is “Polar Permaculture” on Svalbard. Founded in 2015, in addition to producing vegetables in geodesic domes, its ambitious goals include developing a circular economy and spreading the word about the opportunities of vegetable farming in the Arctic. Two other inspiring examples are the initiative “Arviat Goes Green” and its comprehensive approach revolving around health and food security (Nunavut, Canada), and the educational farm Calypso in Ester, Alaska (U.S.).

This presentation will explore the stories of several farming entrepreneurs, who seized the opportunity to acquire new technologies and creatively apply them to bring about positive changes for their communities. It will also look at the development of vegetable farming in the Arctic and its links to sustainability, food security, and the well-being of Arctic communities."

=====

Title: "Writing and Rewriting Chukchi Culture in Yuri Rytkeu’s Prose"

Submitting Author: Nina Friess

All Authors: Nina Friess Centre for East European and International Studies (ZOiS) Berlin

Abstract Text: "Yuri Rytkeu (1930-2008) was the most famous Chukchi author. Thanks to his writing, readers in and beyond the Soviet Union (later Russia) learnt about the existence of Chukotka, the Chukchi people, and their history and culture. Rytkeu started his career as a (first Chukchi, later Russophone) writer in the late Stalin era, and he continued writing until his death—his last book was published post mortem in 2010. Thus, his oeuvre covers a period of more than 50 years of turbulent Chukchi, Soviet, Post-Soviet, and Russian history. In my paper, I will show how Rytkeu portrays his people in the course of his oeuvre. I argue that his literary presentation of Chukchi history and culture is very much in line with the respective zeitgeist, thus he writes and rewrites Chukchi culture according to the requirements of the time and the market. As for example, in the early 1950s, he highlighted the Soviet support for the ‘civilization’ of the Chukotka, while he accused the Soviet Union of genocide of the small peoples of the North in the late 1990s. In my paper, I will analyze texts of all periods of Rytkeu’s work to give an insight in the literary strategies, changing narratives, and varying topics the author used to write and rewrite the history of his people."

=====
Title: "Recent climate variations in Russia and their influence on ground freezing depth"

Submitting Author: Denis Frolov

All Authors: Denis Frolov, Geographical faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "In the first months of 2020, pronounced air temperature anomalies were observed in the Northern hemisphere, with a clearly visible positive anomaly in Northern Eurasia and Siberia. The observed abnormal heat in the spring season of 2020 led to an abnormally strong thawing of the permafrost and, as a result, to damage to the foundations of buildings and linear structures and to man-made disasters, as well as to natural fires. In General, the increase in the thickness of the active layer of permafrost in recent years in Siberia and the abnormally warm winter-spring period of 2020 led, for example, to an environmental disaster at the end of May 2020, associated with the thawing of the Foundation and the destruction of an oil reservoir near Norilsk and the ingress of petroleum products into the river. Calculations of the thickness of the seasonally thawed layer were made according to the calculation scheme for the rate of movement of the thawing front. The scheme takes into account the thawing of the soil on top of the frozen soil mass in the summer period based on data on the daily air temperature. In addition to temperature, it is necessary to take into account the warming effect of precipitation for the development of seasonally thawed layer."

=====
Title: "Summer arctic sea ice extent low as a factor of temperature anomalies and heavy snowfalls in winter season 2020/21 in Eurasia"

Submitting Author: Denis Frolov

All Authors: Denis Frolov, Geographical faculty, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "There goes climate warming on the Earth and in particularly in Arctic. It has become more than one degree warmer in whole world and more than two degrees warmer in Arctic in recent decades. The year 2020 is considered as almost the warmest. This lead to the fact Sea ice extent in the Arctic Seas was also at almost all-observed-time low extreme at the end of summer of 2020. It is widely mentioned in the literature fact that extremely low sea ice extent in Arctic in summer leads to some extra evaporation and water vapor atmosphere saturation and due to atmosphere circulation extreme temperature anomalies and heavy snowfalls in the following winter season in the higher latitudes. This was observed in the winter season 2020/21 in Northern Eurasia. These low temperature anomalies and heavy snowfalls brought difficult consequences for economics and for living there people."

=====
Title: "Climate Change Impacts on the Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands"

Submitting Author: M Frolova

All Authors: M. Frolova, A. Shinkaruk, Y. Sokolova
Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract Text: "One of the most serious risks for the preservation of cultural heritage objects is climate change. That is why continuous climate monitoring, establishing the relationship between climate changes and the state of building structures, and identifying the main

problem areas leading to the deterioration and subsequent loss of cultural heritage sites are important objectives. The UNESCO World Heritage Site “Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands” was chosen as the subject of the study. Based on an analysis of climate change and the natural environment on the Solovetsky Islands, the trends and relationships were detected. The main climate indicators affecting architectural monuments are air temperature, amount of precipitation, relative humidity, as well as wind speed and direction. The nature and mechanism of climate change impacts on wood and stone structures were investigated. Based on the obtained data, recommendations for the sustainable management and adaptation of the historic site were developed to minimize the negative anthropogenic and natural impacts."

=====

Title: "Russian Experience in Evaluating the Social Impact of Industrial Projects"

Submitting Author: Dmitriy Funk

All Authors: FUNK Dmitriy, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS

Abstract Text: "The paper discusses the principal definitions and types of ethnological expert assessments in Russia and examines in detail several cases thereof. I point to the sore spots in the development of such assessments, arguing that, presently, there is no defined and accepted scientifically informed concept of what ethnological expert assessment is or ought to be, while its methods are random and varying depending on the competence and proficiency of workgroups that conduct it. I further show that nearly all assessments of the kind that have been conducted to date rest on the idea of searching for the “norm of culture” (which, in the overwhelming majority of cases, happens to be limited to cultural situations of small ethnic groups), as well as on an effort to evaluate emotionally the damage that that “norm” suffers. I point out to the approaches to, and principles of, the social impact assessment (SIA) that have been successfully tested and put to practice in various countries and argue for their adoption and more vigorous use.

The research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation project #15-18-00112

“Anthropology of Extractivism: Research and Design of Social Changes in the Regions with Resource-Based Economy”."

=====

Title: "Deliberative Democracy in the exploitation of natural resources: the access to information, the right of public participation an"

Submitting Author: Sara Fusco

All Authors: sara fusco

University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

University of Akureyri, Iceland

Arctic Stefansson Institute, Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract Text: "The proposal focuses on the deliberative systems and consultation methods of indigenous people of the Arctic regarding the extractive sector. The research will analyze if the following rights are respected in the legal systems of the Arctic countries: property rights, land rights, rights to the recognition of legal systems, dispute resolution in traditional customs, and uses and public participation in decision-making processes in the natural resources sector.

Furthermore, the analysis will consist of an investigation of the influence of indigenous political systems with the constitutionally founded political institutions such as the relations between the various indigenous political arrangements with the national constitutional based

institutions.

The research will adopt as a starting point the study of major international sources for the protection of indigenous rights, constitutions, and national acts of the Arctic countries concerned. As for the lineup adopted, the analysis will become with a historical excursus of the legal systems of the indigenous peoples and the Nordic and Arctic countries. The project will also analyze the internal regulations of the mining sector and corporate social responsibility (CSR) guidelines and how these include indigenous people, in terms of public participation and decision-making power.

In the end, the presentation will include data from different field-projects and surveys from indigenous communities and companies operating in the sector."

=====

Title: "IMPROVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS SELF-GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSE TO GENDER VIOLENCE ISSUE IN THE ARCTIC"

Submitting Author: Sara Fusco

All Authors: sara fusco

University of Lapland
University of Akureyri
Arctic Stefansson Institute, Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract Text: "Arctic governance develops multilevel. In addition to the classic subdivision of the systems between civil

law and common law, there are also federal and territorial models, in which some indigenous communities enjoy their own political identity.

Indigenous self-governed regions are legally recognized in Alaska, under Alaska Native Claims Settlement

Act of 1971, Canada, under Yukon First Nations Land Claims Settlement Act in 1994, Greenland, Home

Rule 2009 and Lapland (excluding Sami residents of the Peninsula of Kola which is not legitimately

accepted). This article does not include the Russian region, as the topic is covered by another article in the

same chapter.

The goal of this analysis is to establish how self-governments in the Arctic are addressing gender-based

violence within indigenous communities."

=====

Title: "Gender equality compliance in the Arctic Legal discourse"

Submitting Author: Sara Fusco

All Authors: sara fusco

University of Lapland
University of Akureyri
Stefansson Institute/IACN- GEA Report

Abstract Text: "The issue of gender equality is a subject that is increasingly gaining ground in the political initiatives of the Nordic and Arctic states, which still hold the top places in the ranking of equality between men and women. Nonetheless, there are still many legal gaps that plague the full complacency of international standards.

Over time, gender-related policies have also evolved in step with sociological studies that have demonstrated the need to broaden the spectrum of action, both individually and collectively. The evolution of gender law is extremely influenced by the cultural level; therefore it is essential to identify the fields in which it is possible to determine an advancement of the objectives aimed at achieving gender equality. The presentation will focus on a comparative analysis of national strategies regarding the pursuit of gender empowerment in Nordic and Arctic societies."

=====

Title: "Politics of Postcolonial Comparison – towards a new research agenda"

Submitting Author: Ulrik Pram Gad

All Authors: Ulrik Pram Gad, senior researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies

Abstract Text: "The article presents a first steps toward a new research agenda on the politics of postcolonial comparison. Greenlandic politics – shaped by extreme clashes of scales and, hence, extreme versions of all the dilemmas invoked by an ambition to move beyond coloniality - embodies an ideal case to show how comparisons operate politically. The article contrast comparison as a political phenomenon in the historical anthropology of late imperialism and early decolonization with current processes, and finds that agency in the current era is so different, that a study of postcolonial politics of comparison needs a different focus than the established research agenda on the politics of colonial comparison. A discussion of basic mechanisms in current Greenlandic politics illustrates basic features of how the politics of postcolonial comparison plays out. In conclusion, key analytical questions are drawn out for pursuing research on politics of postcolonial comparison. Offering a new theoretical account; conducting an in-depth empirical analysis of the extreme Greenlandic case; and developing a coherent methodological approach, opens up a new research agenda on the politics of comparison in processes of decolonization and similar fundamental re-constitutions of political community."

=====

Title: "Arctic security transfigurations beyond sectors and territoriality: Wildlife, hunters, climate, and self-determination"

Submitting Author: Ulrik Pram Gad

All Authors: Ulrik Pram Gad, senior researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies
Lill Rastad Bjørst, associate professor, Department of Culture and Learning, Aalborg University, Denmark

Marc Jacobsen, post.doc., Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is often represented as a pristine natural environment inhabited by fragile but resourceful human communities; both ecosystems and communities threatened by invasive pollution, climate change and great power conflict. Communities, however, simultaneously threatened by the lack of sustainable development. Traditional geopolitical rivalry coming back to the Arctic is mostly kept separate from text and words performed in this register. Increasingly, the rhetorics promoted in this socio-environmental register is discussed in security terms. Most often scholarly texts employ a non-committal framing as 'widened' or 'alternative' security. Even when guided by the Copenhagen School Securitization Theory (CSST), the full potential of its rigorous and rich analytical framework is seldom unlocked. This paper argues that what might immediately be apprehended as an environmental security complex is better understood as an evolving configuration involving both environmental and societal security. The paper suggests that to pinpoint what distinguishes the Arctic as a security region, applicants of CSST needs to, first, get the

importance of the theory's concept of 'sectors' right, and, second, refocus from static security complexes with territorial monopoly to dynamic security transfigurations. It does so, illustrated by quotes involving securitizing moves, selected from debates and quarrels pitting outside environmentalists against Greenlandic actors, be they NGO, IGO or state officials. Specifically, the analysis zooms in on two distinct, synchronic security configurations which take on distinct qualities in the Arctic, namely one on wildlife hunting and one on climate change, only to identify their diachronic relation."

=====

Title: "«Squeezed bodies». Changes in the subjective well-being and agency of older people during the COVID-19 pandemic in the circumpol"

Submitting Author: Konstantin A Galkin

All Authors: Konstantin A. Galkin

PhD in Sociology, Senior Research Fellow, Sociological Institute of RAS, a Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The report is based on an ethnography of life features of older people living in two villages in the south and north of the Republic of Karelia (Russian Federation, circumpolar region) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The report examines how the subjective understanding of well-being of older people is changing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

It examines the features of body transformations and bodily identity during the COVID-19 pandemic for the older . Bodies in the article are understood as agentic subjects: individuals at a specific period in time.

The concept of the body, which I consider in the study, is determined by the fact that the body is a subject, which individuals are at a given specific period of time (Csodras 1993). And isolation is the limitation and fit of older people into one and the same space of a village or settlement. At the same time, the body is the main mediator between a person and the outside world, interaction with the outside world. The pandemic makes its own adjustments and the bodies become divided in interactions with the outside world.

The pandemic has affected and reduced the resources, both material and social, that are important for the existence of older people. The article examines the features that changed the boundaries, relations and meanings of bodies in rural areas of Karelia during the pandemic, and which fears have started to thrive in these bodies.

1. Thomas J, Csordas, 1993. Somatic modes of attention. Cultural anthropology, 8(2), i135-156."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Planning: A First Nation of Nacho Nyäk Dun Cultural Center in the Making"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler

All Authors: Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna

Joella Hogan, First Nation of Nacho Nyäk Dun

Abstract Text: "Indigenous cultural centers undoubtedly play a vital role in sustaining and revitalizing First Nation cultures. The planning of a cultural center in Mayo, Yukon Territory, represents an instance where large amounts of funds will be raised, whereas there is no guarantee that such infrastructure will fulfill its promise and lead to the anticipated effect. The structure will undoubtedly fulfill several roles: As proposed in the planning process, it could contain – in addition to spaces for actively practicing Northern Tutchone language and culture – a research laboratory for cold weather experiments and northern gardening, as well

as a theater. The planners are aware of critical issues in regards to the operational stage of the building such as a potential lack of skilled staff, accessibility, possibly a lack of interest by certain parts of the population and financial viability. These issues are actively addressed during the planning stages of the building: by ensuring early and continuous involvement of as many citizens as possible through discussions, surveys, a community working group and a regular newsletter for example. Further, financial viability studies and brainstorming innovative ways of using the space as well as finding spiritual guidance with a strong vision statement are all aspects of the planning process so far. This paper focuses on the early to mid-planning stages of the project and highlights future steps along the trail. Finally, understanding the pitfalls from other examples will help to make sure that the building will reach its full potential once built."

=====

Title: "Dän Hùnày – Our People’s Story: First Nation of Nacho Nyäk Dun Elders’ Memories and Opinions on Mining"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler
All Authors: Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna
Joella Hogan, Independent Indigenous Researcher
Gertrude Saxinger, Austrian Polar Research Institute

Abstract Text: "This paper addresses the urgent need to understand perspectives of change, both societal and environmental, from indigenous viewpoints in Canada. It is based on one and a half years of collaborative, community-based research in Mayo, including semi-structured and narrative interviews with First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Elders. Their accounts tell of over one century of interaction and involvement with the extractive industry. The paper addresses the way First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Elders experienced and make sense of several major shifts, from settling at the onset of galena ore extraction, to life in and relocation from ‘Dän Ku’ (Our Home) to the townsite of Mayo, to life and work in Elsa and Keno – the mining hills nearby, which are home today to one of Canada’s largest gold mine. It discusses contemporary concerns with the industry, such as increased access to and thus pressure on wildlife due to mining roads, pollution, economic benefits and local employment. The paper further considers the methodological process which resulted in the joint publication ‘Dän Hùnày – Our People’s Story’ with First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Elders and the authors. It emphasizes how the historical relationships among the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, settlers, other beings and materials, and associated processes and discourses shape this particular environment today."

=====

Title: "The perception of permafrost thaw – Insights from three Arctic focal Areas"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler
All Authors: Susanna Gartler; University of Vienna, Austrian Polar Research Institute
Meyer, Alexandra; University of Vienna, Austrian Polar Research Institute
Jungberg, Leneisja; Nordregio
Ramage, Justine; Nordregio
Schweitzer, Peter; University of Vienna, Austrian Polar Research Institute
Olga Povoroznyuk; University of Vienna, Austrian Polar Research Institute
Joan Nymand Larsen; Stefansson Arctic Institute
Jean-Paul Vanderlinden; Université Paris-Saclay/Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines
Brenda Natalia Doloisio; Université Paris-Saclay/Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines

Abstract Text: "Nunataryuk" is a multi-disciplinary research consortium, examining permafrost thaw (PFT) in Arctic coastal areas from multiple perspectives. This paper presents outcomes from fieldwork conducted in Longyearbyen on Svalbard in Norway, Tiksi and Bykovskiy in Yakutiya, Russia, Disco Bay/North West Greenland and the Beaufort Sea Area in the Northwest Territories in Canada. It analyzes the entanglement between social and environmental change and addresses perceptions of PFT, as well as (policy) responses to impacts and risks. Based on a mixed-methods approach, the paper is based on data from qualitative interviews, community workshops and a quantitative survey conducted in three sites. Perception of PFT is influenced by a number of factors including sense of place, livelihood, environmental consciousness and governance structures. Perceptions of risks related to PFT and adaptation strategies in different field sites vary depending on the socio-economic situations and available resources, including colonial trajectories and other factors. Although comparison between our study sites proves difficult owed to the variability between sites and uneven data distribution, a number of key themes in relation to PFT emerged so far: The built environment (including heritage sites), being on the land/subsistence (linked to health, food security and cultural vitality) and a focus on adaptation in all study sites instead of mitigation. The paper also presents a risk analysis framework, which was designed to be adaptable to different study sites, and presents one that is based on a classification of identified risks and local impacts of climate change stemming from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Youth Perspectives on Extractivism and Living in a Good Way in the Yukon"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler
All Authors: Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "By means of a case study, the main question this presentation seeks to address is how the historical and contemporary prevalence of extractivism influences contemporary indigenous (and non-indigenous) Youth's lives' in the Yukon Territory. The study participants identified a large variety of problems they are confronted with and relate many of them to colonial extractivism. Thus, this presentation highlights the interconnectedness of seemingly separate phenomena such as gendered biases in the labour market, climate change, the use of technology and Indigenous cultural vitality. The presentation emphasizes, for example, the fact that while the extractive industry provides work opportunities, the options to work for wages for youth are limited to the mining sector. Moreover, structural biases exist towards wage work versus living on the land and sexist, racist and ageist assumptions still prevail in the industry. Related phenomena, such as the climate crisis are a hinderance to successful subsistence living, and while the overly use of new technology is seen as problematic, some features are seen as useful for revitalizing Indigenous cultures. Lateral violence, intergenerational blame, a lack of parenting skills as well as abusive coping behaviours, are identified as problems related to an extractivist colonial past. Finally, the presentation emphasizes how indigenous well-being can be fostered through First Nation and Youth led initiatives, indigenizing education and revitalizing languages, and how connections can be strengthened through ceremony, art and play."

=====

Title: "Being Young in the Yukon: Life as a young adult in North-Western Turtle Island"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler

All Authors: Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "This paper discusses a variety of issues young people living in the Canadian North face in their everyday lives. A wide range of concerns were voiced including: the excessive use of technology, lacking Indigenous content in schools, dealing with grief, mental health in relation to climate change and the abuse of drugs. Further, love relationships, housing shortages and rent prices as well as inter-generational blame, lateral violence, social anxiety and revitalization of Indigenous languages and culture were mentioned. The stories of my study partners further deal with issues connected to the labor market, entrepreneurialism, cultural businesses, art, and gendered biases at the workplace. Whatever issues young people are facing in the Yukon very much depends on their socio-economic, ethnic and educational background as well as on their gender. Differences between what a highly educated, settler (non-Indigenous) Youth coming from a larger town will be concerned about and a First Nation Youth growing up in a small, relatively remote town will be pronounced – although commonalities exist as well. Moreover, between the ages of eighteen to twenty-six it is likely that there will be pronounced differences between young adults who just came out of school and those who already work and/or have higher education. Thus, markers such as gender, age group, ethnic identity, and profession or stage in education make a significant difference in terms of issues and solutions that are identified."

=====

Title: "Sustainability and Culture: A critical examination of the nexus of two concepts"

Submitting Author: Susanna Gartler
All Authors: Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna
Vera Kuklina, George Washington University
Peter Schweitzer, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "Cultural sustainability and sustainable cultures can each mean two things: they can refer to cultural aspects of a given society that relate to ecological welfare, but it can also mean that a given culture or society is doing well and thus refers to its longevity and vitality. In fact, thinking through culture and sustainability often leads to more questions than answers. How can cultural sustainability be meaningfully differentiated from social sustainability, for example? This paper draws on conceptual work by Soini and Dessein (2016), ethnographic examples from North America and an analysis of discourse surrounding traditional land use in Northern Russia to illustrate that, in the Arctic, indigenous discourse tends to emphasize culture as a way of life and sees vital cultures and languages as sources and outcomes of sustainability (Doubleday 2003, Grenoble and Olsen 2014). Keeping in mind important criticisms of sustainability (e.g. Radkau 2011, Swyngedouw 2010), sustainable development (e.g. Crate 2006) and culture (e.g. Abu-Lughod 1991; Ingold 2011; Bennett 2015 in relation to First Nations peoples in North America), this paper shows too that cultural sustainability cannot be meaningfully differentiated from the other pillars of sustainability and can ever only be operationalized to a certain extent."

=====

Title: "Constructing the 'Others': Representation of the indigenous people in Russian regional museums"

Submitting Author: Sofia Gavrilova
All Authors: Sofia Gavrilova, Leibniz Institute of Regional Geography

Abstract Text: "The proposed paper is dedicated to the regional and local museums (krayevedcheskiy) in Russian Arctic and is deconstructing the narratives, they are creating.

The network of these museums was established in 1920-s and and sill comprise more than eight hundred museums across contemporary Russia. In the Soviet times the exposition of these museums across former Union was aligned to the strict soviet guidelines, which has formed specific gaze towards a place, its nature, culture and society. The representation of the indigenous people (or, more broadly, of 'non-Russians') was aligned to the Soviet ethnical policy; in many artic regions these museums were acting as colonial 'cultural pack', educating locals about their land. Today, these museums are free to re-shape the expositions and the narrative they are presenting, but very little number does that. Quite opposite, in the majority of the museums the expositions have seen no change since the late Soviet era. The paper examines numerous museums across Russian arctic (in Yakutia, Chukotka and Western Siberia) to analyse (1) the role of these museums in the particular community (2) the narrative they are creating (3) the representation of the indigenous population and the Soviet history in a region."

=====

Title: "Stopping points in the middle of the tundra: social ties and 'backup' infrastructure on the snowmobile road from Mezen to Indiga"

Submitting Author: Kseniia Gavrilova
All Authors: Kseniia Gavrilova, EUSP

Abstract Text: "As a part of the Russian Arctic zone, Nenets Autonomous region (NAR) is connected with the neighboring territories through state-supported infrastructures (airlines, sea and river shipping), as well as informal transport infrastructures, such as winter roads for snowmobiles and cross-country vehicles. Social and infrastructural ties that penetrate regional borders provide NAR population with goods from the neighboring regions, the Republic of Komi, Archangelskaya and Kirovskaya regions – the ones that enjoy lower prices and higher quality of the products due to the access to permanent roads and railroads shipping. In the presentation I explore the informal snowmobile road that begins at Mezen town of Archangelskaya region, goes through several villages of Malozemelskaya tundra and ends at the village Indiga (NAR) located near the coast of Barents sea. I will address the existing patterns of travelling with passengers and delivery of goods (home appliance, fuel or food, such as vegetables or dairy products) to the remote villages of NAR. Above all, I will focus on the crucial albeit overlooked element of the winter road infrastructure – namely, 'stopping points' that systematically satisfy travelers' vital needs for warmth (heating), food or emergency repairs. The role of a stopping point could be performed by a private household in a remote village in the middle of the tundra, such as Volonga, where my colleagues and I conducted fieldwork in 2018."

=====

Title: "Potential for spatial development of the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Tuyara Gavriilyeva
All Authors: Prof., Dr. Tuyara Gavriilyeva, Institute of Engineering & Technology of North-Eastern Federal University, and Federal Research Centre 'Yakutsk Scientific Centre', Siberian Branch, RAS, Yakutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "In Yakutia that the world's largest region with an area of 3.1 million square meters the access of humans to land and natural resources is substantially limited or prohibited. This is the result of a number of processes that began in the 20th century and persisting to the present. The evolution of the settlement system of Yakutia in the XX – early XXI century includes next main stages: collectivization, industrialization, enlarging of collective farms, market economy. In the result, shrinking of spatial system on the one hand,

has led to the formation of focal points of anthropogenic impact (large cities and settlements with a high population density), on the other hand, to a correspondently increasing area of natural and land reservations. An increasing quality of human capital and innovations can be the factors of revitalization of abandonment Arctic space.

The high quality of human capital in the Arctic is because northern cities and settlements are a kind of frontier where "new institutions, technologies, social relations are generated, a new development trajectory is being formed" (Zamyatina N., 2016). New technologies in conjunction with traditional knowledge can induce a person to return to this complex, but previously widely mastered natural environment. The return from the extra-concentrated settlement system formed in the Soviet time to the traditional dispersed spatial system is possible, but current and forecasted risks of Climate changes in the Arctic should be managed."

=====

Title: "Single-industry cities: Comparative analysis of the Murmansk region and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Tuyara Gavrilyeva

All Authors: Tuyara Gavrilyeva, Engineering and Technical Institute, North-Eastern Federal University, Department of Regional Economic and Social Studies, Federal Research Center "YSC", SB, RAS, Yakutsk, Russia;

Yulia Zaika, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, RAS, Apatity, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Northern cities have diverse dimensions as objects of science and applied analysis. Socio-economic dynamics of single-industry cities as specific elements of urbanization system of Russia are of high interest nowadays. The Murmansk region and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are parts of the Arctic zone of RF, and have essentially different environmental and climatic, socio-economic and geographical conditions as well as efficiency of state support mechanisms applied to single-industry cities. The whole territory of Murmansk region is included in the Arctic zone of RF, while the territory of Yakutia is included partly. Murmansk single-industry cities got the "arctic" status, when Yakutian don't have such. "Arctic" status is considered by regional authorities as advantage. Arctic settlements having the low potential of economic growth but they are the critical elements for territorial integrity and security of the country. In the period of 1989-2017 population of single-industry cities of Yakutia decreases for 14% and in Murmansk region for 40%. This is generally the result of exploration process where Murmansk region is the region of old exploration and Yakutia can be considered as the region of relatively new exploration. Comparative analysis of approaches and support mechanisms for socio-economic development of the territories of two Northern regions of Russia helps to indicate common patterns of development, as well as territorial specifics, which can be useful for decision-making in relation to single-industry cities of both regions with the perspective to other regions of Russia."

=====

Title: "SOCIAL NOTIONS OF THE HOLIDAY BY RUSSIANS OF GERMAN HERITAGE"

Submitting Author: Yu D Gavronova

All Authors: Yu.D. Gavronova

Smolensk State University

Abstract Text: "The article deals with the empirical investigation into social notions of the holiday by the Russians of German heritage, who live both in the Russian Federation and in

Germany. Both similarities and specificity of social notions of holidays depending on the place of living and the age are revealed with such research techniques as a free associative experiment, open questions and incomplete sentences. Common to both the Russians of German heritage living in Russia and the Germans of Russian origin, regardless of age, is understanding the holiday as the maintaining the customary observances, the opportunity to spend time with relatives, meet friends and get a good mood. Regional specificity lies in the fact that representatives of the German ethnic group in Russia attach more importance to New Year and Victory Day, but the Germans of Russian-speaking origin from Germany – to Christmas. Regional specificity manifests itself in social notions of Christmas, Easter, New Year. Ethnic Germans in Russia see Christmas as a merry religious family holiday, while for the Russians of German heritage in Germany Christmas is an opportunity to have a good rest and fun. Easter is for the Russians of German heritage in Germany not just a religious holiday, but also a family one. But ethnic Germans in Russia can't imagine New Year without Father Frost. The age specificity is manifested in the fact that representatives of the older generation demonstrate the preservation of the national and religious traditions to a greater extent than the youth."

=====

Title: "Lappish cairns": new data for interpretation and chronology"

Submitting Author: Dmitriy V Gerasimov

All Authors: Dmitriy V. Gerasimov, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography /Kunstkamera/ Rus.Acad.Sci.

Mark M. Shakhnovitch, Karelian State Museum

Mikhail A. Streltsov, Hertzen State Pedagogical University

Marianna A. Kulkova, Hertzen State Pedagogical University

Abstract Text: "Artificial heaps of rocks are presented in various landscapes all over the world and belong to different periods from ancient to modern time. So-called "Lappish cairns" represent a certain type of such structures. They spread through the North of the Eastern Europe forest zone from Finland to Arkhangelsk region in Russia.

Defining of Lappish cairns as a certain type of ancient artificial rock structures is based on their shape, construction, relations to peculiar landscapes and patterns of cairn groups.

Usually the structures do not contain any artefacts or material for radiocarbon dating.

Limited amount of dates display their rather wide chronology from the Early Iron Age (and even earlier) till the Late Medieval Time. Function or meaning of Lappish cairns remains unknown, but some of their characteristics allow to suggest that they were "non-utilitarian" or not "pragmatic" (although what is "utilitarian" or "pragmatic" in traditional culture?).

Rather often heaps of rocks collected from ploughed fields were by mistake recognized as Lappish cairns, and versa, because of similarities in shape and size. Deeper studying the features reveals obvious difference between the former and the later. Several recent case studies of Lappish cairns in different parts of their areal (Karelia, Arkhangelsk region) brought new data for interpretation of the structures based on geochemical analysis, as well as new radiocarbon dates for developing the chronology.

Acknowledgements: research project "The Old and the New World: formation and development of ancient societies and populations", MAE Rus.Acad.Sci., 2021-2023."

=====

Title: "Unresponsive and unchanging institutions in a changing world: negative impacts on security in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Gunhild Hoogensen Gjørsv

All Authors: Gunhild Hoogensen Gjørsv

Abstract Text: "This paper argues for a broader/research-grounded understanding of security in the Arctic. The concept of security generally speaking continues to be reduced to a narrow and limited understanding of security based on military might. It therefore silences a comprehensive security outlook, which includes environmental, human, economic perspectives and the ways in which these interact to either increase or decrease insecurity (and thereby survival). The Arctic Council does not operate with a broader understanding of security. It just drops military security. Instead, the AC needs to work with a more civilian-centric and comprehensive understanding of security to best tackle current and upcoming insecurities. This includes using an intersectional analysis, resulting in a better understanding of the role of Inequalities - not least regarding gender and indigenous identities - and centre/periphery imbalances leading to insecurities. Most Arctic regions are neglected or bypassed with regard to services, support, and inclusion in broader political goals – continued or increasing inequalities are central to the polarization of peoples and exacerbation of destabilization. Relying on the fact that the Arctic has too small populations to be a “threat” underestimates the ways in which people can and do mobilise, particularly digitally. Continued inequalities will exacerbate potential tension and conflict at local and regional levels, and possibly national."

=====

Title: "Cooperation between the private and public sector in providing health services in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Elena Gladun
All Authors: Elena Gladun, Tyumen State University
Larisa Zaitseva, Tyumen State University

Abstract Text: "Today, the health care services are not equally available to everybody at the regional and municipal levels in the Russian Arctic. This crucial problem may be solved by integrating efforts of governmental authorities and civil society. Health care volunteering in small and remote settlements is a widespread case in the Russian Arctic territories, where certain households are involved in providing first aid before medical workers arrive. Medical institutions assemble first-aid kits for the households and teach family members first aid skills. Members of nomadic reindeer herder brigades are sometimes trained as sanitary assistants. Health care volunteer organizations make a significant contribution to promotion of a healthy lifestyle and increase accessibility of medical care for indigenous peoples. Regional branches of medical volunteer movements have been created in all Arctic regions of Russia. An effective mechanism of involving civil society in public healthcare system is public-private partnerships. Factorii (or Arctic trading centers) accommodate a range of functions including medical tests or treatment, and often serve as medical centers on a regular basis. Large oil and gas companies also play an important role in increasing availability of medical care. The demand-driven mechanisms are consolidated in the regional target programs. At the end of 2017, the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District adopted the Northern Indigenous Peoples' Program, which can be characterized as an “agreement” between public authorities and private sector providing, among other things, measures for improvement health of indigenous peoples."

=====

Title: "Transforming educational models in the Russian Arctic: from unified to indigenous-centered"

Submitting Author: Elena Gladun
All Authors: Elena Gladun, Tyumen State University

Anastasia Ljovkina, Tyumen State University

Abstract Text: "Traditional knowledge and attitudes of the northern indigenous peoples are reflected in religious beliefs, arts, traditional occupations, folklore. For centuries, traditional knowledge has been transferred from generation to generation in by fairy tales, nomadic talks, joint activities. All these are considered unique forms of indigenous education. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in its Article 14 provides that indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions including educational programs in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

In Russia, Arctic regions and municipalities establish educational institutions without consideration of indigenous specifics. There are many examples of forced relocation of indigenous population into larger settlements (where the educational centers are non-native), removal of children from their families for residential school-based education. This educational model breaks the ties between generations, discourages indigenous young people from traditional way of life and leads to many social problems.

Today, educational system in the Russian Arctic regions should be transformed into specific models of ethno-cultural education, covering all the territories of traditional habitat and economic activities of indigenous peoples. Most attention should be paid to areas meaningful for indigenous peoples and based on their traditional knowledge, like reindeer breeding and herding, identification and comprehensive study of sacred, cult places, restoration and stimulation of tundra lands, etc."

=====

Title: "Mapping Coastal Change and Community-Based Observations in Western Alaska"

Submitting Author: Roberta Tuurraq Glenn

All Authors: Roberta Tuurraq Glenn

Graduate Student

Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks

rjglenn@alaska.edu

Christopher Maio

Assistant Professor

Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks

cvmaio@alaska.edu

Benjamin M. Jones

Research Assistant Professor

Institute of Northern Engineering – University of Alaska Fairbanks

bmjones3@alaska.edu

Jacquelyn Overbeck

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

jacquelyn.overbeck@alaska.gov

Donna Hauser

Research Assistant Professor

International Arctic Research Center – University of Alaska Fairbanks

dhauser2@alaska.edu

Abstract Text: "Coastal erosion associated with sea ice retreat, permafrost thaw, and severe fall storms continues to impact rural coastal communities in western Alaska. Responding to

and mitigating accelerated environmental changes requires informed decision-making at the community level. However, many communities lack data needed to effectively mitigate risk. Where data do exist, community members have limited engagement with western scientists which makes most data inaccessible. Co-production between scientists and local knowledge holders to document coastal change through community-based monitoring and the development of relevant and useful data products is one means of addressing this issue. Historical shoreline positions were mapped and analyzed to determine shoreline change rates around six communities. From the analyses, shoreline positions were forecasted in relation to critical infrastructure and other high-priority areas identified by local environmental coordinators. Through iterative engagement with stakeholders in each community, useful and relevant risk maps and products were created. Each map was composed using orthorectified historical and contemporary aerial imagery, community-based observations, and documentation of local narratives of coastal change. These integrated methods promote healthy research partnerships by empowering community stakeholders to actively participate in data collection and creation of data products. Deliverables from the project, co-produced with the communities, are science-based, locally relevant, informational maps, graphs, and other visualizations that are readily available and feed directly into decision-making."

=====

Title: "Atlas of the Arctic Nomadic Technologies: Monitoring and Upgrading"

Submitting Author: Andrei Golovnev
All Authors: Andrei Golovnev, MAE RAS Kunstkamera

Abstract Text: "The volume "Arctic: Atlas of Nomadic Technologies" by A. Golovnev, D. Kukanov and E. Perevalova, published in 2018 (St. Petersburg: MAE RAS Publ.) presented nomadic technologies of reindeer herders from Chukotka, Yamal, Kola Peninsulas, in their multidimensional complexity: from the space-time design of mobile settlements on the open tundra to special qualities of reindeer fur that altogether enable and facilitate mobility in the extreme environment of the Arctic. The authors set up a framework of Arctic/Northern ethnodesign based on traditions of tundra nomads and represented through advanced means of visual recording, i. e. UAV mapping, GPS-tracking and 3D modeling. Abundant visuals complemented by explanatory essays provide new deep insight into the basic concepts and principles of nomadic technologies, such as: conjoint space-time, nomadic transformer, techno-animation, movement effect, material austerity, mobile module, northern/arctic aesthetics. The visual-textual narrative encompasses both native traditions and multiple technological innovations in transport, communication and navigation wisely appropriated today by arctic nomads.

Couple of years passed after publication have enriched the database and methodology prompting a tentative term for this specific method of the ethnography of movement – i.e. nomadography, in contrast to philosophically distilled nomadology. It implies that its notions and principles are extracted directly from nomadic practice and mentality, bypassing the logic and requirements of ordinary science. Arctic nomadography contributes both empirical database and theoretical hub of movement/mobility, viewing the phenomenon of human mobility and nomadism via indigenous design."

=====

Title: "Cinema-Atlas of the USSR. The Arctic."

Submitting Author: Ivan Golovnev
All Authors: Ivan Golovnev,
Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Russia

Abstract Text: "This research is aimed at introducing into the scientific circulation of unstudied materials – cinema-documents of the Soviet period, related to the development of the Russian North. A special place in the history of Soviet visual anthropology was occupied by the direction of so-called expedition films – works of educational content about the peoples and territories of the USSR - which reached its height at the turn of the 1920–1930s. One of the pioneers of this trend is considered to be the director Vladimir Schneiderov is the author of a series of films about the territories of the Soviet Union (“The Great Flight”, “The Pamirs (the bottom of death)”, “At an altitude of 4500”, etc.). The production of such films was part of a state experiment on the construction of Soviet Cinema-Atlas – images of the regions and the country as a whole. The Soviet government used cinema resources as a means of mass media and campaigning. This proposal, on the example of the expeditionary film «Two Oceans» by the classic person in documentary filmmaking, Vladimir Schneiderov, makes a review of the history of the conquest of the Northern Sea Route and the Soviet colonization of the Arctic. These cinema-images of the Arctic at one time had a significant impact on the public perception of the remote territory and its population, and are still periodically reproduced in the multimedia sphere."

=====

Title: "VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF SAKHALIN OF THE LATE 19th - THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20th CENTURES"

Submitting Author: Elena Golovneva
All Authors: Golovneva Elena
Ural Federal University

Abstract Text: "The report examines visual and anthropological materials of the late 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries that were devoted to the research expeditions in Sakhalin of the Russian and Polish scholars and photographers. The author rediscovers the unique visual documents (photographs, films) from the Far Eastern archives regarding the works of Benedict Dybowski, Innokentii Pavlovsky, Ivan Krasnov, Petr Polevoy, and Bronislav Pilsudski."

=====

Title: "HMS Goodall. The Last but not Least"

Submitting Author: Valentina Golysheva
All Authors: VALENTINA GOLYSHEVA, PhD, assistant professor of the English Department;
AArctic uthor of the book " A Flashback to the Arctic Convoys"

Abstract Text: "HMS Goodall. The Last but not Least
75 years have passed since the loss of the British frigate HMS Goodall which was torpedoed at the entrance to Kola Inlet on April 29th. 1945 There was a tragic heavy loss of life. Only 61 seamen were rescued out of a complement of 158. Commissioned into service in the Royal Navy as HMS Goodall the ship served on Russian Convoy escort duty since 4 October 1943. HMS Goodall was escorting the last Arctic Convoy RA 66 (inbound convoy going from Murmansk) in the Barents Sea. By the end of the WWII the Nazis still had many airdromes in Norway which they used to send their aircraft out to attack the merchant ships and their escort. Also they had packs of submarines kept in these waters. In addition to this we know there was natural disaster - bad weather conditions, that seamen faced in these high latitudes. A total of 78 convoys delivered more than four million tons of cargo, including 7,000 planes, 5,000 tanks and other vehicles, as well as medicine, fuel and raw materials. All in all, 101 ships were sunk, and some 3,000 Merchant Navy and Royal Navy

seamen were killed by explosions, fires and freezing water. In order to imagine what had happened to the frigate HMS Goodall it will be quite fair to turn to the reminiscences of the British veterans, participants of the Arctic Convoys, who witnessed the loss of the HMS Goodall."

=====

Title: "SOLAR POWER PLANTS IN REMOTE SETTLEMENTS OF YAKUTIA: GIS ANALYSIS"

Submitting Author: Olga Gommershtadt

All Authors: Olga Gommershtadt, PHD Student, Faculty of Geography, Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "The first preliminary results of the solar power plant location research are presented in this article. Yakutia region of Russia was chosen for consideration and solar power energy potential was considered. This part of the research considers elevation and relief that are significant factors of solar energy potential. Also, transport accessibility may be taken into account, as a lot of settlements are located in remote areas where no roads exist. Now there are about 20 solar power plants in remote settlements of Yakutia that provide energy for local people. These solar power plants replace diesel generators that were usually used for house heating and water boiling. Consequently, alternative sources of energy may be considered as good solution."

=====

Title: "Modes of space using in the Northern part of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Nikolai Sergeevich Goncharov

All Authors: Goncharov Nikolai Sergeevich, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "In this report, on the example of field ethnographic materials that I collected in the territory of Northern Yakutia, I will consider the features of the habitualization of the river and tundra spaces by the indigenous people. Local residents cannot be called nomads in the strict sense of the word, as can be done relating to the Nenets or the Chukchi reindeer herders. However, the spatial practices implemented by the Russian, Even, Sakha representatives who are living in villages, are largely related to the options of temporary using of the territory. The space of the river is pointwise binded by social groups of various configurations in the summer, and after the activity period the river leaves. Some time later winter fishing begins, characterizing by different strategies for space habitualization. The same traits go for hunting. The aspect of temporality is an integral and crucial feature of the anthropogenetic habitualization of the territory. Each configuration of practical activity contains spatio-temporal baselines which demonstrate high level of sensitivity to changes in the environment. Practical spatio-temporal features are "codes" that can be found both in nomad and settled societies. It demonstrates the transition nature of mentioned groups which is stabilized not through numb of elements, but via certain «coding» of them. This is why my report is devoted to the consideration of the modes for space using at different times of the year through the lens of their constitution."

=====

Title: "Arctic as Food Laboratory"

Submitting Author: Nikolai Sergeevich Goncharov

All Authors: Nikolai Sergeevich Goncharov, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and

Ethnography (Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The report proposes a sight on the Allaikhovskii district of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), located in the Arctic zone, as a "laboratory" in which various actors (state, regional authorities, local communities) have been actively working on theoretical and practical production of "sustainability" of existence in the local context on the example of the formation of food security. For the residents of Allaikha, the official theses about "scarcity" and "remoteness" are correlated with the specific realities of their everyday life. In the report I would like to consider risk and deficit not as gaps that need to be filled or leveled out, but as additional features of local culture and lifestyle that are revealed through specific practices of the formation of food resources. Instability, perceived from the outside, produces ideas, strategies for the development of the region; from within, it creates local modes of management, attitudes towards resources, structures social ties with its presence. Instability is not "bad," such a mode is closer to the usual state of local communities, although it is also "natural" for them to desire to overcome this instability. Risk is a catalyst for innovative processes. For several centuries, from different sides and points of view, there has been a creative understanding of the options for existence in the Arctic region, a constant experiment with economic development strategies and non-standard local practices for ensuring food security, which allows us to consider Allaikhovskii district as a "laboratory" of food resources."

=====
Title: "Ethnographic Futures Research as a Method for Working with Indigenous Communities to Develop Sustainability Indicators"

Submitting Author: Heather Sauyaq Jean Gordon

All Authors: Heather Sauyaq Jean Gordon, PhD-Currently employed by the Administration for Native Americans, conducted this project while a PhD student at the University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "Ethnographic futures research (EFR) is a participatory research method that allows the researcher(s) and Indigenous people to explore sustainability together. The method is in alliance with Indigenous methodologies and provides a space for storytelling and trust building between all participants. EFR develops a proactive attitude toward the future and helps people find their place in the future, exploring what they can do to achieve the future they want. The method helps participants clarify their values and goals in order to be an active participant in the future. In this presentation, the author explains how EFR may be a particularly productive method to explore sustainability with Indigenous people as it utilizes a three-scenario methodology of the optimistic, pessimistic, and most likely futures. A case study, using information from her dissertation, will show the utility of EFR by exploring how the three scenarios lead to more insight about sustainability for the community. The presentation goal is to demonstrate that EFR is in alliance with Indigenous methodologies, provides benefits for the participants, and allows a community to explore how to live sustainably, creating indicators for sustainability which can lead to strategic planning."

=====
Title: "Precarious leisure in a teenage wasteland? Intertwining discourses on responsibility and placemaking in rural Northern Sweden"

Submitting Author: Anne Christina Gotfredsen

All Authors: Anne Christina Gotfredsen (corresponding author),
Dept. of Epidemiology and Global Health, Umeå University, Sweden,
Umeå Centre for Gender Studies, Umeå University

901 87 Umeå, Sweden
Mail: anne.gotfredsen@umu.se
Phone: 0046703638680

Desirée Enlund,
Dept. of Thematic Studies, Gender studies, Linköping University
SE-581 83 Linköping, Sweden
Mail: desiree.enlund@liu.se
Phone: 004613282076

Evelina Landstedt,
Dept. of Social and Psychological Studies, Karlstad University
651 88 Karlstad, Sweden
Mail: evelina.landstedt@kau.se
Phone: 0046706398576

Isabel Goicolea,
Dept. of Epidemiology and Global Health, Umeå University
901 87 Umeå, Sweden
Mail: isabel.goicolea@umu.se
Phone: 0046907865466

Abstract Text: "The relationship with place has been recognized as a significant dimension of rural youth leisure, both through the discursive constructions of local place (e.g. rural dull and idyll), but also as affective and embodied dimensions. To capture this process, this presentation applies the concept of place-making as a set of articulated and recurrent discursive processes, analyzing how girls and young women in rural Northern Sweden engage in place-making practices alongside, beyond, and in contrast to dominant discourses on leisure, rurality, and wellbeing.

The study draws on data from photo-elicited focus group discussions, which we analyzed by using a discursive psychology approach, resulting in three interpretative repertoires. The first repertoire describes the sharp contrast between discourses of the "rural dull" to how demanding the participants constructed their own places of leisure. The second repertoire illustrates the gendered discourses around what is considered productive and respectable leisure. The third repertoire shows how the participants were made partly responsible for the survival of their leisure and, in the long run, of their rural community.

Through place-making practices, the participants shape places of leisure, affecting both themselves and their rural community. They engage in, and conform to, place-making within discourses of responsibility and precariousness, but they also challenge, question, and position them in opposition to dominant discourses. We see the place-making explored as simultaneously material and discursive practices that create space for young people's own independent initiative as well as being shaped by the material (rural) conditions under which these practices take place."

=====

Title: "Land improvement in critical zone: From the case of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Masanori Goto
All Authors: Masanori Goto, Hokkaido University

Abstract Text: "Land improvement is an art that has been regarded as essential in undertaking agriculture under severe environmental conditions. Having dwelt in East Siberia, which is a subarctic region with scant precipitation and on a layer of permafrost in

the ground, Sakha people have traditionally developed their own arts of land improvement such as irrigation and drainage. While those devices had originally been no more than making up for the shortcomings of nature, measures for operation were radically reshaped in Soviet times. "Rational land use" became the imperative for enhancement of productivity. In order to execute land improvement in the "modernized" way, various organizations were established, and a lot of infrastructure making compound systems was constructed. However, no matter how rationality was pursued, several irrational matters arose, such as conflicts over water use and differences in calculation of damage from a drought. My presentation will summarize the overview of the modernization of land improvement in Sakha and its transition through the fall of the Soviet Union. It will illustrate how natural and human agencies are not in an interacting relationship between opposing forces, but configure the common ground of "critical zone," the flora and fauna enveloping this planet. In consequence, the presentation will show the case of land improvement of Sakha in which human beings and the natural environment are not distinct entities in a stable state, but are in a relationship that is possible to change according to configurations of various elements."

=====

Title: "Topography of adaptation: Sakha native domestic animals and politics of the environment"

Submitting Author: Masanori Goto
All Authors: Masanori Goto, Hokkaido University

Abstract Text: "The agendas of the Sustainable Development Goals concerning climate action urge us to improve the capacity of adaptation as well as to strengthen resilience to avoid vulnerability. This concept of adaptation is quite different from that in the biological sense in terms of intentionality of human action against the environment. However, they are often confused by reducing the complexity of the adaptive process in associating adaptability with sustainability to make adaptation into a universal political imperative. This is just a result of the viewpoint specific to the modern Western world of taking nature unitarily and treating society in a relativistic way. That is why drawing a topography of the concept of adaptation is needed to clarify in what position the concept is situated according to the circumstances. This paper examines how native domestic animals such as cattle and horses have been bred in Sakha (Yakutia) by tracing the ways in which environmental adaptation has been considered as a physical attribute in academic discourses. While the concept of adaptation in the biological sense cannot be applied to domestic animals as their reproduction is already controlled by human intention, the concept is often invoked in developing policies to treat the animals. And the ways of invocation of adaptation have influenced the ways the animals are in actuality. In the conclusion of this paper, the shape of adaptation in the dispute on Sakha native domestic animals will be etched, insomuch that today's adaptation discussion will be relativized."

=====

Title: "The history of higher physical education in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: I Gotovtsev
All Authors: Gotovtsev I.

Abstract Text: "The peculiarity of modern society formed in the process of globalization is that the cultural identity of individual countries and peoples is getting lost. Globalization processes can lead to the disappearance of traditional ties, which is a threat to national communities. Churapcha state Institute of physical education and sports is located in the western part of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the beautiful village of Churapcha.

Today, the Institute is one of 14 specialized branch universities of the Ministry of sports of the Russian Federation and has occupied a corresponding niche as a system-forming component of the scientific, educational and socio-cultural environment of the region. Today, we see the Mission of the Institute as to provide quality, accessible, effective and modern education through the development of scientific and educational technologies with the aim of training competitive specialists, scientific and pedagogical personnel of new formation, capable of practical implementation of acquired knowledge in sport science."

=====

Title: "A relational view on agency for deliberate transformations in rural Alaska"

Submitting Author: Irmelin Gram-Hanssen
All Authors: Irmelin Gram-Hanssen
Department of Sociology and Human Geography
University of Oslo, Norway

Abstract Text: "Climate change has been conceptualized as a form and a product of colonization. This is also true for the Arctic, where climate change impacts and vulnerabilities are linked to extractive capitalism and land reform enabled through colonial policies and practices. From this perspective, it becomes important to base adaptation and transformation efforts on decolonizing practices and imaginaries. A central aspect of decolonization is contained in the Indigenous conceptualization of relationality. While the social sciences at large have been concerned with relations for quite some time, the 'relational turn' has yet to make its mark on the literature on sustainability transformations. In this presentation, I reflect on how relationality might form the foundation for sustainability transformations, based on a recently published co-authored paper that engages with the concept of 'right relations.' In the context of the paper, we take 'right relations' to mean an obligation to live up to the responsibilities involved when taking part in a relationship - be it to other humans, other species, the land or the climate. Grounding these reflections in place, I share insights from a research collaboration with the Yup'ik community of Igiugig in southwestern Alaska on the power of relationality to inform transformations that are just and equitable. Lastly, I highlight possible implications for how transformations research can understand and might support the agential potential of rural Indigenous communities to engage deliberately in such work."

=====

Title: "Decolonizing Political Narratives in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Gabriella Gricius
All Authors: Gabriella Gricius, PhD Student, Colorado State University

Abstract Text: "Political narratives about the Arctic tend to focus on geopolitical competition, the paradox of Arctic economic development, and the race for resources. However, what these narratives all leave out is a focus on the underlying power relations that constitute the world as it is. Taking a critical approach in this vein provides a more nuanced understanding of why certain narratives come to the forefront and others, such as Indigenous rights, remain less discussed.

These discussions and discourses rely on the coloniality of knowledge - historically rooted practices that selectively promote principles and knowledge of colonizing cultures - specifically elevating the idea of modernity as a universally sought after goal. These practices overtly and covertly transmit Eurocentric values such as neoliberal governance and capitalism to our understanding and construction of the Arctic today. This research aims to

explore how decolonial theory can uncover how a neocolonial narrative continues to act as the main underlying mover of how states behave in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "How Climate Change Can Help Decolonize Arctic Geopolitics"

Submitting Author: Gabriella Gricius

All Authors: Gabriella Gricius, Colorado State University; Gabriella.Gricius@colostate.edu

Kara K. Hodgson, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway; kara.k.hodgson@uit.no

Abstract Text: "Traditional geopolitical theories approach the Arctic as a zone of potential conflict with two competing narratives: 1) that the Arctic is the site of the new Cold War between Russia, the United States, and China, and/or 2) that the Arctic is in the midst of a race for resources. However, a more comprehensive understanding of security looks at a broader range of issues including societal, environmental, and human security (Hoogensen Gjørsv and Hodgson 2019). Looking at these more nuanced questions of security brings up the larger security threat in the region: climate change.

This research explores how traditional geopolitical security narratives rely on colonial assumptions (i.e. think Scramble for Africa, civilizing missions) constructing the Arctic as a zone to be occupied/civilized, and how neither truly address climate change as an existential security threat.

(This is a very preliminary abstract and highly likely to change)."

=====

Title: "Bioclimate, Human Health and Migrations: the Arctic regions of the Russian Far East as a case study"

Submitting Author: Elena A Grigorieva

All Authors: Elena A. Grigorieva, Institute for Complex Analysis of Regional Problems, Far Eastern Branch Russian Academy of Sciences, Birobidzhan, Russia

Abstract Text: "Human health depends coherently on bioclimate, forcing people to change their place of permanent residence for better climatic conditions. At the other side, temporary labor migration is motivated by search of higher salary despite severe climatic environment. Recently a significant pull from the Arctic regions at the Russian Far East to European Russia and Southern Siberia for permanent place of residence is followed by the strong labor migration in opposite direction. The purpose of the paper is to identify regional patterns of bioclimate in places of origin and destination to show its influence on human health of migrants. (ATSI) is used for assessment of a short-term acclimatization. Severe bioclimatic conditions at the Arctic regions of the Russian Far East are manifested in a health status of population here. The circulatory and respiratory system diseases values are almost twice higher in the Chukotka Autonomous Region (far north of the Russian Far East) than in the Jewish Autonomous Region (southern part). At the same time, the low values of mortality in Chukotka from all causes of death and circulatory diseases are caused by strong migration of elderly people to other regions in Russia. Acclimatization Thermal Strain Index ATSI shows the highest strain on human body while moving from the southern regions of European Russia to Magadan Region and Chukotka. High correlation coefficients of health indicators with thermal discomfort have confirmed the assumption about the climatic determinacy of population health. The results will be valuable for warning stakeholders and the decision makers."

=====
Title: "Arctic, human health and tourism: adaptation aspects of transcontinental travels"

Submitting Author: Elena A Grigorieva

All Authors: Elena A. Grigorieva, Institute for Complex Analysis of Regional Problems, Far Eastern Branch Russian Academy of Sciences, Birobidzhan, Russia

Abstract Text: "In the Arctic ship-based tourism which includes landing and non-landing types is the most common tourism category. A problem arises when travelers are exposed to a harsh Arctic climate environment that is quite different from what they experience at home. The aim is to offer a method for quantitative assessment of the impact of climatic contrasts on human body on the example of travels directed to the Arctic Zone and back. We propose to use the Acclimatization Thermal Strain Index for Tourism, which characterizes the potential physiological response of the human body in terms of the adaptive strain of the thermoregulatory system. The calculations are carried out for summer – the best season for active tourist movements to the Arctic, and for winter – the time when the North residents try to move to less extreme climatic conditions. Climatic data on the maximum average monthly temperature and relative humidity were used for calculations. It is revealed that when moving to the North from hot humid conditions, the acclimatization load varies from large to excessive. At the same time, when residents of the Arctic plan recreational activity in the winter season in a more favorable environment, they should take into account the possible negative physiological impact of new weather and climatic conditions. Preliminary calculations can be used to design the route and time of transcontinental movements according to the criterion of minimum acclimatization strain."

=====
Title: "Concept and Reality of Active Aging: From Compulsory Activity to Mandatory Isolation during the Pandemic"

Submitting Author: Irina Grigoryeva

All Authors: Irina Grigoryeva, leading research fellow at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences and professor at the Sociology Department, Saint-Petersburg State University

Abstract Text: "This essay presents a reaction to a crisis in conceptualizing the problem of society's aging and the making of policies to solve it. For about twenty years, the concept of active aging and a neoliberal policy on aging known as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing have served as international reference points. The coronavirus pandemic questioned the validity of a concept that blurs the lines between age groups. "Employment and active participation in society" -- the foundation of intergenerational consensus and the backbone of the entire neoliberal plan of action on aging intended to integrate older persons in labour and consumer markets or other forms of social activity and thus solve the problem of social exclusion and rid older people of being perceived as a burden on society -- proved to be unachievable under current conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic made age distinctions relevant and raised awareness of the physiological characteristics of the aging body. The struggle to include older people has (temporarily) been replaced with the struggle to exclude them. This essay analyzes the stages of neoliberal approach to aging. The essay's ultimate question is whether the coronavirus crisis is going to necessitate a new consensus and a new concept of aging."

Title: "Enhancing children's creativity."

Submitting Author: Marija Griniuk

All Authors: Marija Griniuk, PhD Cand. at The University of Lapland, Finland.

Abstract Text: "Children's creativity is reduced by adult expectations in institutional contexts that they perform in the right way. Children's attempts to live up to adult expectations are built upon the power dynamics of the pedagogical situation in which the environment consists of teachers (the grown-ups) and learners (the children). Participatory performance art and performance pedagogy can create the space of a non-evaluative environment. This paper presents two cases by the author of this research, within the theoretical framework of creativity, performance art, and performance pedagogy. The research method was affective ethnography geared towards enhancing children's creativity through durational performance art and performance pedagogy events. The aim of the research was investigation of the impact of the performance situation on children's creativity and inner motivation for active participation in real time. The data produced during each of the cases were participant and facilitator observations, notes, video documentation, and photo documentation. This research concludes that performance art can have a social and creative impact during an art event with participation of children. The results of this affective ethnography research can be used by artists and educators in the Arctic who are interested in methods of enhancing children's creativity through performance."

=====
Title: "Signaling Arctic Strategy: An Analysis of Threats and Opportunities Portrayed by Russian State Media"

Submitting Author: Brian Grodsky

All Authors: Brian Grodsky, Professor

Department of Political Science

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Abstract Text: "Over the past two decades, an increasing number of states have used government-backed, foreign language multimedia to pursue soft power objectives abroad. The list includes both democracies, such as Japan, and non-democracies, such as China and Qatar. In this paper, I explore the goals and strategies behind this phenomenon with an investigation into how Russia's RT media outlet, formerly known as Russia Today, has framed the Arctic, as well as the geopolitical significance of this portrayal. I find that not only has coverage of the Arctic increased exponentially between 2011-2018; this coverage also closely mimics the tensions in relations between Moscow and the West. In the year of Russia's Crimea annexation, in particular, RT's Arctic coverage shifted radically to the risk of international military conflict in the North. Though over time this coverage has moved to a more equal balance between military conflict and economic potential, RT appears throughout the period under review to emphasize to US and other foreign audiences that the Arctic is critical to Russia, and it has both the capabilities and the will to defend it."

=====
Title: "Local agency and the livability of shrinking cities in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Maria Gunko

All Authors: Maria GUNKO (Institute of geography Russian Academy of Sciences; Faculty of Geography and Geoinformation Technologies, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

Alla BOLOTOVA (Aalto University, Finland)

Elena BATUNOVA (Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Politecnico di Milano, Milano, Italy)

Daria CHIGAREVA (Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia)

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is passing through different economic and political paradigms which result in the changing economic and social settings, as well as the shifts in the cityscape dynamics; whereby, the evidence of such alterations can still be observed in the Arctic region through the abandoned infrastructures, shrinking cities, and settlements. Shrinkage refers to a trajectory of urban development opposite to the 'normal' and desirable growth with persisting and long-term depopulation being its most important and rather distinct feature (Bernt, 2016). Along with depopulation, structural crises and the shrinkage of services (e.g. healthcare, education, social security, and etc.) indicate the settlements' loss of urban characteristics and functions. Negative consequences of shrinkage – abandonment and housing vacancies, deteriorated buildings and infrastructures, loss of social control over territories, and their subsequent marginalization contribute to declining liveability. The current contribution focuses on the analysis of various local initiatives related to the urban environment (i.e. built-up areas, public spaces, open spaces) that help overcome negative consequences of urban shrinkage in the Arctic. The study draws empirical evidence from the neighbouring small cities Kirovsk and Apatity (Murmansk oblast') – both of which host mining assets of one of Russia's major mineral fertilisers producer PhosAgro. Here the lack of adequate national and regional policies, along with municipal budget austerity foster social activity of PhosAgro, as well as community's self-organization and self-reliability for securing liveability. We examine both top-down and bottom-up initiatives and discuss various types of local "agents of change" along with their motivations."

=====

Title: "Inequalities in Russian Arctic labour market: indigenous peoples perspective"

Submitting Author: Valery Gurtov

All Authors: Gurtov Valery, professor at Petrozavodsk State University, director at Budget monitoring center at PetrSU

Abstract Text: "In 2020 a huge project data was obtained in Russia dealing with indigenous peoples' wellbeing in Russian Arctic labour market. There were surveyed 51 indigenous communities and 80% of all enterprises in the Russian Arctic. Obtained data helped to identify demanded occupations for indigenous peoples.

It turned out that 75% of respondents continue working in occupations that are traditional for indigenous peoples (hunter, fisherman, whale hunter etc.) in the Russian Arctic, 25% continue working in occupations demanded in Arctic labor market in social sphere mainly (doctor, teacher, kindergarten teacher).

30% of respondents (161 workers) indicated that they didn't get vocational education what is also proved by statistics. After graduating schools as well as boarding schools indigenous peoples usually don't continue their education. They also have a high disposal rate in case they enter tertiary vocational education organization. Unequal access to education as well as labour market is a strong characteristic of indigenous peoples in the Russian Arctic."

=====

Title: "On the primary structure of North Samoyed area"

Submitting Author: Valentin Gusev

All Authors: Valentin Gusev (Institute of Linguistics, RAS; University of Hamburg)

Abstract Text: "The North Samoyed area is generally regarded as stretching from the west to the east, with Nenets on its western side, Nganasan on the eastern one and Enets in the centre. The latter, because of its geographical position, is considered as intermediate between (Tundra) Nenets and Nganasan, Forest Enets being closer to Tundra Nenets and Tundra Enets to Nganasan. While this is undoubtedly true for the last one or two centuries, it may have not been so earlier.

In the earliest linguistic sources of the late 16th and mid-17th century, Enets is attested at the southern edge of the North Samoyed territory: near Mangazeya and Turukhansk. It has always been assumed (already by Strahlenberg) that the Enets also lived farther to the north, through to the ocean; but until Castrén we have no direct evidence of the languages spoken there.

On the other hand, there are some common innovations shared by Nenets and Nganasan, but not by Enets; among them is such an important isogloss as the insertion of a nasal before the word-initial vowels. It is hard to imagine how such innovations could spread if we believe that there always has been Enets between Nenets and Nganasan. In the talk, such facts will be considered, and it will be shown that, at some stage, Nenets and Nganasan may have been connected — most probably through some dialect, which had later disappeared, — and Enets was situated more to the South."

=====

Title: "Science diplomacy of non-Arctic countries in the Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Maxim Gutenev

All Authors: Maxim Gutenev

Abstract Text: "In this work, we analyzed the Arctic strategies and other official documents of nine non-Arctic observer countries of the Arctic Council in order to determine the main forms of implementation of their science diplomacy, as well as to establish the official reasons for the need for national research in the region by these States. The methodology of the study was a qualitative type of content analysis, which is one of the most common scientific tools for the applied study of textual information. Analysis of the Arctic strategies of non-Arctic States allows us to conclude that science diplomacy is the main tool for legitimizing the presence of non-Arctic countries in the polar region."

=====

Title: "Whatever happened to the poligon? Intended and unintended uses of military infrastructure"

Submitting Author: Joachim Otto Habeck

All Authors: Prof. Dr Joachim Otto Habeck, Institut für Ethnologie, Universität Hamburg

Christian Habeck, independent, photographer

Dr Stephan Dudeck, Centre for Arctic Social Studies, European University at St Petersburg;
Arctic Centre, University of Lapland (Rovaniemi)

Abstract Text: "This paper seeks to combine empirical and theoretical approaches to the study of defunct infrastructure and creative re-interpretations of "lost places" as illustrated by former Soviet military areas, including shooting ranges (poligony) in East Germany. The paper contributes to the emerging wealth of studies that elicit multiple and divergent ways of infrastructure re-appropriation. The Arctic has been producing narratives about the re-appropriation of infrastructure under conditions of remoteness: the region around Berlin produces stories about re-appropriation of infrastructure under conditions of a hegemonic shift. Such shift involves a variety of unintended, "grass-roots" afterlives of infrastructure. Ravers, geochachers, paintballers, and other subcultural groups have been appropriating

and re-inventing former Soviet barracks in East Germany over the last thirty years. Creativity and playful irony loom large in such acts of re-interpretation, yet there is also some sense of reflection on, and respect for the initial motivations that stood behind the construction of such terrains (as witnessed by those who once spent their military service). Simultaneously, regional authorities are nowadays involved in the clean-up of such spaces, possibly eroding the material basis for memorising a Soviet modernising past. This paper will explore in which ways withering infrastructures and "lost places" create playgrounds for asserting stubbornness and autonomy against the tendency of forgetting and erasure. By juxtaposing old (intended) and new (unintended) experiences and valorisations of polygon (military built environments), this paper will scrutinise hegemonic shifts in the uses of infrastructure."

=====

Title: "A Survey of Sovereign Wealth Funds in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Robert Hammitt

All Authors: Robert Hammitt

Abstract Text: "Discussions of economic development for the Arctic often revolve around extraction of non-renewable resources. The environmental and social costs of this resource extraction are often considered and balanced against the predicted economic benefits. However, economics research demonstrates that resource extraction also has economic costs which must be considered and ameliorated. These potential downsides overlap with the concept of "resource curse." (as applied to Arctic regions specifically, see Gritsenko and Efimova, Parlee, Huskey, and Southcott) This paper explores the potential use of Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) and similar instruments to alleviate the economic damage from resource extraction, and to provide means to offset environmental and social harms. Although SWFs have become common since the 1960s, their use for minimizing the harms of "resource curse" has only recently been examined (e.g., in Alsweilem and Rietveld, 2018). This paper summarizes this research as it applies in an Arctic context, discusses existing SWFs and similar instruments (including Indigenous Corporations and Land Claim Organizations), and explores the benefits and potential for expansion of SWFs in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "The place of polar bears: Toward an environmental humanities of the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Maura Hanrahan

All Authors: Maura Hanrahan, Associate Professor & Coordinator of the Canadian Studies Program, Dept. of Geography & Environment, University of Lethbridge

Abstract Text: "Beautiful photographs of single polar bears or perhaps a polar bear mother with her cubs are ubiquitous. These pictures decontextualize the bear, rendering it alone and unconnected. Such images contribute to a dominant, persistent political construct of the Arctic, based on longstanding tropes of isolation, emptiness, harshness. The singular polar bear is an emblem of a dying and written off place that is somehow unimportant. I revisit polar bear images through environmental humanities. Environmental humanities coalesced in the early 2000s as a synthesis of humanities disciplines focused on the natural world, and drawing from science, especially citizen science. An environmental humanities approach to the polar bear sees this large mammal as fully integrated into the food chain and life cycle of much of the Arctic. The bear is in constant contact with ice, snow, seals and other prey, and is in the consciousness and lived experience of Inuit, appearing in sculpture, stories, and song. A contextualized polar bear, in a complex diverse natural world, is part of an Arctic environmental humanities that serves as a counter narrative to the barren frozen images of

the north, a place whose only role in predatory capitalism is as a site of resource extraction. Listening to Inuit throat songs that imitate the bear, reading stories like Labrador's "the bear in the rock," and learning about the bear's diet help us see ourselves as embedded in the natural world and cultivate in us an environmental ethic based in a community of living beings."

=====

Title: "Greenlandic visions of a freer Greenland"

Submitting Author: Klaus Georg Hansen

All Authors: Klaus Georg Hansen, Associated Researcher, Danish Institute for International Studies

Abstract Text: "Among the political parties in Greenland, there are visions of different forms of independence or autonomy for Greenland. The path to, the time of, and the form of independence or autonomy is not politically agreed on in all details.

Over the past 20 years, the debate in Greenland has used comparisons with others, references to similar, descriptions of Greenland's own role, ideal images, and scare examples. The presentation takes a first look at which stories, concepts, and places that have been used as references in the debate in Greenland about independence or autonomy. This includes initial analytical thoughts on the debate in Greenlandic covering questions like:

- How have the changes been in Greenland compared to the places in the world, which have been referred to in the debate (Faroe Islands, Marshall Islands...)?
- What types of categories can be identified for how the liberation process and the end goal are articulated in the debate (armed struggle, democratic debate ...)?
- What characterizes the debate in Greenland compared to debates during other countries' decolonization process (duration, degree of involvement ...)?

Finally, a preliminary discussion looks into how the analysis is relevant in a theoretical context in relation to concepts such as 'politics of comparison'."

=====

Title: "Song Quilts: Women's contributions to global culture through stitch and song [Arctic Makes]"

Submitting Author: Eliza Hardy Jones

All Authors: Eliza Hardy Jones. Independent artist/researcher

Abstract Text: "The "Song Quilts" project visually interpret folk music from the US and the Russian Arctic. I traveled to Arkhangelsk and Murmansk in the spring of 2017 through a residency at the Arctic Art Foundation and was able to record folks songs and conversations with both textile artists and singers. From these recordings, I created transcriptions of the folksongs and transformed them into quilts using a method I invented where pitch is color, and shape is rhythm. These are not mere interpretations of music, but exact transcriptions that can be read and performed. Each piece is then quilted with a regional design, bringing the person and place into the room - to recreate the spirit of the singer and pay homage to the textile traditions of their homes. The result is a synesthetic meditation on the power of women's voices and folk traditions across diverse peoples. For recordings/photographs please visit: www.elizahardyjones.com/songquilts

LINK TO ARTWORK:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/atyjk0626dargy4/AABnM8HXkArd1BKZkGTYwmz_a?dl=0

Goryun Molodoy(ГОРЮН МОЛОДОЙ), Machine Quilting, Cotton, 2018, 244cm x 165cm.
-Sung by Anna Akimova of the the Arkhangelsk College of Music. Quilted with a traditional weaving design.

V'dol Po Travke (ВДОЛЬ ПО ТРОВКЕ) Machine Quilting, Cotton, 2017, 81cm x 152 cm
-Sung by Tatiana Khvastunova, Tatiana Panova, Ekaterina Kharlanova, Tatiana Golvskaya of The State Academic Northern Russian Folk Choir, quilted with a traditional arctic weaving design.

Ne Bela Zarya (НЕ БЕЛА ЗАРЯ), Machine Quilting, Cotton, 2017, 157cm x 218cm
-Sung by Oksana Dobrinskaya of Arkhangelsk. Quilted with traditional Mezen painting designs."

=====

Title: "Gender-based Structural Inequality in Sami Reindeer Herding Communities"

Submitting Author: Assi Harkoma
All Authors: Assi Harkoma, Doctoral Candidate, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The aim of the presentation is to introduce a new study on structures that cause gender-based inequality in Sami reindeer herding communities and means for reducing these inequalities in the society. Previous research has shown that structural inequality is rooted in the normal operations of dominant societal institutions causing people to be blind to the true extent of it. By using systematic methods, the results of this study are expected to increase understanding of complex and interconnected structures that cause gender-based inequality in Sami reindeer herding communities and provide strategies for reducing it"

=====

Title: "Seeking culturally sustainable higher art education in the European Arctic"

Submitting Author: Elina Härkönen
All Authors: Elina Härkönen, Lecturer in Art Education, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "My paper explores the possibilities and challenges in developing international and interdisciplinary higher art education in the context of the European Arctic. The research and the results of the paper are part of my dissertation. I seek to outline the key findings through the core principles of cultural sustainability and discuss how they can be taken into consideration in the development of higher education. My perspective is in the interaction between international student groups and local communities and the forms of collaboration are executed through international collaboration between higher art education institutions of the European Arctic. My methodological approaches are in Art-Based Education Research and Art-Based Action Research. The central findings on my paper are the grassroots agency, cultural diversity, eco-social civilization and cultural vitality as the basis for culturally sustainable action. Contemporary art as practice, place-specificity and local cultural heritages form the methods of working and the aim and result of such action is recognizing cultural awareness."

=====

Title: "Gender and work mobilities"

Submitting Author: Erika Anne Hayfield

All Authors: Erika Anne Hayfield

Abstract Text: "Making a living in small isolated labour markets in the Arctic can be demanding, especially in view of the perceived lack of employment opportunities. This in turn can be a contributing factor to youth out-migration and low return-migration. Yet, people still actively chose to live in many such areas and find ways of navigating employment, not least through work-related mobilities and various forms of self-employment. This paper takes a socio-material approach to gender relations on the isolated island of Suðuroy in the Faroe Islands, where around 4,600 people live (10% of the population). The history of male long-distance working in the Faroe Islands is also highly prominent on Suðuroy. Long-distance workers are overwhelmingly men, employed in the fishing industry and offshore industries, away for weeks or months at a time. Such working patterns, I argue, impact gender relations.

Almost 90% of Faroe Islanders are up to an hour away from the central, relatively urban, labour market, and are therefore, able to commute. This, however, is not the case for people in Suðuroy. I will present findings from a qualitative study on gender and work in Suðuroy, using interviews with 50 people and 30 essays written by young people. I have explored how the natural environment, geography, labour market practices and family values, shape gender and labour market participation. As integral to understanding work mobilities (geographical and social), I also address the gender division of (care)labour at home to further understanding of how women negotiate labour market participation."

=====

Title: "Co- Creating Sustainable Knowledge Production in the Arctic - Intersectional and Gender-Responsible approach"

Submitting Author: Mervi Heikkinen

All Authors: Mervi Heikkinen, University of Oulu, Finland

Suvi Pihkala, University of Oulu, Finland

Leena Pääsky, University of Oulu, Finland

Sari Harmoinen, University of Oulu, Finland

Abstract Text: "The paper's intersectional and gender-responsible approach addresses the diversity of people living in the Arctic in consideration of co-creating sustainable and responsible futures. Currently, gender perspectives are hardly integrated into the research processes, and horizontal and vertical gender segregation as well as diverse exclusions persist in science and technology in addition to disciplinary silos.

Responsibility and sustainability demands that we rethink our interrelatedness and interdependency with the world in relation to knowledge production processes, as global and local citizens, with the capabilities for problem-defining and problem-solving. Thus we frame the main challenge as to advance multidisciplinary research affordances, co-creating the understanding and cultivation of our imagination in an aim to relate with care to sustainability and responsibility in and about the Arctic through knowledge production.

The paper is based on our article published in the Arctic Yearbook 2020 on theme Climate Change and the Arctic: Global Origins, Regional Responsibilities."

=====

Title: "High-Expertise Knowledge Clusters vis-à-vis 'Societal Security'"

Submitting Author: Lassi Heininen

All Authors: Prof. Lassi Heininen

Abstract Text: "Industrialization including economic and industrial clusters, and plans of high-technology clusters has influenced the Arctic region for decades. IT and other digital technologies have become an integral part of northerners' everyday life, as modern and traditional livelihoods are being digitized. Science has become more an important part of Arctic policies of the Arctic States, Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and Arctic Council Observer States. On the other hand, there is a growing uncertainty caused by climate change, environmental degradation and states' hesitation on climate change mitigation, and that Northern economies are still much depending on states' policies & economies and the development paradigms of public policies, and lack big investments. In northern peripheries there is a growing need for science-based multi-functional (hi-tech) clusters on expertise. A valuable response to this would be urgently to increase 'societal security' including human, environmental and digital aspects of Arctic societies, based on high geopolitical stability and constructive cooperation. This kind of comprehensive security with broader agency would be a precondition for future development of Arctic societies, including expertise-building and innovations for (real-world) problem-solving. This paper discusses an importance and preconditions for more secured future development of Arctic societies by applying and implementing the 'societal security' concept. It argues that this would be done and enhanced by creating high-expertise knowledge clusters which are neither dependent on big investments & hi-tech companies nor state policies, but instead lean on participatory approach and (local and regional) expertise based on human capacity & education and international networks."

=====

Title: "The Age of Climate Change a challenge for IR and a motivation for reconstructing geopolitics – an Arctic case"

Submitting Author: Lassi Heininen

All Authors: Lassi Heininen, Professor of Arctic Politics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The only certainty in international relations is a constant change, and changing the definition of a problem may be the first step toward a solution. This is particularly pertinent in environmental politics, as well as how security is been reinterpreted in the last decades: the transformation from traditional conceptions of military-based security to more comprehensive (environmental & human) security. Following from this climate change (mitigation) causes challenge for global politics / IR and could hypothetically become a motivation for to reconstruct geopolitics and cause a shift in security. In global politics, as well as global studies, the globalized Arctic is a perfect case in point: not only in terms of the impacts of global changes within the region, but also via the feedbacks it causes worldwide, also to the global changes themselves. By defining environmental protection, sustainability and scientific cooperation as ultimate aims "to maintain peace, stability and constructive cooperation" the Arctic states are reconstructing their geopolitical reality. Meanwhile, there is a paradox of Arctic development when a balance is sought between climate change mitigation vis-à-vis an increase in economic activities, largely due to 'political inability' and inefficiency of state-centric power structures. This presentation will discuss first, climate change (mitigation) as a challenge for (traditional) IR and a motivation & means for reconstructing geopolitics and causing a paradigm shift in security and second, a global Arctic as an exceptional political space and potential to reconstruct state-centric geopolitical reality and nudge a shifting world order toward mutually beneficial comprehensive security."

=====

Title: "Arctic sea-ice retreat – The future of the pan-Arctic MPA network under the consideration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

Submitting Author: Katharina Heinrich
All Authors: Katharina Heinrich

Abstract Text: "Arctic sea-ice is projected to continue to decrease in the future, leaving the Arctic possibly ice-free within decades. This affects sea-ice dependent biodiversity, which has a spill-over effect on communities and indigenous peoples in the Arctic. Primarily as Arctic residents have relied on and are still relying on sea ice as a platform for hunting, fishing, and transportation. Under the UNDRIP, indigenous peoples have the right to practice their cultural traditions and customs. They further have the right to the lands, territories, and resources, which they have traditionally owned, occupied, or acquired. While marine management tools are limited to control climate change impacts, they can support the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. Hereby, the consideration of interlinkages in the Arctic environment is essential to establish dynamic and proactive management in a changing future.

This research investigates how the changing environment, specifically the shift of the sea-ice boundary to higher latitudes in the future, affects the provisions of UNDRIP and how marine management tools, such as MPAs, can ensure biodiversity's continued protection while upholding the rights under UNDRIP. Hence, the research assesses how the pan-Arctic MPA network needs to be adapted in light of the projected changes. A comprehensive overview of the pan-Arctic MPA network's current status aligned with the predicted sea-ice extent will be created. Furthermore, gaps in the current MPA network are investigated, and a possible extension of the MPA network under the inclusion of sea-ice extent models and UNDRIP shall be explored."

=====

Title: "Population History of Alaska Natives"

Submitting Author: Timothy Heleniak
All Authors: Timothy Heleniak

Abstract Text: "Abstract: The demographic history of the Alaska Native population does not readily follow the standard demographic transition model because of a number of key events mostly having to do with encounters with non-native populations. Because of these encounters, the demographic transition of Alaska Natives from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates was marked by significant fluctuations. This transition, along with the accompanying epidemiological, fertility, household, age, migration, and urban-rural transitions, follows the Alaska Native population across time and space. The study draws upon historical accounts from explorers, missionaries, and others prior to the time when Alaska began to be included in census and other regular data collection efforts in the late 1800s and then from U.S. Census Bureau and other government statistics thereafter. Increasingly, Alaska Native populations are being drawn into the modern economy and society both within Alaska and beyond which impacts their demographic profile. Numerous efforts to improve the health of Alaska Natives have had some but limited success."

=====

Title: "Nature and Health - Integration of Knowledge from Scientific Research and Traditional Practices"

Submitting Author: Jing Helmersson
All Authors: Jing Helmersson

Abstract Text: "Both the Arctic Sámi and the Chinese traditional knowledge and practices respect nature. Over thousand years, they have lived in harmony with nature for the best of human survival and prosperity. Science just begins to understand some of the nature's influence on our body. Here, I will show some evidence from scientific research to indicate that nature can affect us, visibly and invisibly. Human body is electric in nature with fixed analog network and points with high electric potentials in the body. This is similar to the meridians (energy routes) described in traditional Chinese medicine. Electric frequencies measured on the body surface at energy centers (chakras) show correlation with emotions. Sami healers use prayers to heal over distance. Combining both scientific and traditional knowledge can help us to understand how human body is susceptible to external influence of our environment (man-made or natural). It can also guide us on how to live in harmony with nature, and heal our body as both the Chinese and Sámi healing have demonstrated in their traditional living."

=====

Title: "Making the Arctic City"

Submitting Author: Peter Hemmersam

All Authors: Peter Hemmersam, The Oslo School of Architecture and Design

Abstract Text: "Nuuk and other circumpolar cities are transitioning from being outposts to becoming increasingly central 'Capitals of the Arctic'. Transformational urban politics reconceptualizes them as political, indigenous and economic hubs – which requires an update of dominant models of Arctic Urbanism.

Over the last century, urbanism in the Arctic has been dominated by colonialism, utopian modernism and development rationales. Settlements were planned and built by technocratic state organizations as components of northern development programmes. They were the antitheses to southern central metropolises – devoid of history and local agency. The influential modernist 'Arctic architect', Ralph Erskine, epitomized such attitudes through his evocative concepts for remote and uniquely different Arctic settlements in the 1960s and 1970s. His legacy can be traced in ideas of a distinct 'Cold' or 'Arctic' urbanism and architecture in the 1980s, and it still permeates architectural culture, developmentalist urban planning and reductive climate-centric urban design approaches today.

The paper is based on research for a forthcoming book that includes fieldwork and historical studies of urban planning, policy and development in Greenland, northern Canada and the Russian Far North. It outlines the circumpolar urban learning and comparison that resulted in a specific regional urbanism and suggests that remoteness, rather than the extreme climate, has been its constitutional condition. This authoritative model has hampered the analytical formulation of more complex and historically informed urbanisms that would allow for a greater diversity of urban readings, enhanced local agency and dialectic relationships between indigenous and imported models of design."

=====

Title: "Conducting inter/multi-disciplinary research in the Arctic: challenges and perspectives"

Submitting Author: Caroline Hervé

All Authors: Caroline Hervé, Laëtitia Marc, Séraphin Balla, Valentine Ribadeau Dumas.

Abstract Text: "The contribution of several sources of expertise under the framework of inter- or multi-disciplinary research has become very common within the scientific community. While this multi-player approach already has its difficulties between natural and

environmental science researchers, it becomes a major challenge when social science researchers are also integrated. The Arctic does not escape this epistemological trend, considering the increasing number of collaborative projects that have emerged in order to confront key contemporary challenges in this region. While the inclusion of social science collaborators is worthwhile, its implementation presents obstacles which could affect a project's progression, if not well managed. In this presentation, we will focus on the "Participatory Action for an Inuit-Led Research on Food Production and Nutrition in Inuit Nunangat - 2019-2022" project, which aims to develop a crop production unit in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut (Canadian Arctic). We will discuss and reflect on how the social sciences, in this case anthropologists, could collaborate with agronomists, economists, nutritionists and phytochemists. Through an experiential and reflexive approach focusing on different stages of the project, we will analyze how the main challenges — political and institutional dynamics, Inuit representativeness, and the epistemological gaps between researchers (transdisciplinary lack of knowledge, roles definition, methodology) — have required flexible and evolving solutions in order to move the project forward."

=====

Title: "Participatory action research in the Arctic: Results of a systematic scoping review"

Submitting Author: Caroline Hervé

All Authors: Caroline Hervé

Abstract Text: "This paper presents the results of a systematic scoping review of participatory action research (PAR) in the Arctic. PAR has become the most frequently used methodology for Arctic community fieldwork in recent decades. Because of debates over ethics, and with requests from Indigenous communities to develop more collaborative and inclusive research, participatory methodologies have been adopted in almost all disciplines, from the natural sciences to the social sciences. Despite a consensus that members of the population under study must participate in the research process and that results should benefit the community, we found no standardized definition of PAR and no consistent methodology in the articles we reviewed. Consequently, there is a need to clarify understanding of what participatory action research should look like."

=====

Title: "Inuit women: An invisible strength of the Nunavik justice system (Canada)"

Submitting Author: Caroline Hervé

All Authors: Caroline Hervé, Université Laval

Laëtitia Marc, Université Laval

Siasi Smiler, Nunalituqait Ikajuqatigiitut

Abstract Text: "When discussion turns to Inuit women and their relationship with the justice system, they are routinely referred to either as victims or as mothers or sisters of victims or criminals. Yet their relationship with the Nunavik justice system goes much farther. A research project by the Sentinel North Research Chair on Relations with Inuit Societies shows that Inuit women hold most of the different positions in Nunavik justice services, although their contribution is invisible. This paper presents the results of the research project and shows that Nunavik women wish to rethink the concept of justice by giving their culture and knowledge a greater place. Following a workshop in Puvirnituk (Nunavik, Canada) in December 2018 involving ten Inuit women who work in justice services, it became apparent that they were still having trouble working with the current vision of justice. They spoke about the need to promote a broader vision that encompasses everything that helps maintain harmony within their communities."

=====
Title: "A Critical Review of Two Anthropologists' Research on Suicidal Behaviour by Inuit in Nunavut"

Submitting Author: Jack Hicks
All Authors: Jack Hicks

Abstract Text: "This paper will offer critical perspectives on the work of two anthropologists who have conducted research on suicidal behaviour by Inuit in Nunavut. Asen Balikci did fieldwork in Pelly Bay (now Kugaaruk) in the winter of 1959/60, after which he calculated a sky-high rate of suicide among the Arviliguararmiut. Balikci's claims have largely been accepted as fact, but a careful review of his field notes suggests that they should not be. Michael Kral has done fieldwork in Igloodik, beginning in the late 1990s. His work is notable for claims that interventions that he piloted "stopped" suicides from occurring in the community. Careful review suggests that his findings cannot be substantiated either. In addition to exploring the evidence challenging the claims made by these two researchers, this paper will also present reflections on the implications of anthropologists making exaggerated claims about subjects as sensitive as elevated rates of suicidal behaviour by some Indigenous peoples."

=====
Title: "Reading Marx's Capital in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Jack Hicks
All Authors: Jack Hicks

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is often left out of examinations of the development of capitalism around the globe; at best the region is treated as an insignificant periphery. This ignores the impact that the development of capitalism has had on the peoples of the Arctic, and how varying forms of capitalism have shaped post-colonial regions across the Arctic. The fact that much of the Arctic lacks the factories etc. which often represent 'capitalism' in peoples' minds does not mean that capitalist social relations are not hegemonic across the Arctic – they are. Inspired by Andrew Liu's work on the Chinese and colonial Indian tea industries, this paper will argue that capitalism's history in the Arctic "should be treated with the same seriousness, and critique, as its "classical" variants in Euro-America, understood in all its specificity yet also connected to deeper dynamics shared in common with the rest of the world."

=====
Title: "Creating the Arctic Risk Platform"

Submitting Author: David Hik
All Authors: David Hik, Arctic Basecamp Foundation; and Simon Fraser University, Canada
Gail Whiteman, Arctic Basecamp Foundation; and University of Exeter, UK
Lovro Valcic, Arctic Basecamp Foundation
Ewout Mante, Arctic Basecamp Foundation

Abstract Text: "Dramatic changes in the Arctic region are a clear warning sign of the impending global climate emergency. Over the past 5 years Arctic Basecamp Foundation has been communicating the need to better understand and address global risks from Arctic change through scientific research, and organizing flagship events at the World Economic

Forum's (WEF's) annual meeting at Davos, UN Climate week, and through various multi-media outreach and risk analyses. Our mission is to "speak science to power" and communicate how the Arctic is a critical barometer for, and a driver of, global risk. Our goal is to support urgent low carbon actions based on insightful analysis that is supported by robust, rigorous and cutting-edge science. Despite the strength of Arctic research, there are serious gaps in the tools needed to communicate and synthesize comprehensive observational data across the region, and aid in the understanding of the risks and opportunities, related to Arctic change, among top policy makers and business leaders. A key part of this problem is that science insights remain siloed and are not easily accessible in a comprehensive or timely manner. We will describe a new Arctic Risk Platform, providing improved open-source, near real-time data about critical environmental observations from the Arctic. This information can be used to enhance future capabilities and to assist our collective quest to document, understand, and reverse the effects of the climate emergency."

=====

Title: "The Utsjoki case: Acting on the Margins, Arts as Social Sculpture"

Submitting Author: Mirja Hiltunen

All Authors: Mirja Hiltunen, University of Lapland, Faculty of Art and Design, Art Education

Abstract Text: "Acting on the Margins: Arts as Social Sculpture - project (H2020) is located in Europe's culturally often underserved Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern regions. The project will set up 35 experiments in these peripheries to investigate the educational effects in integrating the arts with science through participatory and multidisciplinary approaches. One of the AMASS experiments is the "Utsjoki case" where the focus is on interaction and dialogue between Sámi culture, contemporary art and encounters with the Northern environment through community-based art education (Hiltunen 2009).

New national core curriculum (2014) for basic education focus on school culture and integrative approach, where the active involvement of pupils, meaningfulness, joy of learning and interaction is in focus. In Utsjoki experiment we will create a multidisciplinary activity week (May 2021) with the whole Utsjoki school community focusing on cultural competence, interaction and expression. The local school, teachers and pupils and Sámi artist will take part to co-production of ideas and the implementation of activity week with six art education master students from University of Lapland.

The role of University of Lapland's team is to do collaborative, social-engaged art with the school community focusing on the local themes. The research data collection methods will consist of participatory observation, research diaries, visual data, focus group interviews, images and videos. We ask: what are contemporary art's possibilities for increasing the dialogue between different school subjects and crossing the boundaries when focusing on cultural competence, interaction and expression between Sámi indigenous culture and other local cultures."

=====

Title: "The legacy of colonization in formal schooling in Alaska"

Submitting Author: Diane Hirshberg

All Authors: Diane Hirshberg, ISER CAEPR, UAA & TBS, Douglas Cost, UAF SOE & IARC CAPS

Abstract Text: "Formal education is not meeting the needs of many students in Alaska. This is evidenced not only in data we usually look at to assess school success – high school graduation and dropout rates and post-secondary attendance/completion - but in other ways of assessing the effectiveness of schooling. While non-Native student achievement

mirrors or even exceeds national averages, Alaska Native student achievement lags behind. There are many reasons for this, including high teacher turnover, curriculum and pedagogical methods that are not culturally relevant, and educators and their school systems with low expectations.

However, there are also problems with the disconnect between school systems designed by people elsewhere for very different contexts and the Northern communities onto which these systems were imposed. In research we are conducting with youth across the Arctic, there is a divide between youths' goals and aspirations for themselves and their communities and what they learn in school. Young people who want to be entrepreneurs in their communities are not receiving training to do this. Youth with college degrees can't find jobs at home that match their skill sets.

In Alaska, the legacy of colonization leaves fingerprints all over the current education system, in its structure and in outcomes especially for Indigenous students. In this paper we look at how colonization, and its current manifestations, whether named as such or not, continue to impact educational opportunities in Alaska and elsewhere, and the very nature of schooling in much of the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Russia Colonizes Itself...Again"

Submitting Author: Kara K Hodgson

All Authors: Kara K. Hodgson, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "Ever since the sixteenth century, the Russian state has been trying to secure (ethnically) Russian presence across the Eurasian landmass. The first period of expansion occurred during the Russian Empire and has been written into the history books for what it was – imperialist colonialism. The second period occurred during the Soviet era. Despite labelling itself as anti-imperial, the Soviet central leadership nevertheless engaged in a new wave of imperialist colonialism, but within the borders of the USSR. Now, the Russian federal government is passing a number of laws to economically develop and re-populate its far-flung regions and it is doing so in a manner that could be considered as a new wave of imperial-inspired colonialism. But is it? More importantly, why would Russia seek to colonize its own territory? This paper explores the nature, boundaries, and impacts of colonialism as a long durée practice in Russia, as experienced from one of its extractive colonies, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), wherein live one of its colonized people, the Sakha."

=====

Title: "Equality for all? Migration and gender equality in Iceland"

Submitting Author: Lara W Hoffmann

All Authors: Lara W. Hoffmann, University of Akureyri

Stéphanie Barillé, University of Akureyri

Markus Meckl, University of Akureyri

Abstract Text: "Like other Nordic countries in the Arctic region, Iceland has ranked high on various gender equality indexes for the past decade, and is described as "the world's global leader in gender equality" (Women Political Leaders, 2014). There is an unequivocal sense of pride about gender equality among the Icelandic population, and the perceived progressiveness of the country on gender issues wields significant influence in the country's nation branding (Einarsdóttir, 2020). The past two decades have also seen immigration to Iceland grow significantly, due to the increasing demand for labour in the construction, tourism and service sectors (Ólafsson & Meckl, 2013). However, public discourse on the intersection between gender equality and migration is rare; moreover, little research has

been done on whether the achievements of gender equality issues in Iceland have reached the growing immigrant population of the country. Describing the results from quantitative and qualitative data gathered in Iceland, we present our findings on gender values and norms among both the Icelandic population and the immigrant population in Iceland, and we discuss the potential of gender equality for all in the small North-Atlantic island."

=====

Title: "PROVIDING A LOCAL VOICE FOR SETTING PRIORITIES IN ALASKA FOR HUMAN HEALTH, AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISRUPTIONS FROM OIL SPILLS"

Submitting Author: Davin Holen
All Authors: Davin Holen

Abstract Text: "In 2017, the National Academies Gulf Research Program brought together oil spill and public health practitioners for a workshop entitled "Preparing for a Rapid Response to Major Marine Oil Spills: Protecting and Assessing the Health and Well-Being of Communities." One of the outcomes of this workshop was an effort led by Sea Grant to hold a series of regional workshops to set priorities for health, social, and economic disruptions from spills. The regional workshop in Alaska was a collaboration between Alaska Sea Grant, Gulf of Mexico Sea Grant Programs, and the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council (PWSRCAC). Organizers sought to bring together a diversity of participants focused on human health, economics, and subsistence economies including public and environmental health professionals, state and federal officials and researchers, tribal representatives and coastal community members, economists, social scientists, commercial fishers, and oil spill response professionals who work directly with communities. Recently the PWSRCAC has added a social scientist to their panel of physical and biological science experts. This has led to an expansion of projects to evaluate long term cultural and social impacts from spills and potential focus areas and methodologies for the next technological disaster. This paper will describe the findings from the Alaska workshop and how the PWSRCAC is now working directly with local communities to provide the opportunity for coastal community members to articulate their concerns for the focus areas of human health, and social and economic disruptions from spills, as well as local response capacity."

=====

Title: "A Traditional Ecological Knowledge Database for Planning and Impact Assessments"

Submitting Author: Sanne Bech Holmgaard
All Authors: Sanne Bech Holmgaard, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)
Einar Eythorsson, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

Abstract Text: "Traditional ecological knowledge describing past and present land and resource use is increasingly recognized as a valuable source of information for resource management, planning and environmental impact assessment, as well as rights processes. However, current legislation and guidelines contain few clarifications on what traditional knowledge is, how to approach it, or how to appropriately include it in assessment and planning processes. Through an ongoing research project, we discuss ways of making traditional knowledge available and accessible to planners and policy-makers. The aim is to ensure that traditional knowledge and land-use is taken into proper consideration in planning and management of natural resources. More specifically, we explore options and test ways of incorporating traditional knowledge into an online database, using data on traditional use of areas and resources in Finnmark, the northern-most county of Norway. With increasing pressures on land areas for industrial development, resource extraction,

energy production, infrastructure and recreation in the North, better ways of incorporation traditional knowledge are needed to ensure sustainable development. However, making traditional knowledge available in planning and impact assessment is not without significant challenges. We will discuss ethnical and methodological challenges of making this type of information available for planning purposes."

=====

Title: "Indigenous knowledge and the management of wild salmon in Tana/Deatnu, Norway"

Submitting Author: Sanne Bech Holmgaard

All Authors: Sanne Bech Holmgaard, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage

Abstract Text: "Norway presently holds approximately 25% of the world's declining population of wild Atlantic salmon, and Norwegian authorities have taken a particular responsibility to protect the species as a measure of biodiversity conservation. These conservation measures, however, are causing conflicts locally in areas where increasingly strict fishing restrictions threaten the continuation of traditional Sami fishing practices and other salmon related activities carried out along the watercourse. The salmon has formed, and still forms, part of networks connecting technology, social organization and cultural practices. Ongoing disagreements and conflicts regarding local impacts of national salmon management strategies, illustrate the need of attending to salmon not only as a biological phenomenon but also to account for its cultural dimensions as well as better tools to integrate perspectives on natural as well as cultural environments in management practices. This presentation will discuss the use of traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild salmon in the Tana/Deatnu river in Northern Norway. The presentation is based on an ongoing research project discussing possibilities for expanding science-based natural management processes to include other knowledge types in the management of wild salmon."

=====

Title: "Deep harbors and dead bays: A maritime perspective on coastal infrastructure developments in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Tobias Holzlehner

All Authors: Tobias Holzlehner, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg

Abstract Text: "Large-scale development projects in the Russian North triggered deep-seated socio-economic changes in the infrastructure of local communities. Along the Arctic littoral, throughout history, settlement and maritime infrastructure evolved in a complex interplay between ecology, land use, demographics, politics and various economic forces. Underscoring the central role of space and ecology in relation to a changing maritime landscape and the impacts of equally altering state policies and development programs, the paper explores the potential of a maritime perspective on large-scale infrastructure projects in the Arctic: seeing infrastructure and development from the sea, considering the sheltering coves of the littoral, near-shore economies, and the long-distance connections of the ocean space alike. Social and economic transformations are thus tied into questions of mobility and immobility provided by maritime transport, the seascapes friction of distance and terrain, and the relationship between littoral and hinterland.

Using the case of state-enforced village resettlements in Chukotka during the 20th century as an empirical entrance to past and future long-term coastal developments in the High North, the paper investigates the theoretical and comparative ramifications of a maritime perspective on the promises of development and modernity along a Russian borderland."

=====
Title: "Traditional food systems in the Arctic in response to the transformation of Social-Ecological System"

Submitting Author: Kamrul Hossain

All Authors: Kamrul Hossain, Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The Arctic – a region located at the circumpolar North is regarded as an environmentally sensitive space that shares some common characteristics trans-nationally. The region is rapidly being transformed due to various stresses, resulted from, for example, effects of climate change and increasing human activities, which eventually contribute to changes in social and ecological systems. This transformation offers adverse environmental consequences putting the region's sparsely populated communities, including among others, diverse groups of indigenous peoples, under threats in terms of maintaining their healthy association with unique Arctic environment. But such a change also brings opportunities for its population given that the region is increasingly becoming globally connected. However, the transformation also threatens local and traditional communities, particularly the indigenous communities, in terms of maintaining their unique identity as the Arctic people. Against this background, this presentation offers a narrative analysis from the viewpoint of human security to food in relation to these peoples. To the extent human security framework offers broader and flexible meaning, it is important to see how environmental risk management can be placed in order to promote sustainability and greater resilience for the maintenance of a traditional food systems of local indigenous Sámi community. The paper thus looks into the point of integrating human security approach with human rights to food as they apply to Arctic population."

=====
Title: "Encountering trees, forest and powers of nature through participatory art"

Submitting Author: Maria Huhmarniemi

All Authors: Maria Huhmarniemi, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Powers of Nature participatory art workshop was a collaboration between human participants (a druid, two artist-researchers and a dance artist) and trees in a forest. The series of workshops aimed to open a dialogue between human, non-human and nature spirits through various spiritual and bodily exercises and to revitalize Northern nature relation. In this presentation I focus on experimented practice with trees in which participants were guided into a dialogue with trees and widened their understanding of trees. The approach was derived from a need to release stress caused by modern life and environmental conflicts and to increase eco-awareness and appreciation of trees. The research aims were to develop arts-based methods for enhancing nature connectedness. The study was based on research in participatory art, dialogical aesthetics, transformative education and Arctic arts. Research was practice led with spiritual and artistic knowledge and followed principles of arts-based research enriched by documentary photographs and participants' reflections collected in written form after the field work. Participants reported positive impacts on sense of well-being as well as transformation in comprehension of post-humanistic community. Expanding dialogue and sense of community into non-human nature and powers of nature is beneficial in arts for well-being. The result is meaningful in Arctic in where the nature is essential element of culture and environmental conflicts shadow communities."

=====
Title: "Identifying Northern Inequality: Issues to Consider"

Submitting Author: Lee Huskey
All Authors: Lee Huskey, University of Alaska Anchorage

Abstract Text: "Concern with inequality across the Circumpolar North propels our attempts to measure it or identify its extent. This will be especially important when policy prescriptions are made. There are a number of standard measures of inequality, such as Gini coefficients and rates of poverty. The usefulness of these measures should be questioned given the unique character of the Northern economy and demography. This paper examines some of the issues surrounding attempts to identify Northern inequality and its extent. The paper takes an Alaska focus but offers extensions of these ideas for other areas of the region."

=====
Title: "Gender Equality and Representation in Greenlandic Media"

Submitting Author: Naimah Hussain
All Authors: Naimah Hussain, Ilisimatusarfik

Abstract Text: "Gender Equality and Representation matters are rarely discussed in the Greenlandic public debate, and there hasn't been conducted research on the matter of representation in contemporary Greenlandic news media. For the first time, Greenland is participating in the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), which seeks to highlight the significance of gender equality as stressed in arctic as well as global human development goals. The project also has an activist approach with a focus on giving voice and be a catalyst towards change within public debate as well as media institutions. A pilot study shows that women seldomly dominate media stories, and are not as often as their male counterparts used as sources, specifically expert sources in the news media, in alignment with other studies by the GMMP in 2005, 2010 and 2015. In the fall of 2020, the next GMMP is being conducted, and this paper will discuss the preliminary results from the study."

=====
Title: "The question of language vitality and sustainability through empirical examples from Greenlandic Media"

Submitting Author: Naimah Hussain
All Authors: Naimah Hussain, Ilisimatusarfik
Naja Paulsen, Ilisimatusarfik

Abstract Text: "All national Greenlandic media are bilingual and focuses on the use of both Greenlandic (the "indigenous") and Danish (the "colonial") language. Even though the Greenlandic language is highly used and sustainable as well as highlighted in policymaking, research has shown that in some areas the Danish language is still dominant. This presentation wishes to discuss the use of Danish as the primary language in editorial work at the national media and what the long-term consequences this can have on the vitality and sustainability of the Greenlandic language. Through empirical examples we will discuss and highlight some key issues that are imminent in a bilingual society as the Greenlandic, for instance the extensive (and expensive) use of (simultaneous) interpretations and the barriers this can create in both public and civic life."

=====
Title: "Customary Trade in Alaska: Exchange of Subsistence Resource for Cash"

Submitting Author: Hiroko Ikuta
All Authors: Hiroko Ikuta, Ph.D.
Kyushu University

Abstract Text: "In Alaska, selling subsistence food is generally prohibited by law. However, customary trade, which is defined as limited noncommercial exchange of subsistence resource for minimal amounts of cash, has been practiced for a long time. Subsistence foods and other wild resources have been exchanged and distributed through sharing, barter, and customary trade between households and communities. Cash was introduced into the trade network of exchange, and it became another commodity that facilitates local, noncommercial distribution of subsistence foods. The legal status of customary trade in Alaska began taking its present form with passage of the Marine Mammals Protection Act in 1972, the Alaska subsistence law in 1978, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1981. Scholars argue that understanding customary trade through the logic of the capitalist market economy is to ignore its actual role in subsistence economies, which operate under other logic of accumulation of sharing and redistribution. Cash in a mixed cash-subsistence economy has been adopted to enhance the importance of wild foods. Rather than given exclusive status, cash is used as one among many resources, such as fish, game, and imported technology.

Today, trade for cash provides traditional foods to individuals who are unable to harvest because of personal circumstances or regulatory changes to legal subsistence gear specifications. In this paper, I will explore socio-cultural and political histories of customary trade in Alaska and its importance in subsistence economy."

=====
Title: "Shrinking Cities in Arctic zone"

Submitting Author: Irina Ilina
All Authors: Irina ILINA

Abstract Text: "The urbanization experience of Arctic zone of Russia has specific features, for several reasons. Most of these cities attained high-urbanization levels under a centrally-planned system, in which non-economic factors were pivotal in shaping the spatial distribution of both the population and economic activities. Compared to the rest of the world, regions in the arctic have much lower population growth rates and are among the only regions experiencing both a decline of their total population and experience the phenomena of shrinking cities.

As an example, three cities: Murmansk, Vorkuta, Norilsk saw their total population decrease in 2000–2020. The population decrease (of the total population in 2000) was as follows: Murmansk – 25 per cent, Vorkuta – 42 per cent and Dudinka – 20 per cent. These factors, along with other significant transformations in the economy and the environment, had an undeniable impact in cities. Decline can often lead to fiscal imbalances, as the revenue base of cities is eroded, while the per capita cost of providing services increases. In addition, given the durable character of housing, decline can lead to housing vacancies, declining housing prices, and urban blight.

Key objectives:

1. To identify policy-making opportunities for shrinking cities to promote sustainable urban development though sharing first-hand experiences;
2. To increase the understanding on the best way to implement the Sustainable Development

Goals and the New Urban Agenda in shrinking cities."

=====

Title: "From Reindeer Paths to Seismic Lines - Changing Configurations of Northern Mobilities under the Impact of the Oil Industry"

Submitting Author: Gertraud Illmeier

All Authors: Mag. Gertraud Illmeier, MA-student at the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna; Student collaborator in the research project "Configurations of 'Remoteness' (CoRe): Entanglements of Humans and Transportation Infrastructure in the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) Region" (2015 - 2020)

Abstract Text: "Mobility is a crucial precondition for a mixed northern economy based on hunting, fishing and trapping. Over time, the hunters of Tokma, a small village in the north of Irkutsk Oblast in Eastern Siberia, have utilized different (infra)structures ranging from reindeer paths to helicopter routes in the Soviet period and more recently to seismic lines, so called profili, which are straight routes cut through the forest for the purpose of oil prospecting. Due to rapid intensification of oil prospecting and exploration in recent years, innumerable seismic lines have emerged in Tokma region. They have altered the landscape and changed local movement practices. Forming grids of straight "roads" across the taiga, seismic lines afford mechanized mobility on snowmobiles, which run on fuel that the hunting commune gets from the oil industry as compensation for environmental degradation of their hunting territories. These new socio-technical and socio-economic entanglements involving seismic lines and their affordances, gasoline, snow-mobiles, the hunting commune and industrial stakeholders allow the aged hunters to continue their physically hard work and earn income through the selling of sable furs. At the same time, people suffer in face of the environmental degradation caused by oil prospecting and exploration. My paper sheds light on the paradoxes the community got caught up in: increasingly relying on industrial infrastructures and support to sustain its traditional livelihood, while simultaneously these infrastructures destroy its environmental basis."

=====

Title: "Challenges, opportunities and quality of life of young people in northern Iceland and Norway: Focus-group interview results"

Submitting Author: Jón Haukur Ingimundarson

All Authors: Jón Haukur Ingimundarson
Stefansson Arctic Institute and University of Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract Text: "Based on numerous focus group interviews concentrating on what young people define as the most pressing issues facing them or affecting their lives in the Arctic today, the Arctic Youth and Sustainable Futures project generated an extensive data set capturing a variety of perspectives, challenges, opportunities, living conditions and circumstances among young people in the Circumpolar North. In this paper, I introduce and discuss salient results from several focus-group interviews conducted with young people aged 18-30 living in northeast Iceland and the northern Norwegian counties of Troms and Finnmark. Findings are presented in the context of the following quality of life and Arctic Social Indicators (ASI) domains: material wellbeing, health and wellbeing, cultural wellbeing/vitality and identity, education, contact with nature & environmental issues, and fate control and agency."

=====

Title: "Revitalising communities of practice: Intraspecies engagement in-relation to art and education"

Submitting Author: Rita Irwin

All Authors: Dr. Rita Irwin, University of British Columbia

Dr. Anita Sinner, Concordia University

Abstract Text: "With an a/r/tographic lens, we engage alongside wildlife in two distinct rural Canadian landscapes – the northern prairie with squirrel routes and the far west coast with deer trails – to articulate our theory-practice nexus through ‘desire lines,’ in this case, the paths animals create that differ from human routes in our situated geographies (Ramsden, 2017).

As openings crafted by animals, our entanglements with desire lines engage in intraspecies connectivity. Desire-lines of a single squirrel serve to witness the performative engagement in the treed landscape. Following circuitous routes along tree trunks and branches in a networked canopy, the squirrel retraces particular routes each day. Gifted peanuts at select locations over time are reciprocated with small bundles of matted found materials. Notions of exchange also define walking-with a resident multigenerational family of black-tail deer, shifting learning to eco-zones of forest, field and sea that trace plants, predators, water, berries, trees+ as a form of materiality in action.

Learning-with our ‘animal bodies’ offers speculative possibilities where borders become porous and we are actively engaged in the conditions sculpted by emerging ecologies of sensible practice. In so doing, the ‘animal politics of education’ are en-crafting all our relations (Massumi, 2014; Todd, Jones & O’Donnell, 2016). Our response-ability focuses on learning how to engage with species as an ethical enactment (Weisberg, 2014), where we continuously strive to co-create knowledge by posing experimental ‘what-if’ questions, for as Haraway (2019) suggests, ‘it matters what stories tell stories.’"

=====

Title: "The Dual Arkhangelsk: Researching Urban ‘Islands of Decay’ in the Russian North"

Submitting Author: Nikita Iskusov

All Authors: Nikita Iskusov, Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, National Research University Higher School of Economics (Moscow, Russia)

Maria Gunko, Institute of geography Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

Abstract Text: "The collapse of state socialism and turn toward neoliberalism have led to a reduction of state support for industries, investments into science and military activities causing a structural crisis in the Russian North. Associated with the crises out-migration was aggravated by aging and natural population decline (Eberstadt 2011) leading to depopulation and loss of social control over territories in the Russian Arctic except for the oil and gas provinces (Heleniak 2017).

Abandoned infrastructures and declining settlements are not solely ‘monuments’ of state socialism; they are also evidence of the current austerity, infrastructural underfunding, and the changing priorities of the Russian state (Bennett 2020). Moreover, depopulation, decay, and abandonment are not endemic to the Russian Far North but may be found in other parts of the Arctic (Heleniak, Turunen, & Wang 2020) due to the novel reterritorialization of economic and political power that entails the ‘departure’ of capital and the state (Dzenovska 2020).

Shrinkage and abandonment are spatially unequal (Mallah 2015). Moreover, within a city growth and shrinkage can be parallel, leading to acute polarization. In the current contribution, we focus on intraurban shrinkage in the Far North based on the case of

Arkhangelsk, Russia. Here, dilapidated and abandoned buildings, infrastructures, and housing are fragmented and may be found throughout the city. This is due both to selective depopulation and chronic underfunding of the urban environment during the post-Soviet period. Against this background, we examine the structure of urban 'islands of decay' and raise the question of their potential towards expansion."

=====

Title: "DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERACTIVE MAP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE ARKHANGELSK REGION"

Submitting Author: E Ivanova
All Authors: Ivanova E., Frolova M.

Abstract Text: "DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERACTIVE MAP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE ARKHANGELSK REGION

Ivanova E., Frolova M.

Department of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Northern and Arctic Territories
Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

The active use of 3D technologies in historical and cultural research began more than a quarter of a century ago. The use of 3D projects in Russia abroad, the issue of using three-dimensional visualization and "virtual reality" in terms of reaching the point of view, scientific and educational subjects for reflection and discussion.

Officially, there are 116 cultural heritage sites of regional significance on the territory of the city of Arkhangelsk.

The main task of the work performed is the creation of visual 3D models. Based on the collected archival data, visual models of cultural heritage objects will create an interactive map. That will undoubtedly entail attracting investments for the preservation and restoration of objects.

In addition, museums and scientific centers can use this map for the presentation of historical and cultural material. Due to the remoteness of the Arkhangelsk region, located along the coast of the White Sea, not many people can reach it, gain new knowledge about the northern edge, and enjoy the magnificent views of the Russian north.

Research supported by the NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (project # 1020470 ARCTIC HERITAGE: Developing architectural solutions and conservation techniques for unique cultural objects)."

=====

Title: "Youth in Northern Cities: a best practices guide"

Submitting Author: Aytalina Ivanova
All Authors: Aytalina Ivanova, North Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk

Abstract Text: "This speech presents the applied result of a research project in its finishing stages on the attractiveness of northern industrial towns as a place for youth to realise their plans and dreams in life. The best practice guide incorporates results from three years of interdisciplinary fieldwork in anthropology, legal studies, sociology and geography with Arctic Youth, municipalities, industrial companies and educational institutions. It outlines what can be done in Arctic cities to make them more attractive for young people.

Recommendations are divided into sections for municipalities, regional and federal government, industry and educational institutions. This speech will not only introduce the best practice guide, but also reflect on challenges of incorporating results from two different countries (Russia and Finland), different disciplines, research methods and of disseminating

them to different target audiences in three languages."

=====

Title: "Local transport system of arctic town: mobility practices for more sustainable development. Evidence from Pevek"

Submitting Author: Olga Ivlieva
All Authors: Olga Ivlieva

Abstract Text: "The research was dedicated to the phenomenon of local transport system of an arctic city, that is the combination of various modes of transport and actors in a city, aimed at ensuring the mobility of passengers and cargo as a result of a process of constant technological, organizational and institutional updating. One of the main features of arctic mobility is its' discreteness and instability: regular transportation between some arctic settlements is limited to 1-2 buses per week, and in the inter-season it comes down exclusively to helicopter transport. This forces residents to use transport more creatively and interact more closely with each other, making transport multifunctional and using social ties more actively. This particular paper investigates the practices, which help citizens of Pevek to overcome "transport bottlenecks" of local transport system and discusses the role of these practices in sustainable development of the city"

=====

Title: "Reflections on my native Selkup language"

Submitting Author: Natalia Izhebina
All Authors: Natalia Izhebina

Abstract Text: "I heard my native Selkup language from childhood, when in the evenings grandmothers gathered in our house, each with their own handwork. Some knitted socks on five knitting needles, others knitted stockings on one needle, crocheted, or cut pieces into strips, sewing them together to twist on a spindle, and then crochet mugs, rugs, some crocheted laces for school uniforms or bedding or embroidered colourful pictures. This is what I remember. I also remember them fluently and enthusiastically speaking Selkup language. When I asked them to teach me to knit for example, my grandmother would ask me to sit down and watch. I returned to my home Ivankino village to work at school as a primary school teacher where I was offered to start reviving my native language. Later the school in Ivankino was closed. But we are Selkups, activists and we know, as long as there is a language, there are people."

=====

Title: "Greenland's Arctic advantage"

Submitting Author: Marc Jacobsen
All Authors: Marc Jacobsen, Postdoctoral Researcher, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University

Abstract Text: "Greenland representatives successfully use the renewed international geostrategic interest in the Arctic to enhance Greenland's foreign policy sovereignty. This is facilitated by Denmark's dependency on Greenland's geographic location and continuous membership of the Danish Realm for maintaining status of an Arctic state, which recently has become one of the five most important security and foreign policy priorities. This dependency gives Greenland an 'Arctic advantage' in negotiations with Denmark, while

turning circumpolar events into strategic arenas for sovereignty games in the aim to move the boundary of what Greenland may do internationally without Danish involvement. This presentation will show how these games unfold in the Arctic Council, at the high-level Ilulissat meetings and at circumpolar conferences where Greenland representatives articulate, act and appear more foreign policy sovereignty through outspoken discontent, tacit gestures and symbolic alterations. Altogether, this contribute to the expansion of Greenland's room for manoeuvre within the current legal frameworks, while enhancing Greenland's international status and attracting external investments, important in the strive towards becoming a state with full formal Westphalian sovereignty."

=====

Title: "From Peary to Pompeo: The History of the United States' securitizations of Greenland"

Submitting Author: Marc Jacobsen

All Authors: Marc Jacobsen, Postdoctoral Researcher, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University.

Sara Olsvig, PhD Fellow, University of Greenland.

Abstract Text: "This article scrutinizes how Greenland appears in United States' narratives of (de)securitization since the idea of purchasing the island was first articulated in 1832. With this point of departure, the analysis will move forward asking how (de)securitizations have been made in specific periods, what they were guided by, and how the developments within the Danish Realm have influenced the US' approach to Greenland. As the analysis will show, Greenland has often been described as a geostrategically important piece in the defense of US national security throughout history where the 1941 agreement was decisive for establishing Greenland as part of the US security sphere as it explicitly extended the Monroe Doctrine to Greenland. Since then, the US has been permanently present in Greenland and related activities have had – and continue to have – cascading effects beyond their original purposes as extraordinary measures have been effectuated by others to meet the needs of the US. In step with Greenland's gradually enhanced autonomy, new security aspects have been articulated while altering the sovereignty configurations of the trilateral relations between Denmark, Greenland and the US. By analyzing the communication in official documents and minutes from central governmental meetings as well as speeches and media statements, the article will elucidate how (de)securitizations have been legitimized and with what consequences for the US and beyond."

=====

Title: "Analyzing postcolonial Arctic security Copenhagen style"

Submitting Author: Marc Jacobsen

All Authors: Marc Jacobsen, University of Cambridge.

Ulrik Pram Gad, Danish Institute for International Studies.

Ole Wæver, University of Copenhagen.

Abstract Text: "This presentation starts out by asking: 1) Do (de)securitization dynamics take particular forms when unfolding in or relating to the Arctic? 2) Do (de)securitization dynamics unfold in particular ways in Greenland due to its distinct post-colonial setting where the Self-Government positions itself as a still more autonomous actor while i.a. security and defense policy matters are still ultimately formed in Copenhagen? Since its initial formulations as part of what has come to be known as 'the Copenhagen School' of security studies, securitization theory has been criticized, developed and applied across most regions of the world and across sectors. Recently, a cottage industry of 'Arctic securitization studies' have sprung up as part of increased attention in the International Relations

discipline towards the Arctic. A few attempts have even been made to nail down the specificity of the Arctic region in terms of securitization. In parallel, quite a few case studies have applied aspects and variations of securitization theory in analyses of distinct episodes of international relations pivoting around Greenland - on the background of decades of slow motion decolonization in the shadow of great power politics. Motivated by these intellectual and geopolitical developments, we present how we seek to, first, draw disparate case studies together to give a full picture of the security dynamics framing Greenland; secondly, characterize the specificities of Arctic security as shaped under the strained Danish sovereignty; and, thirdly, think through how these peculiarities make us think differently about the Copenhagen School of security studies."

=====

Title: "Comparing the roots and routes of English in Greenland and Denmark"

Submitting Author: Ushma Chauhan Jacobsen

All Authors: Ushma Chauhan Jacobsen, Aarhus University

Abstract Text: "Greenland's language ecology is under contemporary complication triggered by the increasing attention given to English by policy shapers, the everyday practices of youth, and the aspirations of businesses and industries. Indications suggest that a greater use of English could symbolize and strengthen Greenland's status as an autonomous nation in the international system as well as contribute to transforming a post-colonial Greenlandic sense of identity. The position of English as a global language evokes two paradoxical positions. One focuses on its imperialistic tendencies to devour other languages and cultural practices; the other focuses on English as a force to tackle and resist imperialism. This paper presents: 1) Preliminary insights on the contemporary sentiments, ideologies and practices of English in Greenland in the light of 'imagining independence' – while remaining attentive to how English is historically known for producing both equalities and inequalities. 2) A preliminary comparison of the emergence of English in the land of the earlier colonized and in the land of the earlier colonizers. Using the categories of tiny population and small population - enthusiastically accepted as an almost undeniable condition for Greenland and Denmark respectively – the paper considers the similarities and differences in how the meanings of tiny/small population are appropriated by different actors and agencies to justify language change; how these meanings perform to include or exclude different languages (and their speakers); and what other elements, apart from the numbers of speakers, texture the categories of tiny and small."

=====

Title: "Bridging Arctic and US Southwest Indigenous Knowledge Systems for Food and Knowledge Sovereignty"

Submitting Author: Mary Beth Jager

All Authors: Mary Beth Jager, University of Arizona

Kaare Erickson, Ukpeaġvik Iñupiat Corporation

Noor Johnson, University of Colorado Boulder

Althea Walker, American Indian Higher Education Consortium

Abstract Text: "The Indigenous Foods Knowledges Network (IFKN), a National Science Foundation funded research coordination network, fosters collaboration among Indigenous leaders, citizens, and scholars across the Arctic and the US Southwest who are focused on research and community capacity related to food sovereignty and resilience. IFKN's goals include: 1) utilize Indigenous research processes, 2) embrace and respect Indigenous Knowledge systems, and 3) support Indigenous communities. In this presentation, we will

share insights from the network's first three years, focusing on two key elements of Indigenous methodology – relational accountability and the centering of story – that serve as the foundation for the work of IFKN and understanding participants' Indigenous food sovereignty practices and Indigenous Knowledges. We will explain how these methodological approaches are being reflected in the work of IFKN, including sharing the initial results of the co-produced study about food access in these two regions during the COVID-19 pandemic."

=====

Title: "Similarities and differences of Indigenous governance structures and political systems from the perspective of Greenland"

Submitting Author: Uffe Jakobsen

All Authors: Uffe Jakobsen, Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland)

Abstract Text: "In his inaugural speech in the Greenland Home Rule Parliament on 1 May 1979, the senior member, Lars Chemnitz, said: The achievement of Home Rule is a great advantage for conditions internally in Greenland but also for relations with our kinsmen in the West (Minutes of the Greenland Parliament 1979). Two years earlier, Inuit representatives from Greenland, Canada, the US (Alaska) and Russia (Chukotka) had formed the Inuit Circumpolar Council to strengthen cooperation among Inuit Arctic communities. However, the development of forms of political governance in Greenland has followed other paths compared to developments of other Arctic communities. Today, Arctic states comprise a multitude of structures of Indigenous self-governance. The purpose of the paper is to compare the diverse forms of self-governance arrangements in the Arctic to shed light on the background for similarities and differences by studying Arctic Inuit governance structures from the perspective of the Greenlandic-Danish relations. This is an important research area, since there is a lack of work on comparative governance in the Arctic context. Similarities and differences between self-governance structures provide a background for understanding the participation of self-governing territories, the basic political values of Indigenous peoples and the way the states in which the self-governing territories are embedded relate to, and possibly enhance or/and limit, the potential influence of self-governance. As a result, the paper will answer the question to what degree both the internal conditions and the regional relations to other Inuit governance political decision-making systems have been combined by the Greenland self-government."

=====

Title: "Arctic Militarisation and the Impact on Sustainable Development"

Submitting Author: Jamie Jenkins

All Authors: Jamie Jenkins, Doctoral Student, University of Helsinki

Stacy Closson, Associate Professor, National Intelligence University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic environment is unique and hosts many economic opportunities. The environment is fragile and is home to many different animals, plants, and indigenous people. The area has undergone periods of remilitarisation since the end of the cold war, and this is impacting local communities economically, environmentally and their social development. This research has been undertaken to assess the impact that military activity is having on these local communities. A literature review was undertaken in 3 key areas: Arctic sustainability, military sustainability, and Arctic militarisation to identify relevant indicators that impact sustainable development. Sustainable development was defined using the 3 pillars from the Brundtland report, as economic, environmental, and social. These indicators were collated to create a conceptual framework that was used to analyse two case

study cities in the Arctic. These two cities were Fairbanks, in Alaska, and Severomorsk in Russia. These were chosen as economically and socially, they are very different, but they share the main similarity of being militarised Arctic cities. This meant the framework was tested on two different cities and in two different environments to test the validity and usefulness. This research explored the question: can militarisation in the Arctic be sustainable and what effect militarisation has had on local Arctic towns. The two case studies were built from reports, census information, statistical information, and government reports."

=====

Title: "Arctic Militarisation and the Impact on Sustainable Development"

Submitting Author: Jamie Jenkins

All Authors: Jamie Jenkins, PhD Student, University of Helsinki

Dr. Stacy Closson, Professor, National Intelligence University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic has undergone periods of remilitarisation since the end of the Cold War and this is impacting local communities economically, environmentally and their social development. While there is literature on militarization of the Arctic, and literature on sustainability of the Arctic, there is no literature on the sustainability of the militarization of the Arctic. Perhaps this is because militarization is a national security issue for Arctic states and therefore questioning sustainability is deemed unrelated. This study attempts to rectify this by creating a new framework for analysing sustainability of the military by combining literature in three areas: Arctic sustainability, military sustainability and Arctic militarisation to identify relevant indicators that impact sustainable development. We then apply it to a case study of Fairbanks, Alaska. We determine that while militarization can be positive for the economy, the environmental impact tends towards the negative. The social impact is, however, more ambiguous. Military activity helps foster community development but also impacts health of personnel and the local ecology, in some circumstances. We conclude that in future studies, reducing subjectivity in the development phase of a framework on military sustainability, improved environmental data and time series data will enhance the utility of the framework."

=====

Title: "Reframing Intractable Natural Resource Conflicts - Possibilities and Preconditions"

Submitting Author: Andreas Johansson

All Authors: Andreas Johansson, Lulea University of Technology, Department of Social Sciences, Technology and Arts

Abstract Text: "While most actors intend to manage collectively used places and their NRs sustainably, they may disagree about what this entails and advocate conflicting pathways to sustainability. Contemporary natural resource management in the Arctic is challenged by complex long-standing conflicts. Deliberation is often portrayed as a key ingredient for conflict resolution capable of reframing disputing actors' perspectives in ways that enable agreements to be found. While research has found that deliberation can lead to reframing in some instances, the preconditions that facilitate this outcome are yet to be specified. This paper addresses this gap by exploring the conditions enabling/hindering reframing in intractable natural resource conflicts. The aim is explored inductively through a longitudinal case study of a conflict surrounding a mine establishment in Northern Sweden (Gällöck/Kallak, Jokkmokk). Specifically, a series of in-depth interviews with key organized actors are conducted in order to compare the perspectives at different stages of the conflict process and gain insight on the factors enabling/hindering reframing."

=====
Title: "The Evenki Atlas: Supporting Arctic and Boreal communities in stewarding Indigenous Knowledge and data and responding to change"

Submitting Author: Noor Johnson
All Authors: Noor Johnson, University of Colorado Boulder
Tero Mustonen, Snowchange Cooperative

Abstract Text: "The Evenki digital atlas shares the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Evenki, a fishing, hunting and reindeer herding people that live over a vast geographical range in East Siberia, Russian Federation, Northern China, and Mongolia. The atlas, which is currently available in English and Russian, was created using materials collected between 2004-2018 by the Snowchange Cooperative with local partners using Free Prior and Informed Consent. It brings together historical photos, videos, hand drawn maps, place names, and knowledge collected in oral histories, with a geographic focus on the settlement of Iyengra and the surrounding taiga. Future plans for the atlas include adding historical video footage of Evenki as well as incorporating Evenki observations of environmental change.

The Exchange for Local Observations and Knowledge of the Arctic (ELOKA) worked with Snowchange to bring these materials together in a digital format so that they are now accessible to a broad audience – most importantly, to the Evenki. ELOKA provides data management and user support to Indigenous communities to ensure their knowledge and data are managed, visualized, and shared in an ethical manner in order to work toward information and data sovereignty for Arctic residents. The co-development of online tools and other dissemination products ensures that Indigenous knowledge and data are shared in ways and with audiences defined by community partners. This presentation will draw on the authors experiences to discuss both the challenges and benefits of using digital atlases as a way of preserving and sharing knowledge of nomadic peoples."

=====
Title: "Child and Family Wellness in Nunavut: Can We Really Create Change with Communities?"

Submitting Author: Patricia Johnston
All Authors: Dr. Patricia Johnston
Banting Postdoctoral Fellow
University of Washington (Seattle)
Canadian Studies Centre, Jackson School of International Studies

Abstract Text: "Drawing on research with Inuit mothers from Arviat, Nunavut, this article explores the historical and current role of child welfare social services in Nunavut territory. Since its inception in the 1950s, the state's approach to child welfare has always been at odds with Inuit culture. New federal legislation, however, suggests a door to change may be opening. Offering a critical perspective to this legislation and opportunities that may unfold in light of it, this paper highlights Inuit resistance to the existing approach to child welfare. This paper also offers insights from Inuit mothers for the creation of a different and culturally-centered approach to child and family wellness and what basic changes need to occur within communities and Nunavut territory for that to happen."

Title: "Indigenous Rights as the Consolation Prize for Colonisation"

Submitting Author: Rachael Lorna Johnstone

All Authors: Rachael Lorna Johnstone, University of Akureyri, Iceland and University of Greenland

Abstract Text: "The colonisation of the territories of Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic was justified by European theories of property that insisted that effective occupation required both a psychological and a physical element. This physical element is in practice largely lacking from European states in the Arctic: the states do not effectively occupy the territories concerned and certainly do not do so more than the Indigenous Peoples had been doing for centuries before their arrival. Nevertheless, their Indigenous sovereignty over their lands is denied within the state-based framework of international law.

The decolonisation movement of the twentieth century trapped Arctic Indigenous Peoples within colonial boundaries and denied them the "equal rights and self-determination of all Peoples" promised to other colonised Peoples (UN General Assembly 1960). Since then, states have accepted limited rights of Indigenous Peoples to govern their internal affairs but this falls far short of sovereignty. The much-heralded UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples promises self-determination in article 3 before defining it away in article 4 and reminding Indigenous Peoples that the Declaration must not threaten the "territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign an independent States" (article 46). This is, in fact, the only reference to sovereignty in the entire declaration.

By looking back to the colonial history of the Arctic, the essential sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples is revealed as the moral basis for their rights to control their territories and resources on a basis of equality with other Peoples."

=====

Title: "Kueri's Journey. A Place-specific Art Work as Conversation on Environmental Conflict"

Submitting Author: Timo Jokela

All Authors: Timo Jokela

University of Lapland, Finland

Abstract Text: "In the Arctic, the exploitation of natural resources often cause threats and conflicts in local communities. The community-based place-specific art work Kueri's Journey was realized in the village of Äkäslompolo in Northern Finland in summer 2018. The artwork is a statement on the Hannukainen mine, which caused anxiety and controversy in Äkäslompolo village community living mainly on tourism offering clean nature.

My goal was to provide community residents with an open and interactive "space, time and place" for discussion and unfolding feelings. With regard to the status of conflicted tourism and the mining industry, my aim was to highlight the eco-cultural life of local residents with the place-specific art work. I chose wood and the traditional log construction technique to implement the work, and with this choice I wanted to activate the conversation of local men with familiar work in particular. I document the discussion about the construction of the work, from fishing to tourism, from the mine to the berries of the forest, from the everyday life of the village to the way the world goes. Based on documented data the video Kueri's journey is created. Kueri's journey art work and video are related to my activities as both an artist and a researcher. I use art-based method by which I try to bring out the layers and connections of Northern eco-culture and Northern Knowledge system in a polyphonic way, expressed in terms in a post-humanist and new-materialist spirit."

=====
Title: "Arctic Makes: Kueri's Journey"

Submitting Author: Timo Jokela
All Authors: Timo Jokela
University of Lapland, Finland

Abstract Text: "Kueri's Journey"

Timo Jokela,
2019
Video, 10 min and Poster

The community-based place-specific art work Kueri's Journey was realized in the village of Äkäslompolo in the summer of 2018 in collaboration with the Art Äkäslompolo art event. The artwork is a statement on the Hannukainen mine, which caused great concern and controversy in the village community living mainly on tourism offering clean nature.

Kueri's journey art work and video are related to my activities as both an artist and a researcher. My work is a kind of visual ethnography, a method by which I try to bring out the layers and connections of Northern eco-culture, Northern Knowledge Systems in a polyphonic way, expressed in terms in a post-humanist and neo-materialist spirit. Through place-specific and community-based art, I seek to create dialogue spaces and situations that can function in the post-colonial situations of the North as instruments of cultural revitalization while increasing resilience, even in unescapable changes.

Link: https://youtu.be/5v_gvrwv2K

=====
Title: "Collaborative activities of the international permafrost coastal systems network (PerCS-Net)"

Submitting Author: Benjamin M Jones
All Authors: Benjamin M. Jones
Institute of Northern Engineering
University of Alaska Fairbanks
bmjones3@alaska.edu

Christopher Maio
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab
University of Alaska Fairbanks
cvmaio@alaska.edu

Roberta Glenn
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab
University of Alaska Fairbanks
rjglenn@alaska.edu

Alisa V. Baranskaya
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State University
alisa.baranskaya@yandex.ru

Anna V. Novikova
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
annamsu17@gmail.com

Natalya N. Shabanova
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
natvolobuyeva@gmail.com

Nataliya G. Belova
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
nataliya-belova@yandex.ru

Stepan V. Maznev
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
svmaznev@gmail.com
Alexey Maslakov
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
alekseymaslakov@yandex.ru

Stanislav A. Ogorodov
Faculty of Geography
Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy
s.ogorodov@mail.ru

Andrey Petrov
Department of Geography
University of Northern Iowa
andrey.petrov@uni.edu

Anne Jensen
Department of Anthropology
University of Alaska Fairbanks
ajensen@alaska.edu

Louise Farquharson
Geophysical Institute
University of Alaska Fairbanks
lmfarquharson@alaska.edu

Vladimir Romanovsky
Geophysical Institute
University of Alaska Fairbanks
veromanovsky@alaska.edu

Craig Tweedie
Biological Sciences
University of Texas El Paso
ctweedie@utep.edu

Jacquelyn Overbeck
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
jacquelyn.overbeck@alaska.gov

Abstract Text: "Better understanding the pace and nature of rapid changes occurring along permafrost coastlines is urgent, since a high proportion of Arctic residents live on or near coastlines. Within the last three decades, changes in the Arctic system have increased the vulnerability of permafrost coasts to erosion and altered coastal morphologies, ecosystems, biogeochemical cycling, infrastructure, cultural and heritage sites, community well-being, and human subsistence lifestyles. Improving our understanding and management of such complex changes, which cross national borders, encompass many and diverse fields of study, and impact on a wide array of stakeholders requires a careful and coordinated approach. Our international network, the Permafrost Coastal Systems Network (PerCS-Net), envisions building - (1) a pan-Arctic network of permafrost coastal observatories, providing coordinated and timely information to researchers, managers, and the general public; (2) a transdisciplinary network that fosters linkages in order to amplify the broader impacts of each individual network and maintain a circumpolar alliance for Arctic coastal community information exchange; and (3) an international community that fosters the next generation of students, postdoctoral scholars, and early-career researchers faced with the known and unknown challenges of the future Arctic System. PerCS-Net provides linkages to the Russian Arctic Coastal Dynamics program and several other international active research projects and network-based activities to accelerate the process of scientific discovery, facilitate public access to scientific data, and promote convergence through an international, transdisciplinary network focused on science, engineering, and societal issues associated with permafrost-affected coasts and communities in the Arctic."

=====
Title: "Arctic Railway - Challenge for Ethical and Democratic Decision-Making"

Submitting Author: Tanja Joona

All Authors: Tanja Joona, Senior Researcher, Arctic Center, University of Lapland
Pigga Keskitalo, University Researcher, Docent, Faculty of Education, University of Lapland
Ilari Hovila, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Lapland
Tommi Ojamo, Research Assistant, Faculty of Law, University of Lapland
Soili Nysten-Haarala, Professor of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The Arctic Railway is a plan to extend the south-north railway track in Finland to reach the Arctic Ocean either in Kirkenes, Norway or through two other alternative routes. Both the Finnish Transport Agency and the Norwegian Jenrbandedirektoratet had a report done in 2018 finding the railway technically possible, but economically unprofitable. Since then no project has started, but the idea has not been buried.

The railway, which is a part of a bigger plan to connect the planned European Baltic corridor to the Arctic Ocean and the Northeast Passage, has caused a lot of discussion both in Finland and internationally. The railway would sliver reindeer pastures into pieces and disturb also other traditional livelihoods. Therefore, many reindeer herders, especially the Sámi Parliament representing the indigenous Sámi, strongly oppose the railway, while the decision-makers in Lapland seem to look positively upon the railway. Reindeer herding and the Sámi culture are protected by laws, the Constitution and international law. The case Arctic Railway of the JustNorth Project ponders about how the rights of a small minority whose livelihood and culture are at stake, could be taken into consideration in democratic decision-making, which is based on majority rule. We focus on how the legislation appears in written form and hence, in practice based on interviews. What

kind of opinions are expressed and by whom? Additionally, we aim to give suggestions on how to protect traditional livelihoods and cultures and compensate their losses based on comparative research in Sweden, Norway and Russia."

=====

Title: "The timeless image of melting Arctic"

Submitting Author: Mateusz Józefowski

All Authors: BA Mateusz Józefowski, BA Paulina Walczak, MSc Jakub Winkler-Galicki, BA Mikołaj Woźniak,

Brand Creation Specialist, Marketing Department in Tpay, Creative Management in Collegium Da Vinci in Poznan

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Faculty of Theology, Dialogue and Social advising

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Faculty of Biology Laboratory of High Throughput Technologies

Adam Mickiewicz University, Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Department of Strategic Studies

Abstract Text: "Catching a moment using photograph is nothing unusual these days. Only its form is changing – from analogue to digital, and nowadays the sine wave is going back to analogue pictures – giving the other feeling of taking pictures and reading the images by the other people. In case of Arctic photography - Bresson's decisive moment is not in a yearly form anymore - now it's only a month, or even a few weeks, because of climate change that put the pressure on the Arctic landscape changes.

The technology development is not predictable in 100 per cents like innovative thoughts many years back broke dreams of their creators. So perhaps, someday, we will be able to create things we have never dreamed of today. Photograph can be a historical record, a foundation, and a sketch of the structure of given elements that may once be used to rebuild what is disappearing before our eyes today – a whole Arctic landscape.

This speech has two parts. First: introduction to the meaning of timeless image and examples of artists that are the symbol of Arctic photography, and second: meaning of taking pictures of Arctic by an visionary conception of re-building a melting structures of Arctic landscape through the photography vision."

=====

Title: "Coastal communities' adapting to permafrost thaw in Northwest Greenland"

Submitting Author: Leneisja Jungsberg

All Authors: Leneisja Jungsberg, Nordregio & Copenhagen University

Justine Ramage, Nordregio & Stockholm University

Shinan Wang, Nordregio

Abstract Text: "Arctic regions are impacted by increased permafrost temperature, a reduced permafrost extent and a deepened active layer. Degrading permafrost destabilize essential infrastructure and changes the landscape that local people use for subsistence and leisure activities. In this study, we examine current impacts from permafrost thaw and how these are perceived locally for the coastal communities in Northwest Greenland. First, we will consider the current permafrost extent and examine local observations on changes in the frozen ground. Second, we will study the local perceptions on social impact from these

changes, and thirdly, we will study the range of adaptive responses to permafrost thaw in North West Greenland.

The research objective is to assess the regional resilience for permafrost thaw in Northwest Greenland. The results illustrate how inhabitants and institutions respond to permafrost thaw. While many inhabitants experience cracking walls and doors that will not close only few homeowners experience bigger structural problems. The government institutions are responsible for all public infrastructure. Some temporary solutions occur, i.e. adding new asphalt on roads that are sinking due to a downward movement of the ground due to higher ground temperatures. Projections for 2050 illustrate further reductions in the permafrost extent which will require adaptation planning for settlements at risk in Northwest Greenland."

=====

Title: "Arctic Cultures case study 3, 'Narratives of Smith Sound'"

Submitting Author: Nanna Kaalund
All Authors: Nanna Kaalund
Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "This presentation will report on the ERC Arctic Cultures case-study entitled 'Narratives of Smith Sound – Inuit Voices and Scientific Competition'. In this case-study, I investigate the history of knowledge production in and about the region of Smith Sound. Smith Sound, between Northwest Greenland and Ellesmere Island at the entrance to the Nares Strait, is a key site in the history of the formation of Arctic Cultures. Through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Smith Sound was constantly visited, represented and catalogued by Danish, American and British travellers and scientists. It was envisaged throughout as a source of a potential route for a Northwest Passage, a site of peculiar biodiversity, and a place of significant cultural heritage (being a site where the Thule Inughuit were encountered, and where archaeological evidence of Thule-Norse contact was discovered). In this presentation I will expand upon these themes, and report preliminary findings for how Smith Sound became a critical place whereby disciplinary practices and identities began to be established, and where Arctic Cultures were formed in deeply colonial and violent relations between the metropole and the northlands."

=====

Title: "Technologies of Travel: Situating the Embodied Experience of Nineteenth-Century Euro-American Exploration in Northern Greenland"

Submitting Author: Nanna Kaalund
All Authors: Nanna Kaalund
Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "Ships were central to nineteenth century European and Euro-American Arctic exploration, but not simply because they transported travellers to the North. Ships, and the oceans they crossed, were also spaces of transformation and connection. In between the familiar home and desired foreign, ships facilitated cross-cultural encounters and knowledge-making. In this paper, I will examine the relationship between the lived experience of Arctic exploration and knowledge-production in the nineteenth-century Euro-American context. Drawing on the recent work on ships as mobile colonial contact zones and the connectivity of oceans by scholars such as Amélia Polónia, Maria Fusaro, Kären Wigen, and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, I examine the embodied experience of Arctic travel and research during the three American expeditions that went through Smith Sound in search of the geographical North Pole in the second half of the nineteenth century: Elisha Kent Kane, Isaac

Israel Hayes, and Charles Francis Hall. What emerges from this examination is the centrality of technologies of travel as the locus of emotional, interpersonal, and epistemic transformations in the construction of Arctic expertise."

=====

Title: "Socio-economic adaptation of reindeer farms to the changing environment in the north-west of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in the"

Submitting Author: Evgeniy Kaduk

All Authors: Evgeniy Kaduk,

Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

Abstract Text: "The report examines the current state of reindeer husbandry in the north-west of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia): features of economic strategies, the interaction of reindeer farms with the state and various economic agents. Reindeer husbandry today occupies an important place in the policy of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in relation to the regions of residence of the peoples of the North and also in the local municipal policy of northern districts of Yakutia. This is ensured by programs financial support for reindeer husbandry and a developed legislative base in relation to the peoples of the North and traditional nature management. The goals of the such policy are to support and preserve the local culture, ensure the food security of the regions associated with reindeer herding and create a positive image of the reindeer herder profession in reindeer herding regions. Today the reindeer herders of Anabarsky and Olenyoksky districts are building their economic strategies relying on the paternalistic policies pursued by the state, on the one hand, and actively using extensive social networks and entrepreneurial skills that were first demonstrated during the decline of the 1990s, on the other. In various contexts, the behavior of reindeer herders is ambivalent: alternating practices of avoiding the state with the desire for greater autonomy and at the same time appeal to the resources and authority of the state. The report reveals and analyzes the features of the economic adaptation of reindeer husbandry to the changing natural, political, socio-economic and sociotechnological environment."

=====

Title: "Telecommunications in the Arctic village of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Alexey Kaduk

All Authors: Alexey Kaduk, independent researcher

Abstract Text: "Internet and mobile communications came to the Arctic villages of Yakutia less than 10 years ago. Until now, these benefits of civilization have not covered significant territories on which reindeer herders, hunters, and fishers nomadize and conduct their activities, confining themselves to the territory of settlements and the nearby surroundings. While mobile communication and slow mobile Internet have become available to a large part of the population in Arctic villages and towns, high-speed Internet remains inaccessible for many of them. It is already difficult for many residents of Arctic villages to imagine their life without telecommunications. The report will address issues such as the increasing importance of telecommunications in the Arctic, unequal access to telecommunications, the use of telecommunications by various groups of people in the Arctic village, the impact of telecommunications on the lifestyle and daily practices of residents of the Arctic village, and ideas of residents of the Arctic village about the value of telecommunications. The study was supported by a grant from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-05-60040."

=====
Title: "Narratives of emotion and extractivism: Cases from Arctic Norway & Russia"

Submitting Author: Sohvi Kangasluoma

All Authors: Sohvi Kangasluoma, Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki

Abstract Text: "In this presentation I look at the local experiences and emotions in relation to everyday securities and insecurities of having an oil and gas production site nearby one's home. The Arctic oil and gas industry is an important economic factor for local communities, however, it also accelerates global climate change allowing more Arctic petroleum exploration. In my work I have collected interviews as well as visual material from local people, aiming to explore the emotional as well as spatial dimension of how extractive industries affect ones everyday live. The geographical focus of my work is northern Norway and northern Russia. I approach the topic drawing from feminist IR and emotional geography. The narratives crafted around the local oil and gas industry are complex and conflicted, portraying various different stories about having a petroleum industry in one's neighborhood. The narratives, so far, express concern and worry for the environment while expressing gratitude to the economic benefits of the industry. The Arctic communities have been tied to the global oil and gas market, while being forced to find new means to cope with the change. As the local economy has become highly dependent on the fossil fuel industry, the people are worried about the post-oil future. The local petroleum industry is an issue that the local people feel very personally. The paper argues that in order to have a holistic understanding of a local extractivist projects, the role of emotions should be seriously taken into account."

=====
Title: "Chukchi Language Use in a Changing Arctic: Social and Linguistic Implications"

Submitting Author: Jessica Kantarovich

All Authors: Jessica Kantarovich (University of Chicago)

Abstract Text: "The 20th century was a time of significant socio-political change throughout the Russian Arctic. The forced settlement of the region's indigenous groups represented a profound change to their lifestyles, from nomadic reindeer-herding in small clans to sedentary life in towns and villages, where Russian quickly became the primary language of communication. This study focuses on the effects of these social changes on the Chukchi language, which is presently endangered. Modern speakers are keenly aware of the fact that their language is different from that of earlier generations; we investigate the nature of these changes among urban speakers, both in terms of language use (when, how, and by whom Chukchi is still used) and morphosyntactic structure. Based on a diverse sample of linguistic data from fluent and less-proficient speakers, we conclude that speakers' perceptions are correct: the grammar of Chukchi is noticeably different compared to earlier descriptions. In particular, there has been a shift away from distinctive features of the language, such as ergativity and polysynthesis, and an overall reduction in morphological complexity. However, not all of these changes can be straightforwardly traced to Russian influence, and may instead be a product of the social situation itself: a move away from closely-knit speech communities, interrupted acquisition, and decreased transmission by fluent speakers to their children. We also challenge the traditional perspective that such changes are language loss: even less-proficient speakers continue to use the language in a systematic way that may better be analyzed as a kind of linguistic innovation."

=====
Title: "Land Agreements between Indigenous Communities and Extracting Companies in Evenkia (Krasnoyarsk region, Russia)"

Submitting Author: Nikita Kaplin
All Authors: Dr. Nikita Kaplin,
Vice-President, Arun Association of Indigenous Minorities,
Deputy Chair of Indigenous Community Union in Krasnoyarsk region

Abstract Text: "Legal procedures for management of forest and land plots in the process of interaction of indigenous communities with industrial companies are analyzed. Under the Russian Constitution all prerequisites for the consolidation of indigenous rights to land and resources are declared; however, the community ownership on these legal objects is not specified by the federal legislation. As a result, inconsistency of the Land Code with the norms of the Civil Code leads to political conflicts. Currently, state and municipal land may be granted to registered indigenous communities as legal entities only for rent. In the Evenkia Municipal District of the Krasnoyarsk region 19 communities of the small-numbered indigenous peoples have legalized forest plots as the territories of traditional economic activity. Rights of land use are stated in the long-term licenses for expropriating objects of wildlife, hunting agreements and leases for the implementation of commercial hunting (legalized hunting is 46% of the total district area, with indigenous communities land plots comprising 13%). In the same territory over 100 companies are acting, including companies of RosNeft, GazProm, SlavNeft LTD. Based on the land mapping, the community agrees to the construction and operation of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the relevant agreement documents. Multiple land conflict situations are precedents to the court litigation."

=====
Title: ""Gifts of Dagestan": migrant infrastructure and organization of food business in Arctic and sub-Arctic towns"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Kapustina
All Authors: Ekaterina Kapustina
MAE RAS

Abstract Text: "Arctic and sub-Arctic towns of Western Siberia attract labor migrants from less economically successful regions of Russia. The Republic of Dagestan is actively involved in this process; a significant percentage of adult population in some of Dagestani districts move for long-term labor migration to the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Many of them migrate, dreaming of a high-paying job in the oil and gas sector or in budgetary institutions, where salaries and social guarantees are much more attractive than in sending society. However, as a result of difficulties in finding work in well-paid areas, exacerbated by discriminatory practices against migrants from the Caucasus, some migrants decide to go into private business in the North. They often use migrant networks and translocal practices for their business, organizing specific informal infrastructure, often extending beyond the boundaries of migrant communities. One of the current business strategies is related to the Dagestan cuisine and, more broadly, to the supply and sale of food products from Dagestan to the North. In my report, I propose to consider the main conditions and mechanisms for building a migrant food business related to Dagestan and the infrastructure for this business. Through this, it is also important to pay attention to the reflections of migrants about food products from their homeland, their use in the receiving community and changes in the structure of nutrition in migration,

issues of identity through food and strategies for the commodification of ethnicity in the context of migration in the north."

=====

Title: "Unnatural Darkness: The Discussions of the Time Reform in the Russian Far East"

Submitting Author: Asya Karaseva

All Authors: Asya Karaseva, Jr. Research Fellow, Center for Arctic Social Studies, European University at Saint-Petersburg

Maria Momzikova, PhD Candidate, University of Tartu

Abstract Text: "In 2010–2014, Russia went through a series of time reforms, such as a cancellation of daylight saving time with the previous summer time as a new time within the state and then shifting to the previous winter time. The changes caused public discontent in many regions, especially among the Far Easterners who were the most affected by the reform. The correspondence between light/darkness and clock values took the central place in these debates. While the arguments of people living in various environments had a lot in common, they also differed in many ways. In our paper, we will analyze the arguments of the citizens of two Far Eastern cities, Magadan and Vladivostok. Magadan is a Northern city with a sharp seasonal difference in daylight hours, known as polar day and polar night. Vladivostok is situated at the South of the Far East, and the length of daylight time there varies less within a year cycle than in Magadan. Based on the interviews collected in the spring of 2017 and discussions in the local media, we are going to compare the role of darkness in the citizens' reasoning on the reform matter in these two different natural daylight settings."

=====

Title: "Physiological changes young people living in the arctic region"

Submitting Author: Irina Karkavtseva

All Authors: Karkavtseva Irina

Abstract Text: "The Arctic region of the Russian North by the main climatic and geographical parameters of life support are referred to the environmental stress zones and are characterized by a significant severity of habitat conditions.

The aim of the study is to assess the reaction of the regulatory mechanisms of cardiac activity and changes in myocardial bioelectric function during localized exposure to cold in young men living in the Arctic region.

Young men aged 18-20 years participated in the study. Based on the performed study it was revealed that acute localized cold exposure causes shifts in functioning of regulatory systems of the organism. This fact leads to evident changes of myocardial bioelectrical function, which is reflected in changes of waves' duration and intervals of electrocardiogram. In response to localized cold exposure, the stress index, the autonomic balance index remains elevated, indicating the tension of regulatory mechanisms that remains after the test. This indicates a significant predominance of sympathetic nervous system activity over parasympathetic one, which indicates tension of the sympathoadrenal system. There is an elongation of the ventricular complex, which describe electric ventricular systole. The heart muscle has less time for diastole, when the necessary energy resources are restored, so the myocardium must work in a more strenuous mode.

Localized exposure to cold leads to shifts in the regulatory mechanisms, which include a significant increase in the tone of the sympathetic and decrease in the activity of the parasympathetic nervous system, as well as tension of the regulatory systems."

=====
Title: "Spatial inequalities and access to services"

Submitting Author: Anna Karlsdottir

All Authors: Anna Karlsdottir, Oskar Penje and Mats Stjernberg, Nordregio

Abstract Text: "This Paper will present a study comparing the spatial distribution of the Nordic population at the 1,000 × 1,000 metre grid level from 2008 to 2017 showing that the number of inhabited grids has declined in all Nordic countries and relate to development in circumpolar Arctic region. Along with the observation that there was a remarkably higher proportion of recently abandoned than recently inhabited grid cells across the Nordic Region, this trend indicates an ongoing process of urbanisation (Stjernberg & Penje, 2019). In recent years, the delivery of many types services in the Nordic Region has become increasingly challenging as capacity and resources at the regional and municipal level vary greatly. spatial disparities of health care services and schools (primary and secondary) have been observed for a number of years. To better understand progress towards the goal of a more balanced regional development, the project Regional disparities and the geography of service within the Nordic countries analyses regional disparities from the perspective of accessibility to services. The point of departure in this study was to use a GIS based approach to map, analyze and visualize the degree of disparities in this regard. These findings will be put into circumpolar Arctic comparative perspective."

=====
Title: "Public environmental monitoring and dissemination of new knowledge"

Submitting Author: Natalia Karmanovskaia

All Authors: Karmanovskaia Natalia

Abstract Text: "In Norilsk, there is a problem of low awareness of citizens about the state of the environment; people believe that the environmental situation is extremely unfavorable. This problem has a number of reasons: the city does not have a single center for information about the state of the environment; if citizens have a need to implement their civic position on the issue of ecology, they do not know how to do it. The consequences of the problem for the local community are the formation of a negative image of the city and citizens, the migration outflow of young people, which is the basis for sustainable development of the city. The development of environmental education, the involvement of citizens in research work and the creation of an information resource are steps that will make it possible to change the situation in a positive way. We have created the Noosphere ecological and educational center, where we study the air, soil, water bodies, genetics of the deer population, food products and present the results to a wide range of people on the site. We provide information on the implementation of a project to restore nature after an accident related to the bottling of diesel fuel in Taimyr. Involving schoolchildren and students in educational activities, we organize environmental events, quizzes, conferences; create environmental education and environmental tourism media projects. We are open to sharing knowledge and joint projects in the field of environmental monitoring, education and sustainable development."

=====
Title: "Software for accounting of structural and functional parameters of heart first year children"

Submitting Author: Olga Evgenievna Karyakina

All Authors: 1 Karyakina Olga Evgenievna
2 Karyakin Alexey Andreevich
1 Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Severnaya Dvina Emb,
17, Arkhangelsk, Russia 163002
2 Northern State Medical University of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation,
Troitsky ave., 51, Arkhangelsk, Russia 163000

Abstract Text: "One of the leading places in the structure children heart diseases is congenital heart diseases investigation it with ultrasonic echocardiography is important. Accounting of results of cardiac ultrasounds in special software program are mandatory. The developed software was created on the basis Arkhangelsk Regional Children's Clinical Hospital named after P. G. Vyzhletsova.

Our software consists of two main modules. The first module "Information of patient" paramedic enter the information about the child and his parents. The second module "Account of results of cardiac ultrasounds" allow enter more than 30 parameters of structural and functional parameters of heart first year children. At the end of the child study generated the common protocol which allow the doctor to take a provisional diagnosis. The majority part of developed software is ability to correlation entered data with children cardiac ultrasound data of European Northern of Russia, created by doctors of Arkhangelsk Regional Children's Clinical Hospital named after P. G. Vyzhletsova. Our developed software allows to reduce the time for enter data of cardiac ultrasound research, create General protocol of study, export and print it, and lead archive of data heart diseases first year children."

=====

Title: "Northern Russia's Regional Identity: the Influence of the Arctic Policy"

Submitting Author: I Katorin
All Authors: I. Katorin

Abstract Text: "Active Russian Arctic policy stimulated the emergence of the Arctic regional identity marker in the northern parts of Russia. The article describes the current stage of the Arctic zone formation within the Russian Federation. The author identifies the main agents, stages and methods of constructing the Arctic identity in the northern regions of the state. There is a disparity between the content of the official Arctic discourse and citizens' expectations towards the Arctic vector development in a number of northern regions."

=====

Title: "Social and linguistic life of the Middle Taz and Turukhan Taiga and Tundra in the 1920s reflected in Georgiy Prokofiev's diary 1"

Submitting Author: Olga Kazakevich
All Authors: Olga Kazakevich (Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Abstract Text: "In the Georgiy and Ekaterina Prokofievs' Archive at Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, among precious linguistic and anthropological data, there are three fragments of Prokofiev's diaries dating back to 1921, 1926-1926 and 1930. They are written with the intervals of five years, but represent quite different epochs in the life of the North and of the whole country.

In the paper I' briefly tell about each of the diaries, but the diary of the 1925-1926 will be in the focus. It presents the first year of Prokofiev's stay at the trading post Yanov Stan where he worked as the director of the first boarding school for indigenous children in the area. The residents of the area used to lead nomadic life on their hunting grounds coming from time to

time to the trading post, which was the administrative centre of the area. The environment was multicultural and multilingual: the bulk of the population built Selkups; besides, there were Kets living dispersed among the Selkups, Evenkis residing separately at the upper flow of the Turukhan, and Nenets from the Lower Taz. There were also a few Russians, Polens etc. Mixed marriages were pretty common. Beside their ethnic languages people used to speak the languages of their neighbours, primarily Selkup, some spoke Russian to some degree. Traditional culture flourished only slightly touched by the new political trends. The situation will be juxtaposed to the current linguistic and cultural environment in the area and the changes will be analyzed."

=====

Title: "Multilingual model of society as the only possible way for arctic languages to survive (a case of Siberian languages after the C"

Submitting Author: Olga Kazakevich

All Authors: Olga Kazakevich (Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences)

Abstract Text: "Today practically all local communities of Siberian ethnic minorities undergo various stages of language shift. All the autochthonous Siberian minority languages are no more transmitted from parents to children in at least some local groups and many of them in all groups. For 15 languages there are no more than 20 elderly speakers left. It means that without intense work on supporting and revitalizing these languages they might stop being quite soon. The good thing is that among the representatives of ethnic minorities of all ages there arises interest to their routes and their ancestral languages as an essential core of these routes.

The COVID-19 brought people lots of harm, but people also received valuable experience. Thanks to the COVID-19 peoples' communication moved online; as a result, language activists from ethnic groups separated by thousands of kilometers joined on various web platforms and started exchanging their ideas and sharing their experiences, online language courses were organized, lots of conferences, which could be easily joined by participants from all over the world.

It became obvious that not only traditional environment, but also the internet is an absolutely proper space for minority languages, irrespective of the number of their speakers. Moreover, it turned out to be a proper space for learning endangered languages. Hopefully, this experience won't be lost after the epidemics is over."

=====

Title: "POEM for Developing Students' Lifelong Learning Skills"

Submitting Author: Natalya Kemerova

All Authors: Kemerova Natalya

Senior Lecturer

Department of Foreign Languages

Tomsk Polytechnic University

30, Lenin Avenue, Tomsk, Russia, 634050

Tel:+7 (3822) 606194

Abstract Text: "Effective and comprehensive professional training of future engineers should enable students to become lifelong learners in order to meet the worldwide demand for competitive technologically sophisticated specialists who can carry out their duties applying the best domestic and foreign practices. Engineers are problem solvers and they also need a sufficient level of communicative competence in English (our modern Lingua Franca) to utilize the latest information and collaborate with colleagues around the world. The paper

presents a person oriented engagement model and several special conditions implemented in the course of English language teaching, which provide students' learning motivation increase and active participation in a system of academic tasks and events. The study analyzes several key concepts taking into account emerging issues and current approaches in relation to the main goal of our research. Our research is accomplished in collaboration with students and educators from the universities of Cambridge, Newcastle, Hull and many others institutions worldwide. The paper demonstrates a framework with a theoretical and methodological background which utilities a set of online resources and instruments for the effective provision of foreign (English) language training within the vocational education practice. It goes on to describe a case study with the results and data which demonstrate the feasibility of our model, and includes some evidence from an independent assessment center proving it to be a success."

=====

Title: "Climate change, insecurity, and society"

Submitting Author: Sarah Seabrook Kendall

All Authors: Sarah Seabrook Kendall, Master's Student in Environment and Natural Resources, University of Iceland.

Abstract Text: "Climate change does, and will continue, to exacerbate inequalities. A more comprehensive way of understanding the ways in which climate change affects security is needed, to be able to mitigate or manage increasing insecurities over time. As such effects will impact different peoples in different ways, we need to know how continued changes in the climate impact societies in general, impact inequalities, and demand a rethinking of what we even mean by "security". This rethink is especially critical due to the increase in disinformation campaigns around climate change. Disinformation is wholly or partially incorrect information that is used to sow distrust and doubt within societies. Disinformation campaigns can have significant impact in democratic societies, influencing the political trajectories of energy and environmental policies that in turn affect environmental and human security. Through climate change, Arctic security is interconnected to global politics in ways that have not been experienced previously. The actions and behaviors of populations and governments in the rest of the world are central to the future of Arctic populations and environments. As such, today's attempts to increase distrust and sow doubt about climate change and the measures to reduce it, need to be better understood and resisted. Without worldwide consensus on the science of climate change and what needs to be done to mitigate it, Arctic communities will experience even greater consequences than what they are enduring now. Arctic security – particularly environmental and human security – is therefore intimately linked to global political trends."

=====

Title: "Constructive association between the sliding transport and the dwelling in nomadic culture of paleoasian people"

Submitting Author: Liudmila N Khakhovskaya

All Authors: Khakhovskaya Liudmila N.

North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific
Research Institute n. a. N. A. Shilo FEB RAS

and

Vorobey Igor E.

Magadanskiy Regional Studies Museum

Abstract Text: "The report addresses a hypothesis about the Chukchi's hooded sledge

kaaran being an example of a lightweight portable dwelling/shelter that emerged during the transport stage of the paleoasian reindeer herding culture development along with a poor provision of transport deer. Such fusion of a small living cell with a movable platform allowed to develop tundra landscapes more extensively and conveniently in a context of cold seasons. Subsequently a well-known adapted mobile unit adds up: the two-cell yaranga represents a main housing, the inward cell (sleeping room, canopy) is responsible for an additional light camping dwelling, and the kaaran provides a residual function of a mobile shelter. Other moveable housing constructions were related to mechanical traction and emerged during the Soviet modernization as an inculcation. The hypothetical early phenomenon was never documented, and so far, the assumptions about its genesis can be based merely on the morphological features of the traditional hooded sledges. The variability in sledge design and body frame along with the reasons remain unexplored. Also, there is a morphological and technological resemblance between the sloping framework and the twig-made dwellings that were widely spread on the south of the taiga zone from the right bank of the Ob' river down to the Amur river."

=====

Title: "Multilingualism at the Lower Yenisei River (Siberia)"

Submitting Author: Olesya Khanina

All Authors: Olesya Khanina (Helsinki University & Institute of Linguistics, RAS)

Abstract Text: "This paper describes uses of languages by nomadic/semi-nomadic communities of the Lower Yenisei River in the first third of the 20th century, with particular focus on individual and societal multilingualism. Four languages were spoken in the area: Tundra Nenets, Tundra Enets, Nganasan (Northern Samoyedic), and Dolgan (Turkic). From the 19th century on, Russian is also present, and since the 1960s a language shift to Russian is ongoing.

This contribution, first, aims to unveil a more fluid categorization of local identities as compared to standard clustering of local indigenous people into groups by an ethnic affiliation or by a language, and second, to describe language repertoires and patterns of language use in connection to the traced local identities. We also discuss how applicable is the notion of 'language community' in the case of the smallest and the most multilingual group, the Tundra Enets, and how an analysis of the quantitative and qualitative dynamics of Tundra Enets users in light of the known migrations contributes to our understanding of mechanisms of language maintenance and language shift in the precolonial times. The paper is based on a critical analysis of census statistics of 1897 and 1926, of denomination and self-denomination strategies used in the area, ethnographic records of the 1930s – 1970s, and the author's retrospective sociolinguistic interviews. The subjectivity of the data serves as a window into ethnic and language ideologies that were typical for the given linguistic ecology."

=====

Title: "Teas and herbal infusions of Western Siberia. Ob Ugrians."

Submitting Author: Alla Sergeevna Kharitonova

All Authors: Alla Sergeevna Kharitonova, culturologist, specialist of the Center for Folk Arts and Crafts, Khanty-Mansiysk

Abstract Text: "The tea drinking traditions of the Ob Ugrians (Khanty and Mansi), the indigenous peoples of Western Siberia, are original and combine the use of herbal teas and special methods of brewing tea. The Ob Ugrians were introduced to tea in the 17th century by the russians, and only in the 1870s, tea firmly entered the ob-ugric everyday culture,

becoming a communication and ritual drink. Khanty and mansi tea was traditionally not brewed, but cooked in a cauldron, later in a teapot (an item that also came with the Russians) and drank it with flour and fat, or with chaga. Moreover, like the Mongols, the Ob Ugrians, for a long time preferred not tea (loose), but brick (pressed) tea. Regarding the composition of herbal teas or infusions in the khanty and mansi, for their preparation, meadowsweet, burnet, ivan tea, leaves of berry plants (blueberries, lingonberries, wild strawberries, raspberry arctic, black currants, etc.), wild rose, etc."

=====

Title: "Spirits and souls of those who turned to shamanism: modern interpretations of traditional ideas"

Submitting Author: Valentina Kharitonova

All Authors: KHARITONOVA Valentina, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS

Abstract Text: "The modern interest in shamanistic practices has generated a wave of "revival of shamanism" not only in the regions of Russia, where it was once widespread. In the era of globalization, there is a massive appeal to shamanistic rituals and worldviews both of representatives of the shamanistic peoples of relatively recent times, and of those who were supposed to inherit their own culture and religion - Buddhism, Orthodoxy, Islam. Today, in the non-religious sphere, multiple representations mix. People who consider themselves involved in "shamanistic" practices communicate widely among themselves and share their knowledge. "Shamanism" has become an international phenomenon. From the new "shamans" one can hear allegations that the practicing "shaman" is all the more valuable the more initiations (s)he has received from different nations and in different traditions. This set of knowledge is complemented by the fact that they, according to their own statements, receive from spirits while in altered states of consciousness. Traveling around the world, "shamans" gain various knowledge and create their own "Shaman universes", in which information from different cultures and religions is intertwined. In recent years, new "specialists" have appeared who are trying to offer their own concepts that are very far from traditional shamanism. It is interesting that modern young people and middle-aged people who did not follow traditional shamanistic practices are far from being always critical of such proposals. The paper analyzes specific examples of various worldview transformations that are reflected in the practice of modern "shamans" of the North and Siberia."

=====

Title: "An elusive nomadic family: Nomadic family law and its impact on reindeer herders in northeast Sakha Republic, Russian Federation"

Submitting Author: Elena Khlinovskaya-Rockhill

All Authors: Elena Khlinovskaya-Rockhill, University of Cambridge/Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAN (UK/Russia)

Lena Sidorova, The Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University (Yakutsk)

Abstract Text: "The Nomadic family law was adopted in 2016 by the Sakha Republic parliament to provide financial assistance to reindeer herding families that lead nomadic lifestyle. It meant to bring 'nomadic family' into the legal space and signified state support of indigeneity, for reindeer herding is seen as an occupation inseparable from the issues of identity, territoriality, and traditionality. The law was well-meant and apparently eagerly awaited, being heralded as "people-saving". And yet the impact of this law on the lived lives of reindeer herders in the tundra seems to be quite negligible. Why is this so? Using a case study of the remote tundra reindeer herding community, we shall look at the critical importance of the interpretations of a 'family' concept in policy and among the reindeer

herders themselves. We shall highlight the significance of ethnographic studies to provide evidence-based advice in policymaking to ensure inclusivity, participation, and voice."

=====

Title: "Linguo-ecological disorders in the Yakut language"

Submitting Author: Irena Khokholova

All Authors: Irena Khokholova, North-Eastern federal University, Yakutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "Today, due to globalization and urbanization, the languages of small people are losing their importance, and the dominant language is becoming the prerogative of education. People with a bi-ethnic identity are able, by recognizing cultural differences, to master another culture without compromising the values of their own culture. Biethnicity is possible only with the full "clean" of bilingualism, a competent proficiency in two languages. Incomplete bilingualism can be a sign of marginality and assimilation. Incomplete bilingualism is typical, as a rule, for young people living in an urban environment. It is relevant to conduct research to identify the main linguo-ecological disorders in the Yakut language in social networks and in live communication: "borrowing syndrome"; loosening of language norms, Europeanization and Americanization of speech etiquette, the use of invective vocabulary, the use of abbreviations; ideologization and fetishization of certain layers of vocabulary; desemantization of vocabulary among young people. In the course of the study, we studied materials of conversational and business style. We have analyzed the spoken language in the Yakut language in the forums on the portal Ykt.ru. It was found that in the Yakut language in his speech, the youth use many words from the Russian language, when at the time, in some cases it was possible to use the words of the Yakut language. Syntactic violations in the Yakut language based on the material of news reports include the use of separate turns, which is characteristic of the business style of the Russian language."

=====

Title: "The corpus of contact-influenced Russian of Northern Siberia: assessing the post-pidgin continuum in the circumpolar region"

Submitting Author: Irina Khomchenkova

All Authors: Irina Khomchenkova, IRL RAS, IL RAS, & MSU, Moscow

Polina Pleshak, University of Maryland, College Park

Natalia Stoyanova, IRL RAS, IL RAS, & HSE, Moscow

Abstract Text: "The paper presents a resource, developed by our team, i.e. the spoken corpus of contact-influenced Russian of Northern Siberia and the Russian Far-East (available online). The corpus contains oral texts in Russian, produced by speakers of Samoyedic and Tungusic languages of the area. The corpus size is 176,839 tokens (34 hours), a smaller subcorpus is searchable on a special annotation of contact-induced grammatical and lexical features: 62,545 tokens (12 hours).

Contact tags are organized in 5 levels (syntax, morphology, lexicon, phonetics, polypredication&discourse&prosody), 73 tags in total. They mark the locus of features, rather than their nature (e.g. non-standard argument encoding, non-standard pronunciation of dental consonants etc.). We do not differentiate between incomplete acquisition of Russian and copying L1 patterns.

The texts differ in the degree of deviation from monolingual Russian: both texts in meso-lects of Russian pidgins and near-standard ones were included. So, the corpus represents in outline a post-pidgin continuum attested in the area.

In the paper, we will assess this continuum, basing on our annotation of contact-induced

features. For each speaker we will calculate the index of deviation from monolingual Russian, based on the frequency of contact-induced features in his/her speech. For several speakers we will present grammatical profiles, containing the quantitative data on the types of contact-induced features attested. Finally, we will range contact-induced features in a scale, according to their place and stability within the post-pidgin continuum, i.e. their frequency in more standard vs. less standard texts."

=====

Title: "Psychotherapeutic function of the play for children of the Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Alina Khromova
All Authors: Khromova Alina

Abstract Text: "Scientists and specialists studying the problems of the Northern territories are concerned about such Arctic challenges as ensuring the quality of life of people, the development of the social sphere and education, among others. Children are the most vulnerable in the Arctic zone, as evidenced by the statistical data of monitoring conducted in the Arctic region by various scientists and specialists. Scientists note that a large number of children have residual neurological symptoms and mental disorders, a significant part of children in the North have violations in the formation of cognitive activity, signs of emotional distress. Weather factors are also important for human life and psychoemotional health of children in the Arctic region. A special role in the development of the emotional sphere of a preschool child is played by the play. Play activity is a "development practice". It is full of a wide variety of emotions: surprise, excitement, joy, delight, etc. This scientifically based idea makes it possible to use play activities for the prevention of disorders, and the correction of mental States of children in demand in the Arctic region. The play occupies a large part of the life of a preschool child, is the leading type of life activity of children. That is why the play should be considered one of the most effective means of correcting the psychophysical development of children, especially in preschool age."

=====

Title: "Socio-economic factors of life of the indigenous peoples of the North, living in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, engaged i"

Submitting Author: Valeriy Aleksandrovich Kibenko
All Authors: Kibenko Valeriy Aleksandrovich, Senior Researcher in the Sector of Cultural Anthropology of the Arctic Research Center of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Junior Researcher in the West-Siberian Branch of the Federal Center for Sociological Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Over the past century, the way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North, leading a traditional way of life (nomadic), economic activity (reindeer husbandry) and engaged in traditional crafts (hunting and fishing) has ceased to be archaic. Currently, the indigenous peoples of the North are integrated into the socio-economic, political, legal and international systems. Any transformations in these areas, climatic changes and other civilizational challenges have a significant impact on the lives of these peoples. Based on the materials of field studies 2016-2019, a set of factors that have a significant impact on the economic activity of the indigenous peoples of the North living in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District and engaged in reindeer husbandry is highlighted and examined in detail."

=====
Title: "Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan: Its past, present, and future"

Submitting Author: Andrej Kibrik
All Authors: Andrej Kibrik
Institute of Linguistics RAS and Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "Upper Kuskokwim (UK) is an Athabaskan language of interior Alaska. Until mid-19th century ethnic identities and linguistic boundaries in that area were not fixed. A number of family-based bands were travelling in search of resources and rarely met each other. There was a variety of familiolects, not clearly distinct from those of the adjacent groups.

Starting from the mid-19th century, The UK people were adopting European artifacts and the Russian Orthodox religion. Two villages were established in early 20th century that became venues for regular meetings of the people, particularly for church holidays. The UK tribe became consolidated and distinct from the neighbors due to the conjunction of two features: "interior Alaskan" and "devout Russian Orthodox".

Still, those born before 1930 spoke quite different dialects, including even reflexes of Proto-Athabaskan consonant series. This changed radically with the establishment of an American school in Nikolai in 1948. Those who stayed around that school in their teens developed a standardized variant of UK. Ironically, this generation was the last one to have language proficiency. When raising their own families in the 1960s, they mostly spoke English to their children.

Substantial efforts towards language maintenance were undertaken in the 1970s-1990s, but that did not revert the trend. UK is now mostly spoken by people in their 70s and 80s, and even those do not practice their conversational ability. Nothing indicates that language death may be prevented, even though the attitude towards the native language is generally positive."

=====
Title: "The Role of Arctic Research Stations as a Catalyst for Sustainable Development"

Submitting Author: Hele Kiimann
All Authors: Hele Kiimann, Uppsala University
Susan Millar, Uppsala University

Abstract Text: "Science field stations have been the focus of considerable research on the history and politics of science, but little attention has been given to their importance and impact on the surrounding environments and community. Thus, the main objective of this study's contribution to JUSTNORTH is to assess the impact of three INTERACT Arctic field research stations - the University of Copenhagen's Arctic Station in Qeqertarsuaq, Greenland, Abisko Field Station in Abisko, Sweden and the Nunavut Research Institute in Nunavut, Canada - on their surrounding communities in terms of land-use and resource management decisions, and their economic and cultural value. Future research will examine local land-use and resource management decisions, and economic activity linked to the field station from documented evidence. In addition, their cultural and economic impact will be explored through semi-structured interviews, focus groups and workshops in the respective communities with representatives of sectors influenced by and who influence operation of the Arctic research stations. However, in this presentation we will give an overview of the

interplay of local, national, circumpolar and global influences on the types of scientific questions examined and research projects produced at the stations. This will highlight what types of scientific research are considered valuable at different scales of governance and amongst different stakeholders, as well as offer insight into possible mechanisms to enhance the research stations' local value and leverage sustainable development opportunities."

=====

Title: "xPerception Kamchatka as an Island: language categories, reasons of the phenomenon"

Submitting Author: Alina Kirillova

All Authors: Kirillova Alina, Kamchatskiy krai, Kamchatka State University named after Vitus Bering, department of History of Philosophy

Abstract Text: "Kamchatka is an isolated territory despite being the peninsula. It's mostly available by air only. Also some administrative units are not available by ground transport. That creates "island perception" of Kamchatka, e.g. the other part of Russia is called "continent", every travel to any part is called "continental trip". There are several speech clishe in our region. Also we can find some psychological manifestations of this state of mind, e.g. communicative barriers (reserved openness and watchful attitude to so-called new comers, especially in rural territories), unity of the residents and readiness to help, etc. Also "island perseption" can be found in lifestyle: buying the necessary things beforehand and creating home-stocks, preparations for extreme situations and the need to survive before first aid's coming. There are several reasons of "island perseption" formation: 1) historical development of the territory (rare expeditions, slow economical development, transportation inavailability in some year periods); 2) transportation logistics of the region (historical and even modern); 3) extreme life-conditions (the risk of volcanic activity, earthquakes, tsunami); 4) severe dependence of the region from state policy and state donations; 5) lack of some resources, e.g. natural gas and oil that are used in electricity production; 6) transportation price-level. Rural territorries reveal stronger formed "island perception" than so-called cities."

=====

Title: "Remote Sensing the Arctic: An Exploration of Non-Human Perspectives of the Territory"

Submitting Author: Carolyn Kirschner

All Authors: Author: Carolyn Kirschner

Affiliation: This project has been generously supported by a Sawyer Seminar Grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, as part of the "Imaginative Mobilities" seminar at The New School, New York.

Role: Carolyn holds teaching positions as Adjunct Professor at Parsons School of Design, and Associate Lecturer in Design at Goldsmiths University.

Abstract Text: "Remote sensing is the acquisition of information about a place or phenomenon without making physical contact, allowing for data collection in dangerous or inaccessible regions. In the middle of an ongoing geopolitical dispute over the Arctic Ocean, where data has become the currency of sovereignty, this technology is proving indispensable. Probes, sensors, and satellites are deployed in growing numbers, tasked with harvesting data and meta-data from the seafloor in order to substantiate overlapping territorial claims. They have become synthetic species of the polar ecosystems, a vast network of sensors that transmits glimpses of the fluid territory back to stable ground.

In this context, I explore questions of proximity, abstraction, and artificiality. How are ecologies constructed and experienced when they are mediated by machine senses? What is included and what is left out? What alternate, expanded versions of the landscape might emerge?

My research and design work grapple with these questions by seeking out the gaps and glitches between the physical terrain and its digital alter-egos—a slippery space I call the algorithmic wilderness. From this vantage point, I consider how sovereign agendas and capitalist enterprises currently distort the landscape, and use environmental data extracted from the Arctic Ocean to experiment with alternate materialities and visual languages—foregrounding non-human senses and non-Western perspectives.

The Arctic and the technologies enmeshed within it are able to offer new perspectives on ecologies, which I argue are able to inspire larger shifts in environmental discourse across the rest of the world."

=====

Title: "[*Arctic Makes*] NO_POLE: Fragments from the Algorithmic Wilderness"

Submitting Author: Carolyn Kirschner
All Authors: Author: Carolyn Kirschner

Affiliations: This project has been generously supported by a Sawyer Seminar Grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, as part of the "Imaginative Mobilities" seminar at The New School.

Abstract Text: "- "Data Creatures" / Computer-generated models using remote sensing data / 2019.

- Proposed Exhibition Format: Animation / Video

- Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PXNOpqB_dX8K2MAqO6Of23h0jwIjv5_G/view?usp=sharing

- "Magnetic Mountain" / Computer-generated model / 2019.

- Proposed Exhibition Format: Digital Print, A0

- Link:

<https://freight.cargo.site/t/original/i/7eb2a578d0879ac2d8a718eceb727ef7f5f5a4a2aacde1c894afe265ced21b40/mountain.jpg>

- "Rug in the Shape of the Shadow of a Polar Bear" / Semi-transparent urethane sheet / 2000 x 2000 mm / 2020.

Proposed Exhibition Format: Printed Photograph, A0

Link:

https://freight.cargo.site/t/original/i/3650ce9c7e51470a39c61f33471d2012cc78b0f6fee298ea845e0a1a09c36343/rug_photo1.jpg

Artist Statement:

With these pieces, I explore questions of proximity, abstraction, and artificiality. How are ecologies constructed and experienced when they are mediated by remote sensors? What is included and what is left out? What alternate, expanded versions of landscapes might

emerge?

The number of remote sensing instruments in the Arctic has surged in recent years. Probes, sensors and satellites are becoming synthetic species of the polar ecologies, tasked with transmitting glimpses of the region across the globe. This allows for strange new forms of mobility across distances. At the moment, however, these digital representations of the landscape are distorted by sovereign agendas and capitalist enterprises.

Using environmental data extracted from the Arctic Ocean, I create computer-generated forms that experiment with alternate materialities and visual languages—foregrounding non-human senses and non-Western perspectives. Seeking overlaps between algorithms and indigenous ways of knowing, it's a reimagined approach to design and creativity literally created using the landscape."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Greenlandic women's access to justice. A study of the legal pluralism in the Greenlandic criminal justice system"

Submitting Author: Siff Lund Kjærgaard
All Authors: Siff Lund Kjærgaard

Abstract Text: "Violence against women represents a great challenge for the Greenlandic criminal justice system. However, there is little research on women's access to protection against violence.

My study addresses violence against women in Greenland from an equality perspective. It focus on their ability for access to the criminal justice system as a part of the broader topic 'access to justice', in this exceptional approach by ensuring access to the people by its people.

It addresses Greenlandic women's access to criminal justice in light of their mixed identities; both as members of an indigenous group and as equal individual citizens.

In order to research how tension between Inuit women's dual identities as individual citizens and as member of an indigenous group is reconciled within the Greenlandic criminal justice system, I based myself on the CEDAW Committees holistic approach. I identified four sets of obligations within CEDAW, which I relied upon in my study: i. Legislation ii. Access to law iii. A gender-sensitive process within the court, and iv. Access to remedies.

My aim was studying the plurality of norms guiding the Greenlandic criminal justice system to understand how the system works in practice. This is, as stated by Anne Hellum, key to understanding whether, and to what extent, the existing legal pluralism promotes or prevents women's human rights. By combining legal and empirical analysis, it became evident that there exist norms within this system that limits and promotes women's access to justice."

=====

Title: "The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and its political and legal obligations upon Greenland"

Submitting Author: Siff Lund Kjærgaard
All Authors: Siff Lund Kjærgaard

Abstract Text: "My talk will focus on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its political and legal obligations upon Greenland. The legal obligation will mainly focus on the obligation of a comprehensive non-discriminatory law and obligations upon criminal law in relation to gender-based violence. The political obligations

will focus upon the obligation for the Greenlandic government to formulate and implement a comprehensive policy towards eliminating gender discriminations. Such policy must cover of all fields of life, and include the special measures needed. My talk will investigate further whether such a policy exists in Greenland based mainly, but not solely, upon documents related to the CEDAW Committees examination."

=====

Title: "New Approaches to the Freedom of Navigation"

Submitting Author: Pirjo Kleemola-Juntunen

All Authors: Pirjo Kleemola-Juntunen

Abstract Text: "The issue of the regulation of navigation through straits used for international law was one of the most important questions of the international law of the sea in the Third Law of the Sea Conference. As result the 1982 Convention on the Law of Sea includes a concept: "transit passage". Another new concept included in the Convention was an exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Freedom of navigation was retained in both of these maritime areas. However, a number of States take the view that freedom of navigation can be restricted because of a ship's cargo poses a threat to the environment.

Since 1990s a number of States have requested vessels carrying high-level radioactive materials to stay out of their exclusive economic zones. For example, a number of coastal States voiced their concern about the shipments of high-level nuclear waste by the British vessels "Pacific Pintail", "Pacific Teal" and "Pacific Swan" between Europe and Japan going around both the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, and they prohibited the passage of these vessels through their territorial seas and exclusive economic zones.

If the tendency of coastal States to take measures that interfere with the freedom of navigation on the EEZs rises it will eventually affect the navigation through straits used for international navigation also in cases where corridors through the straits are located in the EEZs. This paper attempts to examine this trend and its affect to the international navigation in the Arctic Ocean. What ends this trend may serve?"

=====

Title: "Bright spots on white snow: trees in the Northern cities and "small-scale" domesticated landscape"

Submitting Author: Vera Kliueva

All Authors: Kliueva Vera, Tyumen Scientific Centre SB RAS

Abstract Text: "The Anthropocene suggests an accelerated spread of the practice of domesticating landscapes which can take various scales and intensity (Erickson, 2006; Widgren 2012). This process brings changes with different pace. Landscapes are always in the process of "becoming," no longer reified or concretized but continually under scrutiny, at once manipulable and manipulated, always subject to change, and everywhere implicated in the ongoing formulation of social life.

One of the most popular "northern" tree species for planting is the siberian mountain ash (*Sorbus sibirica*), which is endemic to the forest tundra. The choice of mountain ash for various plantings can be explained by its decorative nature and high frost resistance and its noise-proof and dust-proof characteristics.

I suggest focusing on the micro-case of the Ryabinovjy Boulevard of Kogalym. The boulevard is laid near the headquarters of «Lukoil» (one of the largest Russian oil companies). Before the construction of the boulevard, there was an undeveloped area with the usual northern vegetation. Now the boulevard is perceived as an attractive area and a peculiar genius loci. I note the landscape was changed in accordance with the ideas of the "ideal" urban walking

area, without taking into account the climatic (northern) specifics. Together with the historian of the Rasa Čepaitienė (Institute of Lithuanian History) we conducted a fieldwork that consisted of interviews, observations, and a research of the city's territory. The presentation, which combines the methods of social anthropology and ArtScience, will be prepared jointly with the artist Stanislav Podusenko."

=====

Title: "Svalbard's cultural landscapes: The ghost and the Soviet heritage"

Submitting Author: Nadir Knossian

All Authors: Dr Nadir Knossian, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, IfL

Abstract Text: "Cultural landscapes represent social structures, interests, and values. At the same time, the observer can derive, interpret, reinterpret, and inscribe new meanings to the landscape. Landscapes that are saturated with ideologically charged symbols dictate to the viewer what can and cannot be seen and derived from them. On the other hand, landscapes that are abandoned, ruined, partly erased, and deprived of actors, activities, and political context present a different sort of setting. What can be derived from them? What or whom do they represent? Can the current conceptualisations help to capture their meanings? This paper attempts to expand the debate on cultural landscapes, by exploring the linkages to the concepts of haunting and ghosts. It uses the Soviet/Russian settlements of Barentsburg, Pyramiden, and Grumant, located in Svalbard (Norway), as an example. The paper argues that ruined and abandoned landscapes are 'haunted', and that the viewer can engage with a haunted landscape through interactions with 'ghosts' – fictitious agents that fulfil two roles: i) allowing the viewer to associate with the ghost, and ii) reminding the viewer of the bygone actors, forces, and contexts that shaped the landscape."

=====

Title: "Reindeer husbandry in the Russian Arctic: trends of the last two decades at the regional and local levels"

Submitting Author: Konstantin Borisovich Klokov

All Authors: Klokov, Konstantin Borisovich,

Saint-Petersburg State University,

Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera)

Abstract Text: "Reindeer herders' communities respond to global climatic and socio-economic changes with a significant variety of adaptive strategies at local and regional levels. These variations are expressed in different directions of trends in the main statistical indicators of the status of reindeer husbandry, such as growth, reduction or fluctuations in the number of reindeer, as well as changes in the ratio between the number of reindeer in different forms of ownership during two last decades.

The author presents an analysis of statistical data on changes in the number of reindeer in various forms of ownership in the regions and administrative districts of the Russian North over the past two decades. The author makes an attempt to connect these changes with the unique features of the social, economic and climatic conditions of reindeer husbandry, which are emerging in each of the regions of the Russian North, including the European North, Western Siberia, Yakutia, and the North of the Far East."

=====

Title: "Tourist Lightweight Cross-Country Vehicle for Remote Areas of the Ural Region / "Arctic Makes""

Submitting Author: Nikita Klyusov
All Authors: Nikita Klyusov, Tomsk State University
Anton Raev, Ural State University of Architecture and Art
Nikolai Garin, Ural State University of Architecture and Art/Tomsk State University
Svetlana Usenyuk-Kravchuk, Tomsk State University/Ural State University of Architecture and Art
Sofia Prokopova, Ural State University of Architecture and Art/Tomsk State University

Abstract Text: "In the project developed by the group of students of the Arctic Design School, Russia, the design exploration starts with a statement that the Russian North has potential to become a platform for diverse tourism development and, furthermore, to enable new kinds of tourist products and services in the forthcoming decades.

Our research and design foci are on the Urals, i.e. a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia and forms a conventional boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia (Wiki). Apart from its image of "a national storehouse of raw materials", this region is famous among commoners for its unique natural sites. However, as a tourist destination, the Urals pose a substantial problem: as being remote and difficult to access, and as being set in fragile natural and cultural localities. Developing a contemporary tourism infrastructure with predetermined touristic routes and environmentally and ethically appropriate non-polluting vehicles can open up the region to people, and, at the same time, protect the fragile nature from uncontrollable invasions of massive tourism. The exploratory foundation of this project consists of the data from numerous field trips conducted by students and teachers of the Arctic Design School during the periods of early 1980s-late1990s and in 2006-2019. As a result, we propose a concept of a tourist lightweight cross-country vehicle for remote areas of the Ural region that would potentially give rise to the systemic development of the "appropriate tourism" in Russia."

=====

Title: "European-Russian-Chinese Arctic Energy System"

Submitting Author: Mariia Kobzeva
All Authors: Mariia Kobzeva, postdoctoral fellow, Department of Social Sciences, UiT The Arctic University of Norway
Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen_ professor, Department of Social Sciences, UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "The Yamal LNG and Arctic LNG 2 projects have set an example of successful cooperation between French, Russian, and Chinese private enterprises. A new energy system that has long-term consequences for European-Russian-Chinese relations. In this chapter, we discuss how Russian Arctic LNG (liquified natural gas) links China and Europe in a global energy network of natural gas trade, and what role it plays in the transition of the world system from unipolarity to a loose bipolarity. We analyze geopolitical, geo-economic, and geo-strategic factors of the development of the new energy system. Our core argument is that the new European-Russian-Chinese Arctic energy system challenges the unipolar world order and American leadership. This research combines the results of theoretical and field research conducted in Russia, China, Northern Europe, and France."

=====

Title: "Greenlandic paradiplomatic relations as a challenge for the future development of the country"

Submitting Author: Adam Kočí

All Authors: Adam Kočí, Department of Human Geography and Regional Development,
University of Ostrava

Abstract Text: "Diplomatic relations of the sub-national units, also known as paradiplomacy are, in the theory of international relations, an often overlooked area. For a long time, paradiplomacy was perceived as a threat to state sovereignty. Especially concerning the regions seeking independence. The same is true of Greenland, which is a self-governing territory of the Kingdom of Denmark. This former Danish colony can become the first independent state in the Arctic with a predominantly indigenous population. One of the challenges Greenland is facing on the way to independence is the development of foreign relations. According to the Self-Government Act (2009), the Greenlandic government is enabled to conclude agreements with foreign states and international organisations relating exclusively to its own country and fields of responsibility taken over. The foreign policy of the Kingdom is, however, still in the hands of Denmark. Based on Kuznetsov's framework for the study of paradiplomacy (2015), the research analyzes causes of blooming of paradiplomacy in Greenland, motivation for Greenlandic involvement in the international affairs or the institutions built for this purpose. The research attempts to verify the assumption that Greenlandic foreign policy resembles the foreign policy of a fully independent state. It is an original study of the as yet unapplied Kuznetsov's framework to the case of Greenland. Research findings are, among others, based on interviews with members of the Greenlandic Parliament, civil servants from the Greenlandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Energy, members of the Greenlandic Representations abroad and researchers from the University of Greenland."

=====

Title: "New religious experiences in old religious frames: Orthodoxy and shamanic experience in Post-Soviet Kamchatka"

Submitting Author: David Koester

All Authors: David Koester - University of Alaska Fairbanks

Viktoria V. Petrasheva - Kamchatka Branch, Pacific Ocean Geographical Institute

Tatiana S. Degai - ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa

Abstract Text: "Even before the officially atheist USSR collapsed, people in rural Kamchatka in the Russian Far East began to seek ways to revivify and re-identify with spiritual beliefs and religious institutions, especially within Russian Orthodoxy. In the early 1990s waves of Indigenous Itelmen people took opportunities to "become Christianized" in the church. Visions, charismatic priests, church construction, parish formation, relics from the Christian holy land, and direct spiritual and divine connections figured in the wave of new experiences. As Kamchatkans made changes in their lives they drew on various local, familial, national, historical and ecclesiastical resources to generate novel opportunities and form new identities and patterns of life. This presentation illuminates social, cultural and resources that constituted obstacles and opportunities as people sought and managed liaisons with divine and spiritual power."

=====

Title: "The subsoil resources extraction and indigenous communities resistance as performative cultures: the examples from coal basin 'K'"

Submitting Author: Elizaveta Kofanova

All Authors: Elizaveta Kofanova, kofanova.lizavetta@yandex.ru (student, Kemerovo State University)

Abstract Text: "The paper considers the issues of performative cultures and practices that exist in the discursive space of every-day interaction between extractive corporations from the one hand, as well as the local communities being under the pressure of subsoil resources extraction - from another. On the basis of long-standing observation of how such an interaction is affected in many aspects by the grounded cultural patterns, symbols, self-determinating issues, and corresponding practices primordially immanent for both interacted collective actors, the author's analyzing all of these in connection to the concept of performative culture and its role in the discourses of issues of nonrenewable resources extraction, and resource rent distribution. There the key author's findings demonstrate that the great part of local interactions in the regions of extensive subsoil resources extraction among the extractive companies and locals are performatively determined by different cultures of these two collective actors. Thus, the communities of resource miners are exactly intend to operate in accordance with the cultural pattern of extractivism and have in mind correspondent ethics, norms, etc based on the values of classic industrial society. Anytime such values, behaviors, and norms come into the contradiction with the traditional ethic and norms of indigenous communities, and this is often the ground for social conflicts emerging. The second of the concepts used in this research is the actor-network theory in that its part connected with characterizing the intergroup communication in terms of a specific knowledge co-production, and conjugation of local communities and extractive corporations lifeworlds."

=====

Title: "Chukotka business: modern forms of entrepreneurship of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka autonomous okrug"

Submitting Author: Oxana Kolomiets

All Authors: Oxana Kolomiets, Ph.D. (history), leading researcher of the History and Economics Laboratory (Anadyr, Russia) North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute n.a. N.A. Shilo Far East Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (NEISRI FEB RAS (Anadyr)

Abstract Text: "This report examines the forms of entrepreneurial activity among indigenous population of Chukotka since 2000s. The author tracks how the opportunities for the growth of small business and self-employment are realized in practice.

Aboriginal entrepreneurship, coupled with traditional economic activities, is successful where it overlaps with historically established type of subsistence: the largest number of territorial-neighboring communities (obschiny) is located in the Chukotsky and Providensky districts (whalers), reindeer-breeding farms - in the Bilibinsky and Anadyrsky districts (reindeer husbandry), family-clan communities - in the Anadyrsky district (fishing).

One of the tendencies in the aboriginal entrepreneurship of Chukotka is the decrease of individual entrepreneurs and the increase of territorial-neighborhood and family-clan

communities.

There are some state and private programs to support small business, but the difficulties for Chukotka businessmen are not diminishing. Businesses in the realms of retail trade, household and other services demonstrate stable growth. There are positive examples of running a family business.

Communities and peasant farms located far from the large settlements are limited in sale markets - their manufactured products are for domestic consumption (marine mammals meat, reindeer meat, fish, wild plants). Also, for a number of products, there are legal restrictions on sale (for example, meat, skins of animal species listed in the Red Book)."

=====

Title: "Dreams of treasures and dreams of wilderness – engaging with the “beyond-the-rational” in extractive industries"

Submitting Author: Teresa Komu

All Authors: Teresa Komu, University of Lapland/Arctic centre, University of Oulu

Abstract Text: "Few industries are surrounded with such drama as mining. The extractive sector is a highly contested industry that triggers strong emotional responses in both its advocates and opponents, and also in the general public. Likewise, the current discussions around mining in northern Finland are particularly polarised. Nevertheless, mining is predominantly presented as a 'rational' space. This presentation examines how various cultural constructs influence the argumentation both for and against new mining projects and highlights the notion of dreams as an important topic of study within research on extractive industries and local communities. It is based on empirical findings on a case study of the planned re-opening of an open-pit Hannukainen mine in the municipality of Kolari in Finnish Lapland. Focus on dreams, future visions and memories of the past is particularly relevant when examining the extractive industries in northern Fennoscandia due to various utopian/dystopian constructs having been attached to the North for centuries. Thus, current mining disputes are embedded in broader cultural dreams and they need to be examined with a long-term perspective. Being aware of the role dreams play in mining enables the opening of constructive dialogue between the opposition and proponents of mining projects and is a step towards creating more sustainable communities. Finally, I suggest, that the existence of two contrary cultural visions, of wilderness and of upcoming prosperity, is one reason behind the polarisation of present-day discussions around northern mining projects."

=====

Title: "Approaching the coexistence of competing livelihoods from the viewpoint of anthropology of wellbeing"

Submitting Author: Teresa Komu

All Authors: Teresa Komu, University of Lapland/Arctic centre, University of Oulu

Abstract Text: "This presentation argues for an understanding of land use negotiations in terms of overlapping projects of striving for the good life in northern Fennoscandia. It links anthropological theories of well-being with the analysis of cooperation and conflict among competing livelihoods. It is based on empirical research focused on the interplay between reindeer herding, the extractive industries and nature-based tourism in the Torne River Valley area, of the Swedish-Finnish border region. The relations between mining and reindeer herding, and mining and tourism, are often discussed in research in terms of conflict. This presentation will argue that by approaching the relations between competing livelihoods also from the viewpoints of coexistence and wellbeing has the potential to build a more complete understanding of the behaviour and motivations of residents in local

communities during land use negotiations. I will discuss how dreams and desires of the good life inform people's approach to their livelihood, their social and natural environment, and their position in negotiating different simultaneous land use practices in the same areas. Finally, this presentation will make a case for considering issues of power, inequality and suffering as entailed in the research on the good life and wellbeing, instead of as subjects that should be considered separately."

=====

Title: "Traditional symbols and signs in contemporary ethno-design practice (with reference to Nenets and Khanty samples)"

Submitting Author: J Konkova

All Authors: Konkova J. MAE (Kunstkamera) RAS

Abstract Text: "The report will focus on the aesthetic features of the traditional culture of the Arctic nomads, their visual language, i.e., traditional ornament. Ethnic is looking for new ways of implementation and renovation. Ethno has become a commodity as evidenced by the widening diversity of the ethnoindustry such as ethnic-parks, ethnic-villages, ethnic-shops, ethnic-markets, ethnic-tourism. The increased demand for northern exoticism has led to the emergence of a few projects and programs to identify the ethnocultural potential of the North, search for forms, and represent their culture by indigenous peoples. Thus, the commodification and souvenirization of ethnicity have taken place in a short time. New objects appear that did not exist before, for example, souvenirs, most often they are simplified copies of traditional things, the decor of modern things (for example, smartphone cases, flash drives, key chains, etc.), the use of ornamental signs as graphic elements (logo, graphic style traditional brands, etc.) and all this serves to indicate their individuality in a multi-ethnic space. The traditional art of the nomadic people is a special attitude to a thing that transforms, adapting to special environmental conditions, reflects a unique mythological consciousness. In this case, ethno-design is perceived not only to appeal to old traditions but also as a driver of self-awareness."

=====

Title: "Reenabling Arctic Design"

Submitting Author: Heidi Konttinen

All Authors: Heidi Konttinen

Abstract Text: "Seal hunt has been a significant reason for the inhabitation of the coastal Arctic and therefore has a particular position in several local (hi)stories and cultures. In my research, I frame seal hunt, crafts, and trade as an example of local sustainabilities, which may differ from—and be affected by—global sustainability discourses. The study is based on two different seal hunting cultures: Kalaallit seal hunt in Greenland and the Baltic sea seal hunt in Himanka, Finland. In this conference, I will represent the results from the field work with the interlocutors in the latter case.

Similarly to traditions elsewhere, seal hunting methods in Himanka evolve with changing bio-cultural circumstances. Changes in climate and socio-economical structure have affected the hunt, but it is still learned and practiced in a somewhat similar way, and much handmade hunting equipment is still the best-designed for the purpose. While the skills related to seal hunt have transferred to younger generations, skills and knowledge related to tanning and sewing are now rare. Research has given little attention to these (traditionally women's) activities, while regulations governing the trade of seal products and global resistance towards fur clothing discourage new practitioners from entering the field. As a

result of disabling trade and the devaluing of traditions practiced by women, the hunters have difficulties to make use of the skins. To revitalize local sustainabilities, I argue that occasionally the best Arctic Design is to reenact the design that has already existed in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "The Prospects for Russia's Cooperation with BRICS Countries on the Polar Code Implementation"

Submitting Author: Valery Konyshov

All Authors: Valery Konyshov, St. Petersburg State University

Alexander Sergunin, St. Petersburg State University and Moscow State Institute of International Relations

Abstract Text: "This paper examines the prospects for Russia's cooperation with BRICS countries on implementation of the International Maritime Organization's Polar Code (PC). The potential venues for Russia's cooperation with BRICS member-states in this sphere could include:

- Transferring Russian know-how to BRICS shipbuilders to construct new and refit existing Polar-class vessels in line with the PC's safety and environmental requirements.
- Developing the Northern Sea Route's infrastructure (modernization of harbors, ports of refuge, repair facilities, telecommunications, etc.)
- Improving hydrographic information and updating nautical charts.
- Improving navigation safety information sharing between Russia and its BRICS partners.
- Establishing optimal – in terms of safety and environment protection – routes for navigation in polar waters.
- Improving emergency response capability, such as stationing rescue tugs near areas of high risk or high value.
- Conducting oil spill response exercises together with other Arctic players to test the effectiveness of the Arctic Oil Spill Agreement (2013).
- Introducing marine protected areas along the Arctic maritime routes.
- Instituting communication and reporting requirements to better monitor vessel traffic, reduce risk and ensure vessel compliance with appropriate Arctic guidelines for safe navigation.
- Establishing joint control mechanisms for assessing vessel and crew's preparedness to navigate icy waters.
- Training crews from BRICS countries in the Russian maritime training centers."

=====

Title: "The conditions of traditional physical education preservation through thematic network"

Submitting Author: Victoria Kopylova

All Authors: Kopylova Victoria

Abstract Text: "Regular physical education and sports are a universal mechanism for preserving and strengthening health, improving the working capacity of the population. That is why the field of physical culture and sports contributes to the increase in healthy life expectancy of the population. Traditional physical education occupies a special place in the formation of a person who is able to preserve and continue the traditions of his people simultaneously with the fleeting time of globalization of mankind. Hardening techniques, physical training based on traditional crafts, folk games and competitions are traditional means and methods used by any people. After analyzing the thematic networks presented by

UArctic, we did not find a network related to physical education, physical culture or sports. In this regard, it becomes important to develop such a network with the inclusion of interested countries and universities in the Arctic in the partner program."

=====

Title: "Doll Composition "The Shamans of the North" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Olga Korbut

All Authors: Olga Korbut, student; Svetlana Rashitova, Supervisor, Associate Professor of NVSU Faculty of Arts and Design

Abstract Text: "Polymer plastic, textiles, leather, deer fur, cotton threads, beads, metal, wood. Hand modeling, sewing, embroidery, applique, chasing, carving. 2017. Size: 80x65, 80x65.

The doll composition "Shamans of the North" reflects the image of the shaman as central and sense-making for the spiritual and material culture of Finno-Ugric people and represents its artistic presentation through decorative and applied arts. In the mythological picture of the world shaman is a conductor of natural forces and acts as a mediator, a kind of bridge between real and unreal worlds. Shaman can regulate natural processes, harmonizing spatial and temporal relations through ritual actions and shamanistic ritual. The costume of shaman reflects the structure of the universe: Upper world (antlers of crown, fringe on sleeves), Middle world (bib with zoomorphic and ornithomorphic pendants), Lower world (pendants in the form of waterfowl and their feet, a low bottom back of the coat, symbolizing the bird's tail).

Link: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/cj6s/FTstPFirw>"

=====

Title: "Assessment of the health old individuals of women in urban population of Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Irina Korelskaya

All Authors: Irina Korelskaya

Abstract Text: "Health in a city is a very important issue. The proportion of older individuals in urban population of Arctic region continuous to grow and functional dependency becomes more prevalent. To prepare subjects for the wide variety of activities needed to increase their health, the analysis of fundamental movements should be incorporated into pre-participation screening in order to determine the ability to perform essential movements.

The study subjects were recruited through local fitness center "Logos", inclusion was based on strict health criteria, by questionnaire. Deep squat, in-line lunge, trunk mobility push up, Roomberg test were measured in 30 women, evenly distributed over the age range 60-89 years and have already involved in healthy ageing training program for 5 years.

The body mass index of healthy ageing women were approximately 27 %. Subjects have shown good ability to perform the deep squat, in-line lunge and push up tests, very good balance ability and adequate shoulder mobility. The body mass index of second group of women were approximately 31 %. Subjects have shown satisfying ability to perform the deep squat, in-line lunge and push up tests, balance ability and adequate shoulder mobility. However, the group of selected for training studies women were heavier and had more difficulty in leg power exercises.

Conclusions: Functional assessment of healthy women aged 60-89 in urban population of arctic region has shown the relationship between body mass composition and fundamental

movement's ability. The discussed criteria should be incorporated into functional independence program for old individuals."

=====

Title: "Job Stress and Working Capacity among Fly-In-Fly-Out Workers in the Oil and Gas Extraction Industries in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Yana Korneeva

All Authors: Yana Korneeva, Department of Psychology, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov,

Natalia Simonova, Laboratory of Labor Psychology of the Faculty of Psychology, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Psychology, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "Background: the research purpose is to identify and describe the stress and working capacity dynamics of oil and gas fly-in-fly-out (FIFO) workers in the Arctic during the fly-in period using biochemical, psychophysiological and psychological methods with further analysis of the relationship between them using objective, subjective and projective indicators. (2) Methods: The research involved 70 oil and gas FIFO specialists in the Arctic. The study of stress and working capacity was carried out using biochemical (saliva analysis for cortisol), psychophysiological (complex visual-motor reaction and variational cardiointervalometry) and psychological (questionnaire "Well-being. Activity. Mood", M. Luscher's color test and the subjective control level methods. (3) Results: There is a similarity in the dynamic curves of oil and gas FIFO employees' stress and working objective, subjective and projective indicators during the fly-in period. The maximum relationships number was obtained between objective cortisol indicators in saliva (stress), complex visual-motor response indicators (operator working capacity), variational cardiointervalometry (functionality level), and interpretation coefficients (working capacity, stress, vegetative balance) according to M. Luscher's test. (4) Conclusions: The obtained results made it possible to explain the mechanisms underlying the previously developed FIFO workers' adaptation strategies classification, in which emergency and economic adaptation strategies were identified."

=====

Title: "Availability of labor resources in the regions of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation: the medium term estimate"

Submitting Author: Andrey Germanovitch Korovkin

All Authors: Andrey Germanovitch Korovkin, doctor of economic sciences, head of the laboratory Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia, professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1, Leninskie Gory, Moscow, 119991, Russia; akor@ecfor.ru

Arseniy Leonidovitch Sinitsa, candidate of economic sciences, researcher, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1, Leninskie Gory, Moscow, 119991, Russia; senior researcher Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia; sinitsa@econ.msu.ru.

Ivan Borisovitch Korolev candidate of economic sciences, senior researcher Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia; ecfor1809@mail.ru

Abstract Text: "The regions of the Arctic zone of Russian Federation are among the priority geostrategic territories. A number of territories in this macroregion are considered to be as a perspective centers of economic growth that can provide a significant contribution to the

economic growth. The realization and further development of the economic potential of these territories should provide them with sufficient resources, including labor with the necessary qualifications. That is why the estimate of the labor resources availability in the arctic zone of the Russian Federation as a whole and its different subjects is relevant. This assessment is based on the identifying and analyzing the current trends in the labor markets development from the point of view of the dynamics of the main indicators of the balance of labor resources. The main sources of formation of labor resources will be considered and changes in their structure will be evaluated. In particular, the contribution of domestic labor migration as a source of replenishment of the labor resources of the regions under consideration will be assessed. The scale and directions of movement of internal labor migrants are investigated. Middle-term estimate of the availability of labor resources can be carried out on the basis of constructing a forecast of the balance of labor resources for the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation. The corresponding assessment allows to characterize the level of labor resources availability in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and its different subjects and identify potential sources of replenishment labor resources."

=====

Title: "Availability of labor force in the regions of the Arctic zone of Russia: the medium term estimates"

Submitting Author: Andrey Germanovitch Korovkin

All Authors: Andrey Germanovitch Korovkin, doctor of economic sciences, head of the laboratory Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia, professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1, Leninskie Gory, Moscow, 119991, Russia; akor@ecfor.ru

Arseniy Leonidovitch Sinitsa, candidate of economic sciences, researcher, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1, Leninskie Gory, Moscow, 119991, Russia; senior researcher Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia; sinitsa@econ.msu.ru.

Ivan Borisovitch Korolev candidate of economic sciences, senior researcher Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia; ecfor1809@mail.ru

Abstract Text: "Special attention is paid to the problems of economic development of the regions of the Arctic zone of Russia. It is not only of geopolitical importance. A number of territories in the Arctic zone of Russia are among the promising centers of economic growth, capable of providing a significant contribution to the development of Russia. However, this requires sufficient resource endowment of these territories, including the labor force with the necessary qualifications. In this regard, it is important to assess the availability of labor force for the regions of the Arctic zone of Russia. Such an assessment implies the identification and analysis of existing trends in the development of labor markets in terms of the dynamics of the main indicators of the balance of labor resources. The main origins of labor resources will be examined and changes in their structure will be assessed. In particular, the contribution of intra-Russian labor migration as a source of replenishment of labor resources of the regions under consideration will be evaluated. The scale and directions of the movement of internal labor migrants will be studied. The main directions of the use of labor resources will be considered, trends in the distribution of the employed population by type of economic activity will be revealed."

=====

Title: "Housing, home, and homelessness in Nunavik"

Submitting Author: Bettina Koschade

All Authors: Bettina Koschade, PhD Candidate, Concordia University

Abstract Text: "This paper consists of the theoretical development of my PhD research project called: A house to call a home: Housing, governance and wellbeing in Nunavik. In examining the history of inadequate housing for Inuit in Northern Quebec, it is clear that the housing problems are so deeply entrenched in the existing political and social structures that to deliberate over technical and logistical barriers in housing does not address the crucial multitude of interconnected social, cultural, health, and political needs that are required for wellbeing. It must be conceded that the underlying conflicting ontologies that have shaped ineffective policies and programming through the decades are a large part of the ongoing dilemma. By examining the historical data, policies, and scholarly literature from Nunavik it becomes evident that both the residents who experience hidden homelessness as well as those who are provided social housing units express the longing for a "chez-soi" or place to call home. But what does "home" mean? Tim Ingold has said that home is essentially "an inevitable part of what it means to be human." Geographers have theorized extensively about the meaning of place. So, by starting with a conceptual framework derived from research conducted on Indigenous homelessness in northern urban centers, I explore the potential of this concept to help us better understand the ongoing effects of sedentarization and colonization in Nunavik's remote communities that has created an epidemic of physical, emotional, relational, and spiritual homelessness both inside and outside of the house."

=====

Title: "Factors in the development of the domestic theory of education management in the late XX – early XXI centuries"

Submitting Author: E A Koshkina

All Authors: Koshkina E. A., Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, Northern (Arctic) Federal

University named after M. V. Lomonosov

Melkaya L. A., Postgraduate, Teaching Assistant, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after

M. V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "The report is devoted to the consideration of the development process of the domestic theory of education management in the late 20th - early 21st centuries. The conceptual, socio-cultural, socio-political prerequisites for the transformation of management ideas in education are revealed. The period from the 1990s. - the end of the twentieth century characterized by the expansion of the methodological field of the domestic theory of education management, which is determined by the leading factor of interdisciplinarity. It shows the formation of three theoretical directions – education management, management in education, pedagogical management. The first decade of the 21st century is characterized by the absence of a leading factor in the development of the domestic theory of education management, since the processes of the formation of a new type of educational systems did not have a pronounced determination. The diversity of management approaches and author's interpretations of foreign managerial research in the designated period is shown."

=====

Title: "From mining tool to tourist attraction: Cultural heritage as a materialized form of transformation in Svalbard society"

Submitting Author: Eva Kotašková

All Authors: Eva Kotašková, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk

University, Czech Republic

Abstract Text: "In the context of socio-economic transformation of Svalbard, from a place dominated by coal-mining industry to a wilderness tourist destination, the article focuses on how this transformation is co-created with material objects of coal-mining remnants. These seemingly marginal, insignificant, or even out-of-place remnants of coal mining activity (such as rusty barrels or collapsing infrastructure) have become, by law, a protected part of the Svalbard environment, a cultural heritage. The analysis show that this transformation is co-creating the characteristics of both the past of coal mining and the present notion of wilderness. It demonstrates the process not only as a transformation of interpretations, knowledge and values but also as a transformation of relations with non-human components of the environment. Rather contextual than linear shifts in biography of the objects, together with temporality of the objects and their porous character which play significant role in the process of Svalbard's transformation to wilderness destination."

=====

Title: "Public Consultations: A Study of Regulatory Processes in a Subarctic "Taiga Society"

Submitting Author: Slava Kovalsky
All Authors: Slava Kovalsky, IEA RAS

Abstract Text: "Projects of resource extraction often bring about confrontation between project developers and local communities. In most political environments this makes such projects, as well as relations they entail, objects of increasingly elaborate regulation — mechanisms of conflict prevention and resolution. Meanwhile, social conflict is a well-established topic in anthropology. Notably, Victor Turner theorized rituals as a means of conflict resolution and schism recognition in Ndembu society. Drawing on an extended interpretation of Turner's ritual theory, this paper approaches public consultations — one of the most basic mechanisms of conflict prevention, employed initially and during extractive interventions — as rituals. Such an approach suggests that contrary to regulatory purpose public consultations may effect schism recognition. By setting such a ritualistic theory of public consultations against an ethnography of community-company relations — between an Ewenki community and a gold mining company, taken here to constitute a "Taiga Society" (a reference to S. M. Shirokogoroff) — in subarctic Amur Region, the paper explores ritual aspects of regulatory frameworks performed."

=====

Title: "Prospects for energy cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: A Kovsh
All Authors: Kovsh A., Saint Petersburg State University

Abstract Text: "The Republic of Korea involvement in the Arctic constantly revolves around two issues: trade and energy and its future in the Arctic heavily depends and will depend in

the nearest future on how ownership of emerging energy resources, particularly natural gas is decided and managed. Of course, the ROK is not positioned to unilaterally project power throughout the region, but the formation of sub-councils for the Arctic-adjacent Asian states could give the Republic increased diplomatic leverage. The Policy Roadmap of Moon Jae-in Presidential Administration declared several important goals directly connected with energy. Among these are: the reduction of the proportion of coal-fired power generation; phase out of nuclear power plants on the basis of a nuclear phase-out roadmap and energy system reform to provide safe and clean energy. But importing almost all of its fossil fuels, South Korea is highly dependent on limited number of energy exporters. The country's leadership is desperately looking for opportunities to diversify its energy imports and Korea is turning toward Russia for its energy needs. Still the energy cooperation is definitely not a one-way street but is promising for both states as trade in energy resources has the potential to create new geopolitical alignments and alliances. The proposed paper deals with very important geopolitical agenda of energy cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea in the Arctic that is vital and urgent for both countries today."

=====

Title: "“Getting treasures every year”. The Early Modern exploitation of natural resources in the historical imagination of Spitsbergen."

Submitting Author: Alexei Kraikovski

All Authors: Alexei Kraikovski, University of Padova, Italy; Margarita Dadykina, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia.

Abstract Text: "The paper will present the reflections over the results of the project “The Moody Grumant”, dedicated to the 18th century Pomor exploitation of Svalbard natural resources. We will present our vision of the link between the practices of hunting expeditions we see in the sources and the representation of the Pomor pages of Spitsbergen past existing in the public discourse. We will demonstrate how the 18th century transfers of the European culture resulted with the domination of Western vision of the natural resources of Spitsbergen as exclusive. This imagination formed the base for the governmental discourse of the necessity to promote the Pomor activities on Spitsbergen at any cost, while the Pomors themselves apparently were much less enthusiastic. We argue that this clash of narratives appeared in the 18th century, but remains actual until now. It explains not only the specificity of the Russian historical writing on Spitsbergen, but also the public vision of the role of the Pomors as Arctic heroes."

=====

Title: "The influence of the large infrastructural projects on the traditional activities: the case of the Katangsky district, Irkutsk R"

Submitting Author: N Krasnoshtanova

All Authors: N. Krasnoshtanova, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia;

G. Illmeier, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria;

G. Saxinger, Austrian Polar Research Institute, Vienna, Austria.

Abstract Text: "The impact of large infrastructural projects on local communities remains a focus of scientific research. Indigenous communities of the Northern and Arctic regions, which are increasingly involved in industrial development and affected by various infrastructural projects that promise a prosperous future, are the particular interest. Our research has been carried out in Katangsky district, the largest and at the same time the most sparsely populated district in the North of Irkutsk Region. A large part of the region's

indigenous Evenks, lives in the district and is involved in traditional activities for hundred years: hunting, fishing, reindeer herding, and gathering. During the 20th century, these activities were the basis of the district's economy, but with the loss of state support in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, this branch of local economy fell into decay. Today, state priority for Katangsky district is industrial development. The district is in the zone of influence of three major infrastructural projects: 1) the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM), especially the district's south; 2) the Eastern Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) oil pipeline, which has become a trigger for active development of oil and gas resources; and 3) The "Federal highway A 331 Vilyui", which is planned to lead through the district, and according to state plans it should promote the industrial development of other minerals. The main focus of the paper will be on the prospects for maintaining traditional activities in the district under the impact of the mentioned three major infrastructural projects."

=====

Title: "The role of informal roads in transformation of social-infrastructural relations among local communities and anglers in remote r"

Submitting Author: N Krasnoshtanova

All Authors: N. Krasnoshtanova, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia;

V. Kuklina, George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA;

V. Bogdanov, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia;

O. Sizov, Oil and Gas Research Institute RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Roads play an important role in the everyday life of remote communities and have strong relations with social ties both within and between settlements. Especially it is evident in conditions of limited state support when informal social and transport connections are vital. This paper aims to investigate informal roads both as a socially embedded infrastructure and as an agent of change. The research is based on remote sensing and cartographic analysis and field studies (interviews and observations) with two remote Evenki villages Tokma and Vershina Khandy in Eastern Siberia. Local residents are engaged in traditional activities: hunting, fishing, and gathering. In the last decade, networks of informal roads around these settlements have significantly increased with logging and oil and gas extractive development. New roads open up these remote areas to not only industrial workers, but also to other outsiders. In particular, these territories attract recreational fishermen from urban areas. Unlike hunting activity, there is no need to obtain special permits for recreational fishing which makes it even more popular. While there are significant risks of fish overharvesting, the local residents put efforts to instrumentalize the new informal roads and their users as a way to extend their social networks. They establish social relationships with visiting anglers, beneficial for both sides. As a result, informal road networks evolve spatially and lead to changes in social ties and relationships. Both local and visiting communities embed new meanings into otherwise extractive transportation infrastructure. Therefore, social-infrastructural relations change beyond the scale of local communities."

=====

Title: "Informal Ties-Based Modeling of Socio-Economic Processes in Remote Areas"

Submitting Author: N Krasnoshtanova

All Authors: Krasnoshtanova N., V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia;

Kobylkin D., V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia;

Kuklina M., Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Irkutsk, Russia;

Trufanov A., Irkutsk National Research Technical University, Irkutsk, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Advanced modeling of socio-economic and environmental processes requires complex and metadisciplinary approaches that bring a deeper understanding of the relationship within social-ecological systems. In this regard, it looks attractive to develop a methodology for assessing the sustainability of socio-ecological systems using network metrics of actors' interaction both within local and cross-boundary communities and with the outside world as well. The development of a network platform implies the creation of databases or repositories, the content of which comes from various sources. The work shows that informal social practices and informal infrastructure are important for remote communities, and allow them to be more resilient in critical situations. Therefore, it is of extreme value to take into account these features of remote communities for thorough modeling of socio-economic processes. The study of informal social ties and infrastructures for subsequent inclusion in the network platform is carried out using field study (interviews with local residents and experts, as well as participant observation), remote sensing analysis, and GIS-analysis. Our research is conducted on the example of the Okinsky district, Republic of Buryatia, Russian Federation."

=====

Title: "“Por People” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Kravchenko

All Authors: Svetlana Kravchenko, Head of the Department of Architecture, Design and Decorative Arts, Professor

Abstract Text: "Tapestry, wool, acryl, linen. 2017. Size: 184x84.

The “Bear Game” scene, with “Por People” performing shamanistic rituals, is the dominant element in this composition. The figures of men in disguise, who sing sacred songs and perform sacred dances, are the same size, but the shape and rotation of the figures are different, which creates a feeling of dynamic tension. Each fragment of the overall composition has its own “small” accent enhancing the plot and decorative content of the compositional center. The upper part of the composition is a life scene of a forest, taiga, whereas the lower part is a sacred scene with a bear and ritual deer, which are guides to the heavenly world.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/k1SK/hrfUR9XtQ>

=====

Title: "Tapestry “Russian North” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Kravchenko

All Authors: Svetlana Kravchenko, Head of the Department of Architecture, Design and Decorative Arts, Professor

Abstract Text: "Tapestry, wool, acryl, linen. 2015. Size: 110x75.

The composition "Russian North" is made in the technique of hand weaving. The idea is to represent the old town of Russian settlements in the North near Northern rivers and White Sea. People lived in high wooden houses which were built from northern wood for centuries. The artwork is based on architecture of the Russian North and the beauty of wooden architecture. In the centre of composition there is a wooden Orthodox Old Believer church, the centre of any Russian settlements. People live by laws of nature and praise Arctic lands.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/SNdd/75vKBPzE2>

=====
Title: "“Por People” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Kravchenko

All Authors: Svetlana Kravchenko, Head of the Department of Architecture, Design and Decorative Arts, Professor

Abstract Text: "Tapestry, wool, acryl, linen. 2017. Size: 184x84.

The “Bear Game” scene, with “Por People” performing shamanistic rituals, is the dominant element in this composition. The figures of men in disguise, who sing sacred songs and perform sacred dances, are the same size, but the shape and rotation of the figures are different, which creates a feeling of dynamic tension. Each fragment of the overall composition has its own “small” accent enhancing the plot and decorative content of the compositional center. The upper part of the composition is a life scene of a forest, taiga, whereas the lower part is a sacred scene with a bear and ritual deer, which are guides to the heavenly world.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/k1SK/hrfUR9XtQ>"

=====
Title: "Tapestry “Russian North” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Kravchenko

All Authors: Svetlana Kravchenko, Head of the Department of Architecture, Design and Decorative Arts, Professor

Abstract Text: "Tapestry, wool, acryl, linen. 2015. Size: 110x75.

The composition "Russian North" is made in the technique of hand weaving. The idea is to represent the old town of Russian settlements in the North near Northern rivers and White Sea. People lived in high wooden houses which were built from northern wood for centuries. The artwork is based on architecture of the Russian North and the beauty of wooden architecture. In the centre of composition there is a wooden Orthodox Old Believer church, the centre of any Russian settlements. People live by laws of nature and praise Arctic lands.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/SNdd/75vKBPzE2>"

=====
Title: "“Amulet” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Kravchenko

All Authors: Svetlana Kravchenko, Head of the Department of Architecture, Design and Decorative Arts, Professor

Abstract Text: "Tapestry, wool, acryl, linen. 2016. Size: 126x67

Composition "Amulet", made in the technique of hand weaving, represents an attempt to harmonize the relations of the internal and external worlds, combines and conveys the spiritual meanings of the material world of the Khanty people in a decorative composition, as well as reveals and shows the viewer the world of Khanty culture and the rich lifestyle of the North people. This artwork consists of three parts on a particular closed tapestry plane, with each part having a significant number of ornamental motifs, stylized scenes and symbols (water, air and earth) grouped and arranged so as to highlight the visual center. The tapestry has active and passive zones of perception with symbols of Khanty people (fish, bear, bird).

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/kdCs/xPnR421q2>

=====
Title: "Art and craft-based experiences for creative tourism in Finnish Lapland. Case study - birch bark weaving."

Submitting Author: Tatiana Kravtsov

All Authors: Tatiana Kravtsov

Abstract Text: "This paper presents a case study "Birch bark weaving" from Finnish Lapland, with a focus on designing culturally sustainable creative tourism service. This case study is a part of the "Art-based services for tourism" (TaPaMa) project, 2019–2021, funded by European Regional Development Fund. The project focuses on developing tourism activities and supports collaboration between artists, galleries, art museums, and tourism industry in Finnish Lapland.

Birch bark weaving workshop focuses on continuation of crafting traditions with natural material, such as birch bark, by making a contemporary bracelet. The workshop aims to introduce birch as an essential tree for northern eco culture and birch bark as sustainable crafting material through participatory experience composed of craft making and dialogue with visitors and locals. Participants are offered to craft an object with aesthetic and cultural values, and interact with nature through tactile practice with natural material, by thus enhancing nature connectedness. The encounter between locals and visitors is seen as facilitator in cross-cultural dialogue where stories and knowledge related birch bark crafting traditions could be shared. The service is designed to take place in nature environment to enhance the feeling of connectedness with nature.

The paper explores the potential of this type of experiences for being transformative and educational for both travellers and locals, thus fostering awareness towards sensitive Arctic nature and culture. Traditional ways of work with natural materials and abilities to sense and collaborate with nature are examined through creative activity aiming to transform tourism practices into more sustainable and responsible."

=====
Title: "Dangerous Ice: Exploring the Scales of Securitization through the Greenland Ice Sheet"

Submitting Author: Kristian Søby Kristensen

All Authors: Kristian Søby Kristensen, Lin Alexandra Mortensgaard, Department of Political Science, University of Copenhagen

Abstract Text: "Wæver & Buzan's (2009) concept of macrosecuritization has improved our understanding of the scales involved in securitization theory. With the global war on terror as the main empirical example, Wæver & Buzan show how the US managed to make the global war on terror a structuring logic, subsuming lower-level securitizations under it. Others have subsequently analyzed climate change as another example of a macrosecuritization. With a departure in Wæver & Buzan's concept of macrosecuritization, and with climate change as the structuring logic for this chapter, we inductively ask how Greenlandic ice is made dangerous. Through this approach, we aim to understand how Greenlandic ice becomes security threats or risks and at which levels. Our analysis shows that Greenlandic ice is the target of securitizing moves with referent objects at multiple different levels, from a host of securitizing actors and with local, national and global audiences. Two insights follow from this. Empirically we show that Greenlandic ice is surprisingly malleable under the macrosecuritization of climate change. Theoretically we show that securitized objects such as

Greenlandic ice easily jump scale, necessitating analytical attention to both the different scales involved, and how they interrelate in the construction of security policy."

=====

Title: "Russian Arctic Clusters: New Hopes and Challenges"

Submitting Author: Andrey Krivorotov

All Authors: Andrey Krivorotov, Ph.D. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), Odintsovo branch

Abstract Text: "The Russian Arctic has inherited a unique feature from the Soviet times, namely major technology clusters north of the Polar Circle and in the cold areas of Central Siberia and the Far East, regarded collectively as 'the High North'. These clusters are located in large settlements and include industrial, research and education facilities in areas like mining, non-ferrous metals, oil&gas, shipbuilding, ice class navigation, fisheries, etc. The market transition launched in the 1990s delivered a heavy blow on this legacy, whereby parts of these clusters got privatized while others either closed down or strived with increased competition from outside and with outflow of skilled labor to the central and southern Russia. The federal government lacked a positive image of the future Arctic and failed to design relevant industrial and regional policies, even despite the high political priority attained to this region since 2007. A major conceptual shift has happened in the last couple of years. The federal authorities, strongly backed by the local population, have focused much stronger on holistic, human-centered development in the Arctic. They favor Arctic research and virtually any business development in the area.

This report will review the survival experience and future prospects of the Russian Arctic clusters, including the instruments to recreate science-industry links on market premises. We argue that dedicated policies and regional development institutions are indispensable to reach this goal."

=====

Title: "New Arctic Transition: Global Trends and National Visions"

Submitting Author: Andrey Krivorotov

All Authors: Andrey Krivorotov, Ph.D. Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), Odintsovo branch

Abstract Text: "In the past few years, the global Arctic has entered into a new, major transition phase, caused among other by the following medium term trends. First, the rather chaotic deglobalization and reconfiguration of the global economic space, which gained a serious additional momentum with the increased US-China tension and COVID-19 pandemic. Second, the global warming (twice as strong in the Arctic as the world average) and the growing public climate awareness, which are set to speed up the 'low carbon transition'. Third, a comprehensive digitization and transition to robotized technologies, which deliver unseen solutions for the Arctic like broadband connection, unmanned drones, telemedicine, remote manufacturing or AI applications.

These trends may represent both unprecedented opportunities and threats for the Arctic and for the well-being of its inhabitants. The national governments, both in the Arctic and the involved non-regional states, address these challenges in a broader context of their domestic and foreign policy agendas. This results in a variety of approaches, which are often hard to align.

We suggest an analytical model to assess national Arctic strategies, regardless of their ideological basis, along the following axes: the role of human presence (development vs conservation), recognition of the Arctic uniqueness (universal vs tailored solutions), and

attitude to multilateral cooperation (collective vs individual actions). Such analysis may be a helpful tool to identify points of cooperation and disputes, plus draw global development scenarios."

=====

Title: "Indigenous knowledge of biodiversity change in Arctic Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Stanislav Ksenofontov

All Authors: Stanislav Ksenofontov, ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa, USA

Norman Backhaus, Department of Geography, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Gabriela Schaepman-Strub, Department of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Abstract Text: "Climate change, nutrient pollution, land conversion, overexploitation, and invasive species and diseases – the ‘big five’ global drivers of ecosystem change – are altering biodiversity in the Arctic. Changes in biodiversity have implications for local people since they depend on biodiversity for their traditional activities. Remote Arctic areas lack scientific records of biodiversity status and trends. Indigenous knowledge (IK) can help fill in these information gaps. More importantly, IK is essential to establish policies and practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. This study presents indigenous people’s perceptions of changes and trends in biodiversity in Arctic Yakutia in Northeastern Siberia, Russia. The results document the perception of indigenous people on biodiversity changes at the study sites: new invasive species of plants and animals have expanded their ranges to the north, and the abundance of native species as well as the phenology of plants have changed. IK relates these trends to different global change drivers, assumes that the changes are both naturally and anthropogenically driven, and reflects resulting alterations in species interactions in the forest tundra and tundra ecosystems."

=====

Title: "Russian megaprojects: impacts on northern social-ecological systems"

Submitting Author: Stanislav Ksenofontov

All Authors: Stanislav Ksenofontov, ARCTICenter, University of Northern Iowa, USA

Abstract Text: "Megaprojects constitute large scale investment projects with a significant construction element. Normally megaprojects cost over \$1 billion, take long time to design and construct, involve many private and public actors, are transformative, and affect communities, environments and budgets.

Over the last decades Russia launched several megaprojects. Power of Siberia (POS) is a pipeline to deliver natural gas from Eastern Siberia to China as well as other regions of the Russian Far East. Another Russian megaproject for the next decade is a so called Yamal LNG - natural gas production, liquefaction and transportation to Asian markets, mainly China, along the Northern Sea Route (NSR) – yet another huge project in Russia in partnership with other International allies. It is a marine shipping passage along the Arctic Ocean connecting Europe and Asia first navigated in its entirety in 1932. The NSR shorten sailing distance between ports in the two continents (i.e. Yokohama – Rotterdam) by 40% and consequently may reduce transportation expenses by billions of dollars. At the same time, Indigenous communities practicing traditional livelihoods inhabit areas in close proximity to the routes where megaprojects are constructed or are planned. For example, the POS crosses several regions where semi-nomadic reindeer herders, fishers and hunters live and may therefore eradicate grazing fields and hunting grounds. Still, some positive socioeconomic impacts on the local population may be generated, too, such as employment opportunities at oil and gas facilities, expanding industrial production, to name a few."

=====
Title: "Subsistence fishing and well-being: a case study of fish camp among Yupik/Cupik in southwestern Alaska"

Submitting Author: Ryo Kubota
All Authors: Ryo Kubota
Faculty of Economics, Oita University, JAPAN

Abstract Text: "This paper will explore how subsistence fishing enhances wellbeing and contributes to food security in southwestern Alaska. Yupik/Cupik, indigenous people of southwestern Alaska, harvest a great amount of various wildlife species. Five species of salmon is especially important for subsistence in this region. Fishing, processing, and eating salmon not only help them ensure their survival but more importantly satisfy their spiritual needs. Local people get involved in subsistence activities in various ways but all consider them as valuable. Some move away from home to fish camp. The average travel distance to fish camp from a village is about 34km. Some stay there for a few weeks to harvest, process, and dry salmon, and bring them back to home. Others stay in the village for work or family commitments, but look forward to freshly processed dried fish shared by relatives and friends. People, who chose to live in the urban area, enthusiastically recount how "peaceful" they feel when being in fish camp on the tundra and miss those moments. Their accounts suggest fish camp is the place important for subsistence economy in rural Alaska where living cost is high. It is also the place where people find joy and happiness in rapidly changing socio-cultural environments. In this paper, I will examine intangible products of subsistence economy and wellbeing that people find while practicing subsistence activities as cultural tradition."

=====
Title: "A remote island? Iceland, financial crisis and the dynamics of remoteness"

Submitting Author: Irina Kucherova
All Authors: Irina Kucherova, IEA RAS

Abstract Text: "Based on my field research in Reykjavik, I would like to analyze the shifts in the "remoteness" (the concept suggested by E. Ardener (1987)) of Iceland. Although Iceland has been perceived as a remote country both geographically (as an island) and economically/culturally for a long time, the "distance" between Iceland and Western European countries has varied in the last 20 years – as well as the perception of remoteness. Thus, the remoteness decreased somewhat in the 2000s, before the financial crisis (and was interpreted as one of the resources for economic success). However, after 2008 the remoteness became more pronounced once again, turning into a source of distress: people felt vulnerable, impoverished, defenseless and isolated – the country once again reverted to a "small fishing village" after being called "the laboratory of innovations". The tourist boom has turned remoteness into a selling feature: most travelers have been going to Iceland to find unusual, authentic, and pure nature – in other words, to see a place that would be remote and exotic yet comfortable enough. On one hand, it brings Iceland (especially Reykjavik) closer to bustling and active European cities with their neutral "anonymity", turning it into a "typical tourist city" with its pros and cons. On the other hand, some of the Icelanders start feeling that they are being exoticized and turned into an object of tourist interest – like the locals of a remote "ethnographic village"."

Title: "Northern ship patterns (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Kudelina

All Authors: Kudelina Ekaterina, student of the Department of Design, Institute of Arts and Design, Udmurt State University, Russia

Ivshin Konstantin, doctor of Technical Sciences, Head of Department of Design, Institute of Arts and Design, Udmurt State University, Russia

Abstract Text: "Arkhangelsk is called the gateway to the Arctic. Russian craftsmen built the first sea vessels and port facilities here, and the Russian merchant fleet was born here by the decree of Peter the Great. Beginning in the seventeenth century, foreign merchants brought Amsterdam satin, Venetian velvet, London broadcloth, Danzig blankets, glassware, and other luxury goods. Flax, hemp, ropes from which were considered the best in the world, lard, wax, mast wood were exported. the commercial value of Arkhangelsk grew very quickly. This becomes a source of inspiration for the design of an illustration that conveys the spirit of the port city."

=====

Title: "Increase of tourist traffic on Spitsbergen island - challenge or chance for progress of the Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Magdalena Kugiejko

All Authors: dr Magdalena Kugiejko

e-mail: kugiejko@amu.edu.pl

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan,
Department of Tourism and Recreation

Abstract Text: "The Arctic region is under considerable pressure from the rapidly growing global tourism industry. The goal of this article is to present the current state of tourism in Spitsbergen, including the results of empirical research about the type of tourists and their preferences in organizing a trip (motivation, choice of attractions, etc.). The survey in Longyearbyen town was conducted in 2018 and 2019 during two summer and two winter trips. As a result, a total of n=214 questionnaires were collected, presenting interesting insights into tourists' profile and their motivation in coming to the island. Based on the results, the Arctic tourism sector is characterized by seasonality, which significantly affects the distribution of tourist arrivals throughout the year. During the last 15 years, Spitsbergen island noticed the greatest boom in tourism linked with the development of transport infrastructure (new ports and airports) and accommodation (hotels). From one side, the tourism industry contributes significantly to employment in Longyearbyen, but from the other it burdens the local community and challenges their lives due to increased pollution of air, water and ground. The increased tourism poses also great threats to the natural environment which is already under pressure due to the impact of global warming on melting Arctic glaciers and increase of the sea levels. Therefore, it is crucial to implement new regulations to control and manage the development of tourism while protecting the nature and its residents."

=====

Title: "The "Northern thing" and the "thing for the North": mutual projections"

Submitting Author: Denis Kukanov

All Authors: Denis Kukanov

Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera)

Abstract Text: "Northern nomads had long ago covered the arctic deserts of Eurasia. This reflected in northern culture phenomena, in harmonious and organic connection with environment. Forms of livelihood of indigenous people during historical period had transformed into completed and full life-support system.

Clothes, equipment and transport are characterized by their correlation with the world and human. Engagement between man and nature determines the special rhythm of birth, life and death of objects. Nomad's feeling of time and space unity, minimalism in things, which define tools efficiency using dimensional maneuver, movement effect, that adds special qualities to the item's functions, which are not possible in dormant state, and unique northern aesthetics all of those left their own imprint on this process. Northern nomads' aesthetics (just as their religion and mythology) is metaphoric and figurative but it is still practical and rational. That is why nomads' items have a weird and alien look in the eyes of the stranger.

It allows to speculate on phenomenon of "NORTHERN thing", which was created and developed under the influence of the certain principles and technologies. And to contrast it with modernization products and adaptation of items and technologies, which were brought to the northern lands by the strangers, defining them as "things FOR the North".

=====

Title: "Environmental Rebellion in Shies (Arkhangelsk, Russia): women in focus."

Submitting Author: Natalia Kukarenko

All Authors: Natalia Kukarenko, Northern Arctic Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "For over a year there lasts an opposition of Russian Northern residents to the construction of a Moscow garbage landfill in the small place in the south of the Arkhangelsk region - Shies. The activists used various forms of activities including establishing the camp to stop the transportation of fuel to the construction site, arranging protest meetings, making petitions to local authorities and to the President of the Russian Federation. The activists' peaceful actions to stop the construction, was followed by other residents of the Russian North organizing «days of ecoprotest» in a number of settlements against the landfill at Shies . Several activists became involved into criminal cases because of participation in rallies and fights with guards of the construction site. Rating of the Arkhangelsk region governor went seriously down during the debates around landfill.

At the same time the events in Shies got called "women' rebellion". Women's participation into active protesting in various forms was very visible. Women of childbearing ages (35 – 45) were especially active in creating slogans, taking their children to the marches, calling for authorities attention saying that "Pomorje – is not a garbage place!".

In the presentation I would like to focus on women, their role and motivation to participate in the Shies rebellion."

=====

Title: "Preadaptation to the uncertainty of the professional future of high schoolers in the circumpolar zone of the Tyumen region"

Submitting Author: Galina Kukhtherina

All Authors: Galina Kukhtherina, Tyumen State University

Elena Soloveva, Tyumen State University

Ludmila Fedina, Tyumen State University

Tatiana Semenovskikh, Tyumen State University

Abstract Text: "We live in an era, when the world is rapidly changing. Most professions will lose their relevance and transform in the next 10 years. High school students in the North of

the Tyumen region have a problem of choosing a future profession. It is limited by a narrow range of popular professions, their dynamism, and an insufficient number of vocational training institutions. In fact, high school students should not choose a specific profession, but be ready to see the main trends in conditions of uncertainty and relate them to their capabilities. Such abilities are the basis for preadaptation to uncertainty (A. Asmolov). The aim of the study was to identify the features and relationships of subjective well-being and readiness for professional choice as indicators of preadaptation of high school students of the Circumpolar region to an uncertain professional future. The empirical base of the study was formed by the data obtained by testing 125 high school students aged 14-17 from educational institutions of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District of the Tyumen Region. The results of the empirical research show that high school students of the indigenous minorities of the North have higher rates of psycho-emotional stability. They are more independent and optimistic about choosing a profession. The results of the correlation analysis showed that indigenous high school students of the North have a certain advantage over their non-indigenous peers in overcoming the difficulties of choosing a profession, since they are much less dependent on the indicators of subjective well-being."

=====

Title: "Informal Infrastructures in Remote Communities of the Arctic and Beyond"

Submitting Author: Maria Kuklina

All Authors: Kuklina Maria , IRKUTSK NATIONAL RESEARCH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Abstract Text: "Olkhon Island is one of the examples of isolated and remote territories, bringing it closer to the Arctic regions. Here, the limited transport accessibility and seasonality of the crossing determines the rhythms and practices of the inhabitants of the island. One of the most visible signs of the tourism development at the Olkhon island in the Lake Baikal: growing number of "tabletki" – all-wheels Russian vans adjusted for the bumpy local roads to give the tourists ride to the attractive places and lift between ferry and the places of their accommodation. The drivers are usually local Buryats who have not registered their transportation services officially. Industrial economy as well as Buryat traditional subsistence activities come in conflict with new environmental law protecting the Lake Baikal as the UNESCO world heritage site. Tourism remains one of very few options for local formerly rural economies. However, most of the low-skilled occupations provided by tourism development are traditionally taken by women (accommodation, food preparation, retail and food services). As an example of practices and strategies of legitimization of the informal transport services of the Buryat marshrutka drivers, the paper discusses changing place of the ideas about customary land rights in the global gendered division of labour. The paper is based on field studies (interviews and observations) conducted by the lead author in the summers of 2016, 2017 and 2018."

=====

Title: "Informal roads as agents of power distribution: the case of the extractive industrial regions in Siberia"

Submitting Author: Vera Kuklina

All Authors: Vera Kuklina, The George Washington University, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS; Natalia Krasnoshtanova, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS; Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa; Viktor Bogdanov, V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS

Abstract Text: "While transport infrastructural development is an object of numerous debates over its benefits for economic development and costs for environmental degradation and

social justice, the focus of attention usually lays on official public infrastructure, while other roads such as forest, service roads, trails and tracks and other alternative transportation pathways are largely ignored. With increasing technological development and connectivities, mobilities are afforded not only by conventional official roads, but also other linear structures created for initial exploration, construction and maintenance of the infrastructural objects that remain usable after the initial purpose was abandoned. Together with other private and special purpose roads they form a network of informal roads that is not existent on official maps nor it is governed by official documents and authorities. Meanwhile, the choices and decisions over where these roads are formed exemplify power relations between multiple stakeholders, growing wealth, natural forces and technological advances. With growing complexity of infrastructural development and stakeholders involved, there are different actors who build, maintain, own, use infrastructure and benefit from its functioning. In this paper we examine the roads connecting remote communities in the regions of new infrastructural development in Siberia that have seasonal (water transport in summer and winter roads in winter), often informal character, varied ownership, use, and environmental impact. Based on field studies (interviews and observations) and GIS analysis, we argue that informal roads networks are illustrative of uneven power and consequent benefit distribution between different stakeholders."

=====

Title: "Dealing with white, green, and blue spaces in Arctic cities: case-study of landscape domestication in Nadym"

Submitting Author: Vera Kuklina

All Authors: Vera Kuklina, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., USA;

Oleg Sizov, Oil and Gas Research Institute RAS, Moscow, Russia;

Roman Fedorov, Earth Cryosphere Institute, Tyumen Scientific Center SB RAS, Tyumen, Russia;

Pechkin, Alexander, Environment sector, Arctic Research Center of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Nadym, Russia;

Podusenko, Stanislav, Virtual Laboratory of Contemporary Art "Cluster", Barnaul, Russia

Abstract Text: "Availability and accessibility of green and blue spaces usually serve as indicators of healthy and sustainable cities. Numerous studies are dedicated to their contribution to quality of life, air quality in cities, moderating urban climatic anomalies, and health support. However, in the Arctic cities built by settlers, with long traditions of isolation from nature, the role of green, and blue spaces is more ambiguous. Scholars and planners struggle to design, build and maintain these green infrastructures in mostly harsh climatic conditions, poor soil qualities, and presence of permafrost. Meanwhile, so-called white spaces - areas covered with snow, that dominate urban life most of the year, receive surprisingly less attention. In this paper, we present preliminary results of studies of local efforts, the difficulties and solutions to domesticate, share, and care about white, green and blue spaces, and resulting composition and distribution of these places based on analysis of remotely sensed images, interviews and participatory mapping with the residents of the city of Nadym conducted in 2019-2020. Using artistic and scholarly collaboration, we discuss new perspectives on examining lights and colours for studies of the cities, such as the density of green colors (wavelengths) or Normalized Vegetation Difference Index used by scholars for estimating vegetation health, diversity of colors in blue spaces related to "greening" and muddying of water in the local lakes, and the role of nighttime lights in utilizing white spaces during winter nights. Such nuanced understanding of human-environment relations is necessary for building resilience and sustainability."

=====

Title: "Influence of day length on visual-motor responses of student in autumn-winter season"

Submitting Author: Mikhail Kunavin

All Authors: Kunavin Mikhail, Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Arkhangelsk, Russian Federation

Abstract Text: "Study results of influence of day length on visual-motor responses of students in autumn-winter season are presented in paper. Students of Northern (Arctic) federal university named after M.V. Lomonosov participated in the study (38 subjects, average age $19,52 \pm 1,19$ years). The study was conducted during the period of the decreasing day length from November 18, to December 4, 2015, only during daylight. The basic procedure of study included registration of simple (SVMR) and complex visual-motor response (CVMR). Based on results of factor analysis, all of estimates of SVMR and CVMR were united in two groups characterizing average speed and instability of the visual-motor responses; their integrated values were calculated. Estimate of influence of day length on studied parameters were conducted by using correlation analysis. We shown inverse relationship between day length and instability of CVMR ($r = -0,844$; $p = 0,001$). By using partial correlation, we proved that instability of CVMR related with only day length and unrelated with other meteorological factors (temperature, atmosphere pressure, relative humidity) ($r = -0,728$; $p = 0,040$). These results demonstrate that stability of CVMR decreases (the range of time latency increases, the share of premature and belated responses on stimulus rises), the quality of performed activity reduces, and the level of human productivity deteriorates during decreasing of day length in autumn-winter season."

=====

Title: "Indigenous knowledges and digital technologies in reindeer husbandry"

Submitting Author: Kajsa Kuoljok

All Authors: kajsa kuoljok

Abstract Text: "Generations of reindeer herders have built up a traditional Sámi knowledge, about reindeer, the landscape and the environment. Reindeer husbandry grounded in traditional Sámi knowledge and the use of a new digital tool: GPS transmitters on reindeer (GPS - global positional systems). The transmitters are attached to the reindeers' necks, and generate the reindeer movement data, which is sent via satellite or telephone. This illustrates a shift in the way of knowledge is transmitted. This presentation brings together human, animals and digital technology and discusses how people engage and emotional relate to the technology."

=====

Title: "Strategic planning for Arctic settlements: masterplan of Chokhurdakh (Yakutia, Russia)"

Submitting Author: Ivan Kuryachiy

All Authors: IVAN KURYACHIY

Abstract Text: "Novaya Zemlya together with Arcticamertia were commissioned by the Ministry of Arctic of Yakutia (Russia) to develop the strategic masterplan of Chokurdakh – settlement with 2000 dwellers located on 70th parallel north.

Large part of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is located in High North with extreme climate and very limited transport accessibility. It has very low population density with small villages and

urban-type settlements dispersed along the vast territories. Most of them suffers from bad condition of engineering and transport infrastructure, lack of social and cultural services, outdated and decaying housing. To change that situation, regional Ministry of Arctic launched the strategic planning initiative – Chokurdakh was selected to be one of the pilot municipalities to receive long-term strategic masterplan. Based on that masterplan for 2021-2030, real changes will take place with financial levy from regional budget.

Our masterplan connects both socio-economic and spatial tools to present sustainable solutions for better quality of living for all citizens and prosperity for local businesses. Masterplan is based on the comprehensive analysis of local economy, social and cultural conditions, transport and engineering infrastructure, housing and urban environment. Masterplan is developed in close collaboration with municipal and regional authorities, local communities and businesses.

Masterplan materials will be presented on ICASS X conference (both in presentation and exhibition) in order to receive international feedback from experts in Arctic. It will help to update that masterplan and can be used as an input for strategic planning of other settlements in High North."

=====

Title: "Professional challenges of teachers and psychologists in inclusive education"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Kuzmicheva

All Authors: Tatiana Kuzmicheva, PhD in Pedagogy, Director of the Institute for Pedagogy and Psychology

Abstract Text: "At present, the problem of implementing inclusive education has become a real professional task of the pedagogical community, having lost its political coloring. The teacher has the main burden in providing adequate conditions for the training and education of children with special educational needs, entering a secondary school. Our research in Murmansk schools allowed us to identify the following professional difficulties for teachers in organizing the psychological and pedagogical support of pupils with special needs in inclusive education: inclusion of a child with special educational needs in the general pace and rhythm of the lesson; creating conditions that allow different children to show their own activity and initiative; the optimal combination of group and individual forms of activities for pupils and others. Teachers have great hopes for help from school psychologists. However, at the same time, teachers often state a standard formalization of the recommendations of a psychologist to a teacher, in which most often the diagnostic results of a psychological examination do not correlate with the capabilities of real pedagogical tools (forms, methods and techniques of work).

In our opinion, one of the most important conditions promoting solving educational problems in an inclusive practice is advancing training in the productive cooperation of future teachers and psychologists in the early stages, that is, in a university. As such resources, we have developed and tested a technology for joint training of future teachers and psychologists in monitoring the individual psychosocial development of children with special educational needs."

=====

Title: "“A matter of life and death” – Arctic resources and sustainability in 19th century Finnish Lapland"

Submitting Author: Ritva Kylli

All Authors: Ritva Kylli, University of Oulu

Abstract Text: "This paper focuses on the history of the indigenous Sámi people, and it belongs to the field of environmental history. The environmental historian J.R. McNeill has stated that communities that have not engaged in agricultural activity have practised the most sustainable way of life. Even though sustainable development was not something that 19th century people talked about, the Sámi people of the Finnish Lapland had been implementing a similar concept for centuries. At the same time as many European nations were trying to maximise the utilisation of natural resources in the northern areas, the relationship between the Sámi people and their environment was characterised by an attempt to preserve nature. Protecting lichenous areas was vital for the Sámi livelihood of reindeer husbandry, and this was the reason they often avoided making campfires, for fear that the fire might spread to the lichen heaths. In 1830, a Finnish official wrote that it was a matter of life and death for a Lapp that reindeer lichen survived. One Russian traveller, who visited the Sámi area in 1883, wrote: "Another positive characteristic is their respect towards trees: they never cut down or ruin trees without a real need, not even in highly forested areas." According to him, the Sámi also treated animals with respect. The ways the Sámi have valued the environment have been recorded in travelogues and other forms of writing over the course of centuries, and these texts serve as sources for modern historians."

=====

Title: "The role of the language in the Yakut family: past and present"

Submitting Author: Marina Kysylbaikova

All Authors: Marina Kysylbaikova, associate professor, Candidate of Philology

Abstract Text: "The main language of communication of the Yakut families of the past was the Sakha language. The current situation has changed slightly due to the development of information technology, globalization and the outlook on the world in general. The study involved urban (100) and rural (100) families, as a result a comparative analysis of the language situation in families in the 1990s and 2000s is proposed. Parents believe that if modern advanced technology had reached them in the 1990s, the same problem with the language situation would have been observed at that time. Many rural parents of the 2000s believe that when they were young, they believed that they did not speak Russian well, the state language of the country of which they are representatives. Under such an impression, they happily accepted the situation when their children could easily integrate into the society of Russian speakers. As a result of this family approach, today's youth and children don't speak their own native language, and this is observed both in the family itself and at school, in public places. Now the problem of the disappearance of the native language is acutely understood by many people, primarily by parents. There are parents who organized social communities with whom they began work on language policy, to preserve the language, and they are trying to convey to the people that it is important to save their native language and that this first of all starts with the family."

=====

Title: "THE FIGURE OF THE GUIDE: Geo-aesthetical paradoxes in (a) living Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Eva la Cour

All Authors: Eva la Cour, MA in Visual anthropology from Freie Universität Berlin and PhD candidate at HDK-Valand, Faculty of Fine, Applied and Performing Arts, Gothenburg University, SE.

Abstract Text: "Svalbard's transient cosmopolitan population, well-developed infrastructure and relatively mild climate, plays a crucial role in enabling new imaginaries of the Arctic,

developing along a greater appreciation of the region as multifaceted, historized, cultured, and peopled. Nevertheless, the archipelago also often functions as visually representative of continuous portrayals of the Arctic as an empty wilderness. This paper will discuss this as a geo-aesthetical condition, while attending particularly to the figure of the guide. Drawing from fieldwork experiences among Arctic Nature Guides in 2018, but also earlier fieldwork on Svalbard, the guide emerges as a complex mediating figure and trained position that not only evokes perceptive sensibilities but also exposes how different situated practices – scientific, artistic and touristic alike – are equally involved in shaping the mediated version of the archipelago. Turning to the theoretical notion of skilled visions, the paper thus stresses a shift in focus from representation to mediation, from the prescriptive to the performative. Not performative in the sense of a spectacle, but in the sense of living, which is why the guide's usefulness is not a matter of transforming people or imagining a future, but of thinking and being alongside rapid change."

=====

Title: "New digital monitoring tool for participatory observations and better situational awareness in environmental context"

Submitting Author: Outi Laatikainen

All Authors: Laatikainen Outi, KAMK University of Applied Sciences, Ketunpolku 1, PL 52, FI-87101, Kajaani, Finland

Samarina Tatiana, KAMK University of Applied Sciences, Ketunpolku 1, PL 52, FI-87101, Kajaani, Finland

Abstract Text: "Changing climatic conditions and inevitable anthropogenic presence are putting pressure on the fragile Arctic nature. Under these circumstances, up-to-date information on ecosystem states becomes an essential factor in successful environmental protection activities. Yet, achieving adequate level of information with limited financial and human resources is a challenging task especially in dispersed arctic areas. Adoption of participatory observation methods as background data collection tools could support better situation awareness about emergent environmental phenomena.

This study presents a showcase on integrating of participatory observation practice as a supportive tool for information gathering on an excess nutrient input with runoff waters from diffuse unspecified sources. Since the availability of feasible technological solutions with advanced data services is limited, integrating of new monitoring features forms a part of the study. The reported case study aimed to demonstrate cost-effective tools of background information collection concerning sources of runoff water pollution in Kajaani city, Northern Finland.

A data service, provided by PHD Nordic, was used for information management. Monitoring pilots included observations of cumulative (pH, opacity, color) and individual (nitrogen forms) parameters. All the parameters were monitored via colorimetric indications. Smart color calibration homogenizes the result reading and provides independence from existing background illuminance, which is relevant for the automatic result interpretation. Through the obtained monitoring data, better situational awareness on contamination flows has been achieved that increased communication and dialogue with local stakeholders, authorities, and inhabitants. A new monitoring campaign involving residents of the recreational area was planned in close cooperation with the authorities."

=====

Title: "Cold Arctic Ocean during the Cold War: History of Soviet Science"

Submitting Author: Julia Lajus

All Authors: Julia Lajus National Research University Higher School of Economics

Abstract Text: "In this paper I focus on history of studies of such environmental phenomena of the Arctic as sea ice distribution and relations between the ocean and atmosphere. Studies of Arctic climate and ice are known as the core of Soviet Arctic science since 1930s. I will focus, however, solely on the Cold War period and will attempt to inscribe these studies into international cooperation and rivalry of that period, especially focusing on the 1970s when studies of the Arctic Ocean in a form of field experiments became a part of the Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP) led by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions. Discussing relations of the Soviet institute with international institutions I also depict a role of mediators who made these relations possible in the Cold War settings. The paper is based on scientific grey literature, archival collections and interviews with scientists."

=====

Title: "The Power and Perish of Multiple Land-Use for Indigenous and Traditional Livelihoods in Northern Finland – A case of Teno and To"

Submitting Author: Mia Landauer

All Authors: Mia Landauer, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland

Pigga Keskitalo, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland

Juha Joonas, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland

Abstract Text: "We present preliminary results of a case study on Teno and Tornio river valleys in Finland where fishing, reindeer herding and other traditional livelihoods in compound forms operate in the same social, cultural and ecological environment with outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism. These Salmon-rich rivers are surrounded by legally bounded large wilderness areas, encompassing also reindeer herding areas of the Sámi Homeland. We aim to bring forth practitioners' views and perceptions on governance of land use, traditional livelihoods, and commodification of nature. We also study how national and international laws affect the local livelihoods; create injustice, lead to conflicts or even violate human rights. The data are based on literature, interviews and a web-survey. The stakeholders are reindeer herders, fishermen, tourists, recreationists, local entrepreneurs, governmental authorities and NGOs. The data analysis methods are content, discourse and legal analyses. The study shows that for some, the land and its natural resources are commodities (e.g., possibility to sell land or fishing permits), whereas to others (e.g., indigenous peoples) they have high cultural and environmental values. In addition, legislative changes particularly regarding fishing rights have led to restrictions to fishing, and unequal allocation of fishing permits. This has affected the local cultures and forced local entrepreneurs and livelihoods search for alternative practices or sources of income."

=====

Title: "Radio, Satellite and Sea Cable: The Development of Telecommunication Infrastructure in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Malik Lange

All Authors: Malik Lange, Telepost Greenland

Abstract Text: "Unlike many of their southern counterparts, Arctic villages, towns and cities are largely unconnected by traditional transportation infrastructures, such roads or railways. While limited air or sea transport is generally available, its accessibility is dependent on weather and other environmental factors as well as cost, time and familial constraints. In these regions, telecommunication infrastructure is vital to connect Northern communities to each other and to the globe. From the radio broadcasts that continue to

provide the background for daily activities in many towns and villages to the social media sites through which social events, economic activities and political messages are conveyed, telecommunication infrastructure is an intrinsic component of contemporary life in the Arctic. However, the construction and maintenance of these largely invisible networks of cell towers, radio links and sea cables spread over the sparsely populated, isolated and harsh Arctic landscape is time consuming and cost intensive, often requiring innovation and alternation to suit Northern environments. This paper explores the development of telecommunication infrastructure in Greenland, the world's largest island with the lowest population density on the globe. From the introduction of the radio to contemporary efforts to expand 4G technology to even the smallest villages, this work will examine the prioritization and implementation of Greenland's telecommunication network and its role in the island's future."

=====

Title: "Problems and prospects for the development of the shipbuilding industry in the Arctic zone"

Submitting Author: Liudmila Lapochkina
All Authors: Liudmila Lapochkina

Abstract Text: "The effectiveness of the implementation of Arctic projects is currently the object of research and practical application. Since the development of the Arctic is going on in the conditions of the formation of the infrastructure of the Northern Sea Route, it is advisable to consider a strategy for the development of shipbuilding and ship repair."

=====

Title: "The Nenets religious norms of hunting for sea animals in the Baydarata Bay, Yamal peninsula"

Submitting Author: Roza Laptander
All Authors: Roza Laptander, Postdoc, University of Hamburg

Abstract Text: "The history of sea mammal hunting among the Nenets is little described in the literature. Although in the first articles about the aboriginal population of the Yamal Peninsula (Chernetsov 1935) was mentioned that the inhabitants of the Yamal peninsula were actively engaged in the hunting for sea animals. The Nenets hunted for seals, walrus and belugas for many centuries and for some groups of the Nenets people it was the main source of living at the Arctic. These days even hunting for sea mammals is still practiced among the Yamal Nenets, but very little. Moreover, the Nenets lost many religious norms of behavior at sea, the rules of hunting and veneration of sea animals. Therefore, even they try follow traditional norms of communication with the sea and the water spirits, which protect and provide with successful hunting. However, since there are no shamans left, the Nenets people forgot the nature of their hunting traditions."

=====

Title: "The message in the fire and the Covid on your app: Dangers and divinations for our times"

Submitting Author: Roza Laptander
All Authors: Roza Laptander, University of Hamburg
Piers Vitebsky, University of Cambridge and North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk

Abstract Text: "We contrast how the UK's Covid-19 track and trace system gives warnings about exposure to infection, with how the domestic fire in a nomadic reindeer herder's tent crackles warnings about dangers of the Siberian landscape. This is an issue less of epistemology than of signalling, trust and coherence. We locate differing configurations of trust and suspicion in social and political context. The technocratic Covid app de-personalizes tracing, as individualism and concerns about privacy block channels of knowing and narrativity, and encourage non-compliance and conspiracy theories. In its sociality and acute attention to the environment, the nomad's fire evokes not the epidemiological model of the besieged bounded body but a divinatory openness to space, time and event."

=====

Title: "Resilience under uncertain Arctic conditions: Exploring the potential of impact assessment and local knowledge"

Submitting Author: Sanne Vammen Larsen

All Authors: Sanne Vammen Larsen, Associate Professor at The Danish Centre for Environmental Assessment, Aalborg University, Denmark

Abstract Text: "Uncertainty is a major challenge for sustainable decision-making in the Arctic, also in relation to the large-scale development projects, which characterise the development in parts of the Arctic. Impact Assessment is seen as a pivotal tool in this regard, as it is used across the Arctic to support decision-making with the purpose of advancing the sustainability of the development. When making crucial decisions in a context of uncertainty, research has pointed towards the necessity of basing decisions on local knowledge and values alongside traditional scientific knowledge. On this basis the research presented explores how uncertainty is dealt with, and whether and how local knowledge is included in impact assessment and decision-making concerning large-scale projects. The study presented is a case-study of three Greenlandic large-scale projects within mining and infrastructure."

=====

Title: "Arctic Youth and Sustainable Futures: Project overview, and highlights from Greenland focus group results"

Submitting Author: Joan Nymand Larsen

All Authors: Joan Nymand Larsen
Stefansson Arctic Institute and University of Akureyri, Iceland

Abstract Text: "This presentation provides an overview of the objectives, methods, and key research highlights of the circumpolar Arctic Youth project (2016-2020). A follow-up to the AHDR and ASI projects, this study has aimed to fill a gap in knowledge on the needs and aspirations of young people in the Arctic, with a primary focus on youth ages 18-28. The premise of the research is that the future of the Arctic will be determined to a great extent by today's youth, as they make choices around the opportunities and challenges they face, their priorities in terms of culture and identities, where to study and where to live, and what occupations and lifestyles to pursue, as well as on factors affecting their social and physical environment. An overview of some of the project's key findings and general highlights from case study work and extensive focus-group interviews across the Arctic region will be presented. This includes results gained from the extensive data set from a large set of focus group interviews that have enabled the project to capture a variety of views, perspectives, experiences, opportunities, and living conditions and circumstances among young people in the North. Following the general overview of the project and its key findings, results from focus group interviews in Greenland will be presented."

=====
Title: "Changes in the Greenlandic legal tradition"

Submitting Author: Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen
All Authors: Annemette Nyborg Lauritsen

Abstract Text: "When the Greenlandic Criminal Code came into force in 1954, it was considered "the world's best criminal law". It was particularly noteworthy that there were no penalties in the law, that the measures were kept separate from the rules of crime, and that there were no prisons in the country. The law was based on the principles of resocialization and the perpetrator: the individual measure had to be adapted to the individuality of the perpetrator and re-entry into society.
In 2010, a new Criminal Code came into force, where, in the future, the perpetrator principle should be equated with the principle of deed, which means that there should be a certain proportionality between crime and measure. The law also included the construction of Greenland's first prison – or closed institution, which is the official name. The establishment of a closed institution represents a final showdown with the original Greenlandic tradition. For the first time "the country without a prison" will have a custodial institution with a ring wall and closed regime, which characterizes prisons worldwide.
Although Greenland has achieved Self Government in 2009, the area of law remains a Danish matter. How does distribution of power between Greenland and Denmark work within the area of law? The presentation will try answer this question. In addition, the intention is to shed light on developments in the area of criminal law in Greenland, as well as analyze how the decision-making processes have been in an area that is managed from Denmark."

=====
Title: "Tradition Negotiation within the Yup'ik Religious Community in Anchorage, Alaska"

Submitting Author: Olga Lauter
All Authors: Olga Lauter, EHESS - The School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences

Abstract Text: "Alaska Indigenous Peoples residing in cities face ethnic complexity and diversity. Anchorage is known as the biggest Indigenous village in Alaska with the highest concentration of Alaska Indigenous population (Nicholson, 2019). The Russian Orthodox in villages and cities throughout Alaska share the same tradition of celebrating the Russian Orthodox Christmas (that is called Selaviq or Starring). However, the ways of its celebration vary according to every region and village (Fienup-Riordan, 1990). As for the city of Anchorage, nowadays, different starring groups are usually organized by region. For the Yup'ik Indigenous Peoples, Selaviq is a combination of Christian and Yup'ik traditions and beliefs, including feasting and gift-giving (Olekxa, 1992). The aim of this paper is to analyze how and to what extent the Southwest Alaska rural traditions of celebrating Selaviq are preserved in an urban area to examine in what ways the Yup'ik Russian Orthodox community negotiates their traditions in the ethnically diverse urban environment. This paper also examines to what extent the Covid-19 outbreak impacts the tradition of celebrating Selaviq by the urban Yup'ik Indigenous Peoples. The paper also highlights the historical and current relationships between the Russian Orthodox and Moravian Churches, as the Yup'ik members of both denominations participate in the celebration of Selaviq."

Title: "The Yup'ik Indigenous Peoples' Humor and Well-Being"

Submitting Author: Olga Lauter

All Authors: Olga Lauter (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS)/The School for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, Paris, France)

Abstract Text: "According to the Alaska Native Knowledge Network, humor is considered to be one of the Yup'ik cultural values. The Yup'ik concept of humor is different from that of the Western culture. For instance, Yup'ik humor historically was present in teasing dances as a means of correcting bad behavior and today it is being used in dances "in a friendly way by trading partners and joking cousins" (Barker et al. 2010, Johnston, 1989). Today as before, Yup'ik Indigenous Peoples consider laughter a medicine, as it serves as a means of uplifting people (Theresa John, personal communication, 2020). This paper looks at how the Yup'ik concept of humor evolved and how it contributes to the well-being of the Yup'ik Indigenous Peoples, living in the urban setting of Anchorage, Alaska."

=====

Title: "THE USE OF WELLNESS GYMNASTICS FOR POSTURE CORRECTION IN STUDENTS OF THE NORTHERN UNIVERSITY"

Submitting Author: Marina Lebedeva

All Authors: Marina Lebedeva

Abstract Text: "According to the data of medical examinations of schoolchildren in the Arkhangelsk region, posture disorders account for 39% of the total number of identified pathologies. In Arkhangelsk region, an excess of the average regional levels in the spread of scoliosis and postural disorders was revealed by 24.5%, from 1.3 to 1.6 times. The intensity of the students' educational activity negatively affects the state of posture. According to various authors, 90% of applicants have health problems, less than 5% of university graduates are practically healthy. 73.3% of students have various forms of posture disorders. The use of modern fitness technologies in the educational process at the university allows to increase the interest of female students in physical activity. The use of a comprehensive methodology for the use of dynamic, herd-dynamic, static exercises of various types of health-improving gymnastics in the educational process in the general physical training department of NArFU among students of the preparatory health group allows to achieve the formation of a motor stereotype of the correct body position in space, correct posture, and increase the adaptability of students to prolonged static loads. In applied physical culture classes with students of the preparatory health group, elements of shaping, callanetics, stretching, rhythmic gymnastics and Pilates. In the educational process, a block construction of the annual cycle is used, the number of exercises in an upright position gradually increases, the load increases in waves, aimed at increasing the static endurance of the muscles involved in ensuring correct posture."

=====

Title: "Game culture of the peoples of the North and information technologies"

Submitting Author: Valery Ledkov

All Authors: Valery Ledkov, Tatyana Voldina

Abstract Text: "One of the key objectives of our time is to preserve the languages and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples. All efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples and their native languages should focus primarily on preschool and primary school children, which is a priority in this task. One of the means of maintaining and development

of cognitive interest in the early stages of personal development is the game, which is not only a means of socialization of children and development of their certain qualities and abilities, useful skills. Folk games provide a mechanism of transition of ethnic and cultural traditions, as well as practical consolidation of the basic knowledge needed in later life. Children's game folklore is the most accessible and understandable activity for a child. Acquaintance with the verbal art, as the basis of folk traditions of education at the initial stage of formation of the child's personality, contributes to his comprehensive development, obtaining new useful information.

It is in games that new knowledge is learned much easier. Children's educational games are a great way to make the learning process fun and more effective. Every child should have access to the study of their native culture and language, in particular through distance learning. The use of computer technologies is becoming an increasingly popular tool for the development of modern children. A variety of interactive educational games today significantly complement the volume of traditional games (floor/table, printed, didactic)."

=====

Title: "Atheists and forest spirits: moral relationship of the Komi hunters with environment"

Submitting Author: Art Leete

All Authors: Art Leete, University of Tartu

Abstract Text: "I intend to speak about the self-image of the Komi hunters and how their behaviour in and narratives about forest seem to contradict to their claims of being non-believers (denying the God, Devil and spirits). I have done fieldwork in Komi Republic, Russia, since 1996. Over this time, several hunters have become my friends and we communicate regularly the hunting news from the spot. Besides joint hunting trips and interviews, I build my knowledge upon everyday communication that goes on frequently over a phone. I have documented numerous discussions between us on the topic of hunting. The hunters often talk about the weather and changing climate and rarely touch upon their spiritual relationship with the forest. They claim that topics connecting forest and hunters' worldview cannot be discussed systematically. Hunters argue that one can only chat about these things randomly, without emphasising the importance of conduct and attitude scholars may like to label as animistic. The middle-aged hunters raised in conditions of Soviet society that in the countryside meant adopting both atheist and folk Orthodox spiritual agenda. Nowadays, the hunters neglect all spiritual options they have (Russian Orthodox, animist, atheist). However, if one observes the hunters' actual behaviour in a forest, it helps us to understand something about the style of Komi animism."

=====

Title: "China and India in the Arctic: divergence of interests and strategies"

Submitting Author: Yana Valeryevna Leksyutina

All Authors: Leksyutina Yana Valeryevna, Dr.Sc. in Political Sciences, Professor of the RAS, Professor of the Department of American Studies at Saint-Petersburg State University (Saint-Petersburg).

Abstract Text: "The paper identifies the shared and divergent Arctic agenda of China and India, characterizes the strategies of the two countries in the Arctic, backs the thesis about the "reactive" nature of the Arctic policy of Delhi (in contrast to proactive Chinese policies in the Arctic), and identifies factors that restrain Indian activity in the Arctic affairs. The paper aims at demonstrating that, despite the features common to China and India (they are developing countries, claiming a special role in world politics, maritime powers, large energy consumers, non-Arctic states, etc.), the interests of these two countries in the Arctic, their

Arctic policies and the scale of their Arctic cooperation vary significantly."

=====

Title: "Decolonizing education in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Mitdlarak Lennert

All Authors: Mitdlarak Lennert, Ilisimatusarfik University of Greenland

Abstract Text: "One of the fundamental objectives after the introduction of Home Rule was to adapt the educational systems to Greenlandic conditions and culture. Greenland, being a former colony of Denmark, have governance and administrative systems based on the Scandinavian Welfare governance systems. However, the Greenland context is fundamentally different than Danish, as the geography and the great distances between settlements, the bilingual society, culture, student number, physical environment of schools, and the high turnover rate of teachers and staff pose unique circumstances and challenges. A postcolonial analysis is necessary, as it draws attention to the implications of multiple forms of structural disadvantages for different groups in the Greenlandic population. There are differences in the way that the quality of education is experienced and the kinds of barriers encountered by different groups of disadvantaged learners due to questions of language, culture and geography, and it is through understanding the interaction between these and other forms of disadvantage that a more holistic understanding of the barriers facing different groups in accessing a good quality education begins to emerge. The Ph.D. project aims to examine the political economy of education reforms with a focus on the management chain between the administration levels in the education system; the self-government, the municipalities and primary and lower secondary schools , concentrating on the nature of policy and evaluation tools."

=====

Title: "Winterly patterns: "sporadic" footpaths as a sign of landscape domestication."

Submitting Author: Zosia Leutina

All Authors: Zosia Leutina

Abstract Text: "The project is based on a study of the sporadic graphic patterns shaped by the fabric of footpaths going in winter through the city of Nadym .

In every city, there is a systematic planning map of paved paths and sidewalks within the block, approved by the municipal administration.

But the people often have their view that they etch into the fabric of the city with their own feet. Sporadic footpaths flow through parks and public spaces, they converge to the most important spots and major transit routes often deviating from architectural drawings and form a distinctive smooth fabric of routes overlaid upon the sharp corners of anthropogenic landscape, a more natural one.

In winter the footpaths are most expressive in contrast to the whiteness of the snow. The feet draw a transient pattern on the snow as if mapping their block and their city afresh upon a blank page.

Analyzing pedestrian walks in urban spaces is an important trend in contemporary urban studies. This allows for a more adaptive routing leading ultimately to a more comfortable urban environment.

The visual component of the project will be represented as gypsum plaster plaques with the

footpath patterns extracted from instant snapshots of winterly footpaths in Nadym that can be seen in satellite and quadcopter imagery.

The project stems from a collaboration with researchers and the data gathered from their analysis of remotely sensed images (Sentinel and DigitalGlobe), UAV, interviews, and participatory mapping with the residents of Nadym."

=====

Title: "Focus on Chinese tourists: Souvenir Shopping Characteristics and Potential Possibilities in Rovaniemi"

Submitting Author: Nan Li
All Authors: Nan Li

Abstract Text: "Many scholars have suggested to search souvenirs purchasing behaviours according to nationalities (Amaro, Ferreira & Henriques, 2019). In this study, the potential souvenirs promotion possibilities in Rovaniemi are explored focusing on Chinese tourists. 47 respondents were collected from Chinese tourists in Santa Clause Village in Rovaniemi, Finland. Three main specific directions (representative products, the factors when purchasing souvenirs and experience, creative tourism and souvenir) were researched through face-to-face questionnaire. The data provides meaningful and valuable explanation for Chinese souvenir behaviours in Rovaniemi. Moreover, after analysing, the way of how to combine brands and souvenir; the factors which influence Chinese tourists' purchasing behaviour; their prefer activities and the solution of how to balance origin and price focusing on Chinese tourists are concluded as promotion strategies which listed in the end."

=====

Title: "A bridge between the UArctic and Chinese universities"

Submitting Author: Yifan Li
All Authors: Yifan Li, Harbin Institute of Technology

Abstract Text: "On February 26, 2019 in Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT), China, the UArctic-HIT Training Centre (UArctic-HIT-TC) was established. This is a historical event, since UArctic-HIT-TC is the first Regional Centre of the UArctic outside the eight Arctic countries. One of the important goals of UArctic-HIT-TC is to bridge the UArctic and Chinese universities. With the strong support from HIT and the UArctic, the UArctic-HIT-TC set up an International Arctic School (IAS), which has held 5 summer schools and two winter schools for both Chinese students and students from abroad, the Arctic countries in particular. We also led a UArctic Thematic Network Project "POPs and Chemicals of Emerging Concern in the Asian Arctic (PCAA)". All these activities have provided a unique and advanced platform for cooperative educational and research opportunities for both Chinese and the Arctic students, thus to strengthen understanding, friendship and collaborations between students from China and Arctic countries."

=====

Title: "The First Woman in the Arctic?"

Submitting Author: Elena Liarskaya
All Authors: Elena Liarskaya (European University at St.Petersburg)
Petia Mankova (UIT The Arctic University of Norway)

Abstract Text: "In the early 1930s, newspapers and journals in the Soviet Union and abroad widely proclaimed the appearance of "the first woman in the Arctic" – the biologist Nina P. Demme. Many of the articles were questioning how a woman could work in the harsh Arctic environment. However, looking carefully at the history we can find different categories of women who have been living and working in the Arctic and who didn't attract any attention: wives of hunters who overwintered with their husbands on Svalbard or Novaia Zemlia, women who lived in the early industrial and trading settlements, indigenous women who have been fishing, hunting, raising children in the North, women who were teachers and medical workers in remote arctic places. In our presentation, we ask why this diversity remained invisible to the extent that in 1930 it was possible to widely proclaim the appearance of "the first woman in the Arctic" and why the question isn't the Arctic too harsh for women still persists today. What gendered roles have provoked and still provoke discussions in relation to women's presence in the Arctic and how this relates to paid/unpaid employment."

=====

Title: "Depiction of seasonal migration's aspects in narrative compositions in the rock art of the White Sea area."

Submitting Author: Vadim Likhachev

All Authors: Vadim Likhachev. Postgraduate student of Faculty of Art and Design of University of Lapland (Rovaniemi, Finland).

Abstract Text: "Large accumulations of petroglyphs on Kanozero and at the mouth of the Vyg River (Zalavruga) belong geographically to the White Sea area. Both of these rock art complexes bring together two motifs: detailed narrative scenes of winter-spring forest hunting and alternating with them scenes of hunting for cetaceans (beluga whales). It is interesting to compare the forest hunting narratives of both clusters of petroglyphs, attention to details in the visual artwork compositions. In these compositions, the main way of creating a visual narrative is the traces of an animal / animals and a hunter / hunters. Such visual narratives have analogues in the pictorial writing of the Nivkhs, Khanty and Mansi, Eskimos and Chukchi.

The neighborhood of compositions with scenes of winter forest hunting and marine hunting, perhaps not by chance, is associated with a change in the hunter's calendar cycle. Its winter-spring migration from the forest zone to the coast, as it happened in the recent past, among the Sami of the Kola Peninsula, wandered from winter to summer camps and vice versa. Petroglyphs could be created mainly during a similar roaming, which has a number of indirect confirmations.

The neighborhood of winter forest scenes and scenes of sea hunting is a stable marker characterizing a certain period of rock art of the White Sea area including Kanozero and the mouth of the Vyg River and representing its uniqueness."

=====

Title: "IMPACT OF THE USE OF ARCTIC SEA ROUTES ON OTHER STRATEGIC WATERWAYS: A GEOPOLITICAL CHANGE"

Submitting Author: Onur Limon

All Authors: Onur Limon

Abstract Text: "The Arctic sea routes consist of the Northwest Passage (NWP), the Northern Sea Route (NSR), the Transpolar Sea Route (TSR), and the Arctic Bridge Route (ABR). Compared to other important strategic waterways (Bab al-Mandeb Strait, the Strait of Denmark, the Strait of Hormuz, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles (Turkish Straits), the

Malacca Strait, the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal and the Cape of Good Hope) in the world, NWP and NSR have the potential not only to transform the international merchant shipping industry in this century, but also to reveal a geopolitical change. Today, as economic and political power shifts towards Asia, the geostrategic importance of Arctic sea routes in world politics and in the globalized world economy is increasing. This study aims to make a comparative analysis of the use of Arctic sea routes and other strategic waterways are to understand what kind of geopolitical change can occur in terms of regional and non-regional actors (European Union, China, Japan, etc.). The hypothesis of the study is that the impact of the use of Arctic sea routes on other strategic waterways has made the Arctic, once the end of the world, a new center in geopolitical terms today."

=====

Title: "IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ARCTIC PERMAFROST: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TRANSPORT CHALLENGES"

Submitting Author: Onur Limon
All Authors: Onur Limon

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is warming twice as fast as other parts of the world. The available information shows that permafrost areas in the Arctic have recently begun to warm and melt in many areas. Almost 66% of the Arctic settlements are located on permafrost. About 46% of all permafrost settlements are located either inland along major rivers adjacent to the coast (with a connection to the open sea) or a short distance from the sea (0-200 km). Most of the settlements outside the permafrost coverage area are located in some Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Faroe Islands), southern parts of Alaska, and the western part of the Russian Arctic. Almost all of the settlements in Canada and the Russian Arctic are located on permafrost. The increase in air surface temperature observed in the Arctic causes dramatic changes in permafrost. Thawing accelerates the release of carbon, previously trapped in permafrost, into the atmosphere, and when the changes in permafrost are considered together with losses in the thickness of the lake and river ice, it affects or threatens the ice paths and settlement infrastructures, especially of indigenous communities. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of permafrost thawing on Arctic Indigenous Peoples. It also focuses on the transportation difficulties experienced by indigenous peoples as a result of the permafrost thaw."

=====

Title: "Ruling the Arctic through rights"

Submitting Author: Marjo Lindroth
All Authors: Marjo Lindroth, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "What could a socio-legally inspired analysis of Arctic governance look like? While the diverse body of socio-legal scholarship does not form a single approach, its common aim is to examine law as bound to social and political processes and to the time and place in which it is debated. To date, the study of Arctic governance has focused on the role of institutions and legal instruments dealing with, for example, security, climate change and the rights of the region's indigenous peoples. This presentation will demonstrate the ultimately political role of legal developments in the Arctic by problematizing the progress being made in the rights of indigenous peoples, a much-discussed topic in Arctic scholarship. The conventional view is that the peoples either have rights or lack them, a position which can be corrected by claiming for (more) rights. This presentation will offer a different view of rights by examining the ways in which legal aspirations can maintain the marginalized and 'right-less' position of indigenous peoples, the very position that the

processes of legal recognition and institutional inclusion initially sought to correct. By drawing out the broader political implications of rights, such a critical inquiry demonstrates how legal frameworks and the desire to claim and grant rights become tools for ruling populations and phenomena. As an illustrative example of the ways in which legal aspirations are entwined with the use of political power in the Arctic, the chapter discusses the protracted debate on the ratification of the ILO Convention 169 by Finland."

=====

Title: "Instability and Stability of Population Dynamics and Human Settlements in Chukotka and Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Tamara Litvinenko
All Authors: Tamara Litvinenko
Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "This study is to identify the geographical differences in the stability/instability of population dynamics in Chukotka and Yakutia based on traditional geographical approaches and the field observations. Despite the general trends in population dynamics of the regions at various stages of its existence in the post-Soviet period, significant differences can be observed at the intraregional and local levels. Relatively greater stability (a smaller decrease in the population or increase in number of people and the absence of abandoned settlements) was observed in the districts and settlements with high percentage share of indigenous people and those with the traditional (ethnic) natural resources use. The most stable (decrease in the population due to migration inflow and natural increase) were rural districts and their centers located in central part of Yakutia nearby regional center with the share of Yakut people about 90% and more. The most unstable districts and human settlements (a greater decrease in the population due to a bigger migration outflow and the presence of abandoned settlements) were those with a large share of Russian people and those with the mining industry since the Soviet time. The extremely unstable and most vulnerable was single-company towns which closely connected with extractive industry enterprises, most of which were eliminated in the 1990s. Geographical differences in stability/instability of population dynamics and human settlements are more evident in the period of external challenges and threats under crisis and more even in the period of relatively stable development."

=====

Title: "Sámi traditional healing: a scoping review study"

Submitting Author: Jing Liu-Helmersson
All Authors: Jing Liu-Helmersson and Anne Ouma

Abstract Text: "The Sámi Indigenous population, who live in the arctic Sápmi area across four countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula of Russia, have practiced traditional healing for millennia. However, today it is unknown within the Swedish health care services. The aim of this study is to describe the nature and scope of research conducted on Sámi traditional healing among the four Sápmi countries. This study covers peer-reviewed research published in the English language up to April 8, 2020. Our result shows that most of the research were conducted in Norway. In northern Norway, Sámi TM is actively used by the local communities, and is claimed to be effective. Holistic worldview(s), including spirituality, prevails in Sámi traditional healing from practitioners' selection criteria to health care practices to illness responsibilities. Comparison was made between Sámi traditional healing and conventional medicine on worldviews, on perspectives toward each other, and on integration. More studies are needed to unpack the Sámi traditional

healing situation in Sweden, Finland and Russia."

=====

Title: "The Effects of Climate Change on the Geopolitics of the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Thomas Lovegren

All Authors: Thomas Lovegren

Dr. Yana Bebieva

Abstract Text: "The Arctic's climate is undergoing massive changes due to the amount of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere. Subsequently, this has increased the warming on the planet and has directly led to a reduction in sea ice cover in the region. Both of these can be measured quantitatively through IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) climate scenarios through the variables of Arctic sea ice coverage percent and surface air temperature within the region. For a multiplicity of differing nations, the Arctic is a very sought after location for two main reasons: the coveted shipping lanes that Arctic sea ice currently covers and the raw natural resources that lay near or underneath the newly accessible melting ice. The competition for access of both of these strategic resources may result in conflict and result in heightened tensions among nations. These additional disputes also hold the potential to accelerate the already increasingly important issue of climate change through the coinciding industrial development that is sure to follow the politics dividing the region. This new geopolitical development holds the potential to reshape the way in which the current narrative of the Arctic is framed, as these conflicting views between human development and climate change make up the essential struggle that is captured in the Arctic microcosm, and is emblematic of a much broader, global relationship."

=====

Title: "Telecollaborative Intercultural Project: Network Interaction of Universities in Geographically Distant Regions"

Submitting Author: L Luchikhina

All Authors: Luchikhina L

Department of Foreign Languages for Technical Faculties

Novosibirsk State Technical University (NSTU)

Novosibirsk, Russia

zentrum05@mail.ru

Elfimova N.

Department of Foreign Languages for Technical Faculties

Novosibirsk State Technical University (NSTU)

Novosibirsk, Russia

nelfimova@gmail.com

Abstract Text: "The computerization and globalization of education have led not only to the introduction of innovative methods in professional training but also to the development of intercultural communicative competence as a necessary condition for effective network interaction both at the personal and institutional levels.

Foreign language telecollaborative projects in university education make possible intercultural interaction in geographically distant regions with different cultural contexts. They become a vehicle for virtual academic mobility. Telecollaborative projects contribute to the development of students' linguistic, intercultural and e-communicative competences. The article examines the key points, typological parameters and didactic functions of a telecollaborative project. Particular attention is paid to curriculum design, stages of implementation of this type of projects, analysis of potential barriers to network interaction

of universities and ways to overcome them.

The paper gives the example of the implementation of telecollaborative projects in a non-linguistic university as a means of creating a unique interactive environment for representatives of different cultures in virtual reality.

The author concludes with the analysis of the results of the collaborative project based on the participants' questionnaires, and proposes the vision for the project's further development."

=====

Title: "Ärjä Emotional Mapping – a visual essay of a participatory photoplay performed in rural nature conservation island"

Submitting Author: Nina Luostarinen

All Authors: Luostarinen, Nina; University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "This visual essay presents a practise-led research and a case study of Emotional Mapping photoplay that took place during Ärjä Art Festival in August 2019. By showing 11 examples of 2016 entries gathered during this playful photo-based intervention into a nature heritage location this essay discusses the possibilities of reimagining the relationship to a place, representing and communicating the heritage by creating collective imagery of a location. In the end the whole emotional map will be released.

This can be presented in poster or participatory art workshop as well as oral presentation."

=====

Title: "Land art, metamorphosis and place empathy"

Submitting Author: Nina Luostarinen

All Authors: Luostarinen, Nina. University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The basis of this collaboratory activity is in transformation stories. The aim is that they create a new kind of aesthetically and spiritually tuned way of encountering the place and open up presence. I will perform a participatory photographic workshop outdoors. The natural materials found in the place (leaves, branches, straws, conifers, stones...) will be collected in order to form an animal character or animal symbol associated with the stories of the place. Joining the formed animal figure with our bodies (thus experiencing metamorphosis), diving into the ground. The work is made into "bird-eye-view" large-scale images that will be photographed with a drone. So, we will see the details both up close and experience them (like decaying leaves, straw details) and at the same time the unity becomes something big and so spectacular that it is perceived from a high sky. Participants are invited to a play in which the imagination is fed with a collection of stories and beliefs about transformation. The aim is to increase place empathy, sense the presence by merging into ground and to see and feel something new."

=====

Title: "Doing culturally sensitive tourism business in the Arctic: A practice-based approach"

Submitting Author: Monika Lühje

All Authors: Monika Lühje, University of Lapland; Outi Kugapi, University of Lapland; Suvi Autio, University of Lapland; Emmanuel Tauch, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Before the COVID19 pandemic, tourism in the Arctic was growing rapidly resulting in various kinds of disturbances in local communities, such as tourists photographing through local people's windows or husky safaris hindering reindeer herding. In this paper, we analyse and sketch socially and culturally sustainable ways of doing tourism business in the Arctic based on the notion of cultural sensitivity, practice theory and interviews with local tourism entrepreneurs and other local stakeholders in Sápmi and Greenland. In short, we investigate two practices: the practice of cooperation and the practice of being true to oneself, and reflect on how their large-scale implementation might change tourism after-COVID19, especially in the Arctic areas."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Sámi handicraft practices in the souvenir market"

Submitting Author: Monika Lüthje

All Authors: Monika Lüthje, University of Lapland, and Outi Kugapi, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "In Finnish Lapland, tourists have a rich choice of souvenir products that look more or less Sámi but are not made by Sámi. The situation has been similar for several decades. Our paper aims at understanding why the situation is like this and how it might be changed to one that would be more culturally sensitive and sustainable. We use a practice theory approach focusing on materiality, competences and meanings that constitute the practices of Sámi handicraft makers and sellers and souvenir buyers in Finnish Lapland. Our data consist of interviews and observation and shows how Indigenous knowledge is an important constitutive element of Sámi handicraft practices in the souvenir market."

=====

Title: "Comparative research of traditional wedding rituals of the Tuvans and Barguzin Buryats in late XIX – beginning of XXI centuries"

Submitting Author: Victoria Lygdenova

All Authors: Victoria Lygdenova, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science

Odon Dashinamzhilov, Institute of History of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science

Abstract Text: "The authors' aim is to reveal archaic, areal, shaman and late Buddhist symbols in wedding traditions of the Barguzin Buryats and Tuvans. Comparative ethnographic method is applied in the research according to which the symbols are considered and compared in synchronic and diachronic aspects. The representation of unity of nomadic family-tribal orientation on the example of similarities in wedding traditions of Turk and Mongol peoples is held in the report. High interest to wedding rituals in traditional society is connected with religious and magical elements that represent a praying to local spirits for the tribal development and safety. As a result the authors come to the following conclusions: firstly, similarity of many elements of wedding ceremony is defined by nomadic traditions and ideal of a family tribal structure by northern Buryats to Turk peoples and southern Tuvans to Mongolia. Secondly, late arrival of Buddhism to Barguzin valley and to Tuva was a reason of preservation of archaic cults of shamanism. To sum up, it is important to note that comparative analysis of wedding traditions among the Tuvans and the Buryats helps to reveal historical evolution and transformation not only in wedding traditions but in their traditional world view in general. Similarities in diachronic elements of the ritual show unity of many cults that point to tight interactions between the Tuvans and the Mongols, Buryats and Turk neighborhood."

=====
Title: "Ethnic structures and indigenous peoples of the Russian North and the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Tatyana Lytkina

All Authors: Tatyana Lytkina, Viktor Fauzer, Andrey Smirnov, Galina Fauzer

Institute for Socio-Economic and Energy Problems of the North, Komi Science Centre, Ural Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The research is devoted to consideration the dynamics and ethnic structure of the population in the Northern Russian regions. The authors mainly focus on dynamics and ethnic structure of the population, living in national-territorial formations. The impact of migration on ethnic composition of the population of the receiving territories is disclosed. It is demonstrated that indigenous population, formerly constituting absolutely majority, due to colonization of their territories in order to involvement of natural resources in industrial turnover, had reduced to a small proportion in population structure. In the research of ethnic structures of the population the authors use the methodical approach linked with selection of ten more numerous nationalities in composition of Russian population and estimation of their representation in population structure in the Russian North. The conclusion of the research is that only Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars and Bashkirs take activity part in the settlement of northern regions, formation demographic and labour potential; herewith European and Asian North have different attractiveness for nationalities of Russia."

=====
Title: "Cognitive Load and Difficulty of Post-editing in English-Russian Machine Translation"

Submitting Author: Maya Lyutyanskaya

All Authors: Maya Lyutyanskaya, Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "There is an interdisciplinary research of natural language processing including post-editing machine translation (PEMT), neural machine translation (NMT), neurolinguistics, eye-tracking study of translation process at Northern (Arctic) Federal University. The research reveals that NMT systems can be considered a valuable tool for English-Russian machine translation, especially when applied to texts with the simpler structure (user guides). The study indicates that the cognitive load of PEMT performed by translation students represents the impact of translation technology on the conceptual acquisition of the translation. There is a special attention to the efficiency of NMT in translating different user guides from English into Russian. They are often used for intercultural communication in the Arctic. The user guide is less complicated in terms of grammar, but it requires specific technical knowledge for understanding and translation. The study is focused on PEMT with special regard to the Memsource Post-editing Analysis. The Memsource Post-editing Analysis tool is used in order to calculate the edit distance between raw machine translated outputs and post-edited texts. The study of PEMT is held within the cognitive approach. Post-editing is a complex cognitive process including translation decision making, translation reading, machine translation quality assessment, etc. Eye tracking is used for the analysis of cognitive load and cognitive efforts during PEMT. Measuring the difficulty of postediting in NMT can help reduce translators' cognitive overload. Understanding appropriate difficulty levels in PEMT can help train translation students and turn them into experts of NMT and PEMT."

Title: "Cloudberry and Icebreakers"

Submitting Author: Ruth Maclennan

All Authors: Ruth Maclennan

Abstract Text: "I will present a film screening and discussion of an artist's 'fieldwork' and art practice as a contribution to interdisciplinary research in the Russian Arctic. I will draw on my research and films (Call of North, Hero City) and screen Cloudberry (2019) filmed while travelling with an anthropologist from the European University Saint Petersburg; and on my reflections on my collective, remote, 'fieldwork' during the Coronavirus pandemic. My work involves a subjective camera, field-recordings, story-telling, formal experimentation, improvisation, writing, performance and exhibition making, and brings together ideas and people from across disciplines, and from none. The works address environmental and geopolitical upheavals in the Arctic in the voices of those experiencing them. They are shown in a range of contexts: in galleries, film festivals, academic and online environments and in the places where they are made. The film Cloudberry gives voice to a place, making tangible its political, poetic, psychological and environmental ecologies. It was filmed on the Kola Peninsula in a small fishing village along the Northern Sea Route during the hottest summer on record. The village has taken on geo-political significance because it is the nearest point on land to the Shtokman gas field. But lives go on below the radar. The narrator is 'just visiting'. She sits chatting in kitchens meeting villagers and visitors, listening to the sounds of wildlife and the sea, a music festival, and an abandoned school house full of life. She follows paths of desire (and profit) and sets out to sea."

=====

Title: "From Soul Transport to Decolonial Passage: Ceremonies of Continuity in Skolt Sámi Land"

Submitting Author: Natalia Magnani

All Authors: Natalia Magnani

UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "As part of cultural and Indigenous movements around the world, people are reconstructing large charismatic and spiritual objects from archives, museum collections, and oral histories, and articulating them with contemporary social and political desires. The phenomenon of boat revival is particularly widespread, often culminating in final blessing ceremonies emphasizing rebirth and renewal. I present a case from the Skolt Sámi territories, in the Finnish-governed areas of transborder Sámi land to which this community was displaced after the Second World War. Through painstaking archival, museum, and community work, a century-old root-sewn boat was reconstructed since its last rowing in the Skolt homeland now across the Russian border. In the process, the boats' meanings of soul transport and cross-cultural meeting, and the relation of roots to seams in burial, are carried into the 21st century in establishing Indigenous continuity and presence in relation to nation-states and international networks. People reclaim connections to local ecologies and community severed by relocation, government boarding schools, and the expansion of state and commercial infrastructure. The boat revival in Skolt land reflects a larger global process of Indigenous-state reconciliation and decolonial repair."

=====

Title: "Modern children view to mythological animals: case of interactive Finnish artist A. Reichstein exhibition in Finland and Yakutsk"

Submitting Author: Marina Maguidoviich

All Authors: Marina Maguidovitch, Herzen Russian Pedagogical State University,
Natalia Dorjeva, secondary school №17, Yakutsk

Abstract Text: "This paper is based on the analysis of archetypical animals described by children aged 6 - 10 years living in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Finland and Russia. The data were obtained during an interactive exhibition of mythological animals by the Finnish artist A. Reichstein, called "Bestiarium construendum," which took place in various northern cities of Finland and Russia (including Perm and Yakutsk) from 2014 to 2019. The analysis of children 's essays, drawings and stories obtained during the exhibition provide a unique opportunity to reconstruct models of the perceptions and understanding of children living in different northern regions. Images of mythological animals, their species, and the frequency of their appearance in drawings made by children at the exhibition, reflect both archetypal and local cultural ideas about the world and life, as well as ideas obtained from watching American and other foreign films. As the analysis of these materials showed, children from various regions draw mythical animals differently. The children also accorded these animals differing traits taken from real animals and people. This suggests that the archaic worldview of Arctic peoples still partially exists among the children of Yakutsk."

=====

Title: "Stakes for Stakeholders - Coastal erosion monitoring to foster relationships between scientists and Indigenous communities"

Submitting Author: Chris Maio
All Authors: Chris Maio
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks
cvmaio@alaska.edu

Roberta Glenn
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks
rjglenn@alaska.edu

Jessica Christian
Arctic Coastal Geoscience Lab - University of Alaska Fairbanks
jchristian@alaska.edu

Jacquelyn Overbeck
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
jacquelyn.overbeck@alaska.gov

Richard Buzard
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
richard.buzard@alaska.gov

Abstract Text: "The culmination of declining sea ice extent, thawing permafrost, and sea-level rise are increasing risks to Indigenous coastal communities in western Alaska. Additionally, coastal hazard research, planning, and mitigation are hindered by a disconnect between Western scientists and Indigenous stakeholders as well as a lack of baseline environmental data to support informed decision-making. To address this problem, we are developing collaborative relationships between university, state, federal, and tribal organizations to carry out coastal hazard assessments and establish community-based erosion monitoring sites at over 10 coastal and riverine communities. Through regular engagement with local

tribal environmental coordinators via training and other outreach activities we have worked to build sustainable relationships that foster trust and the co-production of research activities and products. Research activities include the collection of high resolution topographic and hydrographic datasets and the establishment of a geospatial baseline with which to measure historical and contemporary change and project future hazard areas. Through this evolving work we have found that the creation of new baseline datasets, establishment of community prioritized monitoring sites, annual visits, and other outreach activities foster long-term collaborative relationships that contribute towards climate resiliency within Indigenous coastal communities."

=====

Title: "Extreme preterm birth associated with intrauterine growth restriction : a retrospective cohort study in the Northwest of Russia."

Submitting Author: Elizaveta Makarovskaia
All Authors: Elizaveta Makarovskaia, resident, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, NSMU, Arkhangelsk, Russia.
Yuliia Baikalova, resident, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, NSMU, Arkhangelsk, Russia.
Natalya G. Istomina M.D., CSc (med.), Associate Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, NSMU, Arkhangelsk, Russia.
Baranov A.N. PhD., CSc (med.), Professor, Head of Obstetrics and Gynecology Department., NSMU, Arkhangelsk, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Extreme preterm birth and intrauterine growth restriction are associated with marked increases in mortality and morbidity in the perinatal period, adverse outcomes throughout the lifecourse.

The aim is to provide a more deep understanding of the antecedent risks to births at 22–26 weeks gestation and identify measures of intervention that help to decrease the incidence of extreme preterm birth and associated mortality and morbidity.

This retrospective cohort study included all extreme preterm births (22+0/7-25+6/7 weeks' gestation) in Arkhangelsk Perinatal center during 2018-2019. Multivariable regression techniques were used to assess the relative risks.

A complex and inter-related range of risk factors for 44 preterm birth with the mean age of 28.33 ± 6.1 years has been identified. Pregnancy complications included urinary tract infection, history of bleeding in second trimester, cervical insufficiency, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), oligohydramnios represent the most prominent predictors to extreme preterm birth. Methods to improve the neonatal survival were used: in 75% cases - course of antenatal corticosteroids, in 91,6% - antibiotics, in 27,08% of women - magnesium sulfate and in 70,8% cases - delayed umbilical cord clamping.

Individual predictors associated with pregnancy complications such as urine infection, history of bleeding in second trimester, cervical insufficiency; IUGR, oligohydramnios form an important part of the risk profile. Thus, we need further research for better understanding the complex mechanisms and pathways to decrease the incidence of preterm birth and associated mortality and morbidity."

=====

Title: "The soil emission response to the heavy rain events: boreal forests"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Makhnykina
All Authors: Anastasia Makhnykina, Siberian Federal University
Nataly Koshurnikova, Siberian Federal University
Anatoly Prokushkin, V.N. Sukachev Institute of Forest

Abstract Text: "Soils of the boreal zone contain significant carbon reserves, therefore, their response to current climate changes is important for assessing the sustainability of forest ecosystems and the future concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Soil emission exhibits high levels of spatial heterogeneity, especially on a small scale. The main limiting factor to determine the emission rates is water input.

The aim of this study was to look at the response of soil CO₂ emission to the heavy rains during the summer season. The study area is located within the middle taiga subzone of Central Siberia (60 N, 90 E). Soil emission measurements were carried out from June to September in the lichen pine forests.

We found that the amount of CO₂ released after heavy rains (more than 15 mm per one time) consists of 60% of the whole month's emission. Also, it was identified that the emission rates hold on the same high level 3 days after the rain event."

=====

Title: "“Time, Northward!”: Time and Nature in the Perception of Soviet Arctic Pioneers in the 1930s"

Submitting Author: Natalia Maksimishina

All Authors: Natalia Maksimishina

Abstract Text: "“People were quite indifferent to day or night”, wrote Leonard Matters, a British journalist who visited Igarka in 1932. “While I was there the whole sense of time in detail seemed to have been lost by the people.” In a similar way, several foreigners who traveled along the Northern Sea Route noted with astonishment the peculiar daily routine of the inhabitants of Igarka and other brand-new settlements beyond the Arctic Circle, where one might be invited for tea at 3am. In official state sources, however, we find no reference to the pioneers’ different perception of time. Publications devoted to the northern territories such as Sovetskaya Arktika and the Bulletin of the Arctic Institute had a different intention: to replace the older exoticizing discourse on the Arctic by diminishing the perceived difference between the living standards and lifestyles in Moscow and the circumpolar area. The goal was to boost internal migration to the remote north, which reached its full capacity in the 1930s.

My paper aims at complicating our understanding of the Soviet Arctic project with the help of outsiders’ observations about the local level. In doing so, I suggest that environmental history can help us make sense of how the pioneers’ routines reflected their perception of nature and the Arctic solar day beyond the partial representation of life in the Soviet Arctic found in official sources."

=====

Title: "Interactive governance of whale ecosystem services: governability assessment of three case studies in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Laura Malinauskaite

All Authors: Laura Malinauskaite

Ph.D. Candidate

Environment and Natural Resources

University of Iceland/ARCPATH

Abstract Text: "Arctic socio-ecological change is accelerated multifaceted effects of climate change and globalisation. Among other things, this means changing dynamics of human-ecosystem interplay in Arctic social-ecological systems (SES) through altered availability, co-

production and use of marine ecosystem services (ES). A group of species illustrative of this change are whales, on which Arctic coastal communities have depended for millennia. The study (i) presents a new conceptual model combining ES co-production and interactive governance frameworks; and (ii) applies a multi-method approach in the assessment of governability of whale ES in three Arctic coastal locations – Húsavík in Iceland, Andenes in Norway and Disko Bay in Greenland. Based on a literature review, stakeholder mapping, observations, and analysis of 54 semi-structured stakeholder interviews, the study finds that governability of whale ES is the highest in the Icelandic case study due to the relative simplicity of its SES, limited number of governance interactions between stakeholders and their ability to self-govern effectively. The results also indicate several points for improvement of marine ES governance in the Arctic and beyond, most notably by making it more inclusive, adaptive and reflective of stakeholder needs and values. It also finds that sustainable interactive governance of whale ES and other marine resources in the Arctic requires the recognition that much of it happens outside of formal institutions, necessitating inclusive approaches in the efforts to improve it."

=====

Title: "Mining legacies and land-use conflicts"

Submitting Author: Judit Malmgren

All Authors: Judit Malmgren

Abstract Text: "The demand for minerals is increasing globally leading to a rapid expansion of mining within the arctic region. Conflicts surrounding mineral extraction in arctic regions has proven to be complex and difficult to handle as mining requires large systems of various infrastructure to function and typically must compete against other land use interests. In the Fennoscandinavian Arctic, these include reindeer husbandry, cattle farming, tourism and various forms of entrepreneurship. Add to that unclear land rights and indigenous lands. This together is leading to complex conflict dynamics involving a variety of different actors with different perspectives on how to utilize the land and the natural resources. This thesis explores these conflicts from a system level perspective in a number of cases in northern Sweden. Specifically, the aim is to make sense of the complex relationship between mining and the local communities within the societal systems in which these are embedded. Current research tends to explore mining conflicts in isolation from the larger system in which it is located, or explain them using simplifying models that neglects complex contextual factors. It also tends to explore conflicts as snapshots in time, leading to a limited understanding of how these conflicts are shaped by historical processes. By analyzing land-use conflicts surrounding mining in northern Sweden in a historical context from a system perspective that accounts for a variety of interdependent factors, the thesis can deepen our understanding of conflicts; providing valuable knowledge on how to handle them in the future."

=====

Title: "Vitamin D deficiency and cardiovascular risk factors in adolescents"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Malyavskaya

All Authors: Svetlana Malyavskaya¹, Andrey Lebedev¹

¹Northern State Medical University, Arkhangelsk

Abstract Text: "Vitamin D deficiency is an important global public health issue. Living in the High North latitudes is a known risk factor for vitamin D deficiency due to low sun exposure. There is an association of vitamin D deficiency with a cardiovascular disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes. Metabolic syndrome composed of central obesity, hyperglycemia,

dyslipidemia, and hypertension which are the strongest predictors of cardiovascular diseases and/or diabetes. Our aim was to study association of the components of the metabolic syndrome with vitamin D levels in children and adolescents. The study included 319 children and adolescents (49% — girls) aged 10–15 years. Higher levels of BMI, waist circumference and insulin were found in the group with a low concentration of vitamin D. In the quartile I in terms of the 25(OH)D level, higher (as compared with the quartile IV) mean level values of insulin (11.5 ± 6.3 and 7.3 ± 4.0 mmol/L, $p < 0.001$), body mass index (22.6 ± 4.3 and 19.3 ± 3.9 kg/m², $p = 0.012$), waist circumference (68 ± 11 and 61 ± 12 cm, $p = 0.034$). Multivariate regression analysis showed an independent relationship between the 25(OH)D level, C-reactive protein level, and HOMA index. Conclusion: the association of the components of the metabolic syndrome with vitamin D levels in children and adolescents was shown. Vitamin D supplementation may have a great potential for improving health of the Arctic population via reduction of the CVD burden."

=====

Title: "An open-accessed living digital platform for storage and exchange of dynamic toponymic knowledge (based on Evenki place names)"

Submitting Author: Nadezhda Mamontova

All Authors: Nadezhda Mamontova, Banting research fellow, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, Canada

Elena Klyachko, research fellow, Department of Typology and Areal Linguistics, Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "We propose to present our pilot project on an open-accessed living digital platform based on the Siberian Evenki toponymic database in tandem with vernacular cartographic material and field data. This project aims to develop a flexible tool of representing Indigenous place names knowledge and to enable Indigenous communities to contribute, share and exchange their knowledge online. In research on Indigenous cartography toponyms are usually considered separately from mapping. Yet community-based mapping may reveal a lot about how Indigenous people select and represent spatial relations and what kind of place names they select to map. In addition, the platform will serve as an open-accessed repository of Evenki place names from hand-written maps collected by the Soviet researcher Glafira Vasilevich in Siberia in the period from the 1920s to the 1940s, as well as our own field data. Temporal and geographic comparisons of place names have clearly demonstrated that, along with a conventional understanding of Indigenous place names as stable there is a dynamic model of place naming to be found in nomadic societies, including Evenki. This finding requires a number of methodological approaches regarding how researchers might collect, analyse and present geospatial concepts and place names in nomadic societies. In our presentation, we will discuss how the understanding of place names as dynamic toponymic knowledge can be incorporated into community-based research and presented in a digital format."

=====

Title: "Rehabilitation of repressed Soviet citizens and social well-being of modern Siberian and northern peoples"

Submitting Author: Natalia Markdorf

All Authors: Markdorf Natalia

Abstract Text: "Modern residents of Siberia, the Far East and the Far North associate social well-being not only with economic stability, but also with moral factors. In Siberia, the Far East and the North, as a result of forced migrations of the population in Soviet times, a

multiethnic socio-cultural environment developed. In this report the author examines how the issues of rehabilitation are resolved both by the repressed citizens themselves and by their descendants. On the basis of the conducted sociological, legal, historical research, it is planned to highlight the following important issues. Firstly, why and how the Russian modern citizens of the northern regions to connect the well-being with the decision of rehabilitation problems of their relatives. Secondly, why the descendants of the repressed citizens apply for their rehabilitation. Thirdly, whether or not the institutional, socio-cultural, personal stigma repressed citizens and how they affect their relatives. What is the impact on the understanding of the stigma attached to the inhabitants of the northern regions of the country of their welfare and well-being of their families? The research was carried out on the basis of the analysis of archival documents, materials of opinion polls, recollections of participants in historical events and their descendants."

=====

Title: "ARCTIC CULTURES: The Search for the 'Origins of the Inuit'"

Submitting Author: Peter R Martin
All Authors: Peter R. Martin (University of Cambridge)

Abstract Text: "This case study forms part of the wider Arctic Cultures project and examines the debates pertaining to 'Origins of the Inuit' – a key interdisciplinary issue in eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century scholarship. As various disciplinary identities of the social sciences began to emerge, the Inuit were used as key 'exemplars' in discussions about culture-environment relations. Through this, the geographical, anthropological, archaeological and literary search for the origins of the Inuit became a governing trope for the interdisciplinary study of Arctic cultures during this period.

The case study also demonstrates that the Inuit themselves contributed significant insights and information to these debates. Through moments of encounter with non-indigenous Arctic travellers, Inuit shared their knowledge of their communities, their technologies and their practices and customs. Recognising that such contributions have often historically been overlooked, however, the case study shows that not only did the 'origins' debates shape how the Arctic has been constructed, they also the obscured the ways in which the indigenous peoples have played an integral yet complex role in scholarly understandings of the Arctic."

=====

Title: "'The Irrepressible Naukum': Arctic Indigenous Intermediaries and William Healey Dall's Search for the 'Origins of the Inuit'"

Submitting Author: Peter R Martin
All Authors: Peter R. Martin (University of Cambridge)

Abstract Text: "At the end of the nineteenth century, scholars from a range of disciplinary, national and institutional contexts were involved in the search for the 'origins of the Inuit'. Through various geographical, ethnographic, archaeological and linguistic investigations into Inuit culture, researchers sought to understand the historical migrations of indigenous peoples as they had dispersed across the circumpolar Arctic. This search was connected to wider debates relating to race, culture and the nature of humanity as well as to the purpose and goals of the nascent social sciences.

One such scholar was the American naturalist and collector William Healey Dall. In 1865, Dall was travelling in the Beringia region as part of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition

to determine the feasibility of laying telegraph lines across the Bering Strait. Spending time on the Siberian side of the region, he encountered a local Yup'ik inhabitant named Naukum. Following conversations with this 'indigenous intermediary' Dall learned more about the migration and distribution of the various communities situated across the Beringia region and later went on to publish these insights in an academic monograph, thus contributing new perspectives on the 'origins of the Inuit' debates.

This paper therefore demonstrates that the co-production of knowledge between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples has a long history in the Arctic regions. It will expose the processes through which the sharing of information has come to be overlooked, obscured or ignored within dominant Northern narratives and will demonstrate the importance of recovering such 'hidden histories.'"

=====

Title: ""TUNDRA HAS BECOME CROWDED": PROBLEMS OF LAND-USE OF REINDEER HERDERS AND MINING COMPANIES IN YAMAL"

Submitting Author: Elena Petrovna Martynova
All Authors: Martynova, Elena Petrovna
Dr. Hab. (History), Professor
Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University

Abstract Text: "The report is based on the author's field materials collected during ethnological expert reviews in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous district in 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013. The research focuses on the land-use regulation between Nenets reindeer herders and mining companies. Three main problems will be considered.

1. Reduction of pasture resources due to capturing large areas for industrial needs. The ethnoexpertises revealed the interest of industrial companies and reindeer herders in the same land areas. The Nenets are not satisfied with an allocation for industrial development the territories demanded by reindeer herders are allocated.
2. "Tightness" creates conflict situations between different groups of reindeer herding population. Private reindeer herders experience the greatest shortage of pastures. Their land rights are not officially registered, so they have to move the nomad territories further from the gas deposits and pipelines. This leads to a clash of interests of reindeer herding families claiming the same pastures.
3. Intensive industrial development in the Arctic increases the heavy load on pastures. The perspective of further reduction of pasture lands raises the question of the future of the reindeer farming. There are rumors in the tundra that reindeer herders will be moved to villages and forced to a sedentary lifestyle in near future. Reindeer herders are not ready to give up the usual occupation and authentic lifestyle. The people believe that Nenets preserve their original culture thanks to the reindeer farming. They also fear that the lack of work will lead to the growth of alcohol abuse and social degradation."

=====

Title: "Pathways to nickel mining employment among Inuit women in Nunavik, Canada and Kanak women in New Caledonia: A comparative study"

Submitting Author: Katie Mazer
All Authors: 1) Katie Mazer, McMaster University
2) Suzanne Mills, McMaster University

Abstract Text: "While access to mining employment is often understood as the principal benefit that mining development brings to local Indigenous communities, Indigenous women

reliably face steep barriers to accessing quality employment from mining. This paper compares two nickel mining contexts—two nickel mines in Nunavik (northern Quebec), Canada and one nickel mine in the North Province of New Caledonia—to understand contextual factors that limit and enable Inuit and Kanak women’s access to mining employment. In Nunavik, women’s participation in mining mirrors global trends: women, and Inuit women in particular, are underrepresented in mining as a whole and segmented into lower paid, feminized occupations at mines such as housekeeping and catering. In contrast, in New Caledonia, where Kanak people represent a much high proportion of the workforce, and there has been a dramatic feminization of mining employment since the construction of two new nickel refineries (Goro beginning in 2005 and Koniambo beginning in 2008). This paper, first, presents the results of a quantitative analysis of employment data at all three mines to illustrate the dramatic divergences between contexts. Second, drawing on interviews with key informants in each territory, we identify three factors that explain this divergence: a) the relationship between anti-colonial movements and mining development; b) the spatial organization of work at the mines; and c) the quality and desirability of employment at the mines."

=====

Title: "Applying Justice to CSR: A Norway-Russia comparison"

Submitting Author: Darren McCaulley

All Authors: Prof Darren McCaulley, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Dr. Ryan Homes, Erasmus University Rotterdam and Dr. Maria Pavlenko, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract Text: "We argue that justice frameworks hold the key to ameliorating the inadequacies of CSR in the Arctic. Social responsibility must be replaced by more ambitious social justice principles (Shaw, 2017). Responsibility is a term that is too often focused on process rather than outcome (Wettstein, 2009). Social justice encompasses a wider demand to adhere to both processes and outcomes (Newell & Frynas, 2007). Comprehensive assessments of justice theory can result in more complex geographically sensitive and effective insights into corporate behaviour. Social justice is often reduced to a Kantian or Rawlsian critique which suffers from the same process driven dominated view as responsibility (Amalric et al., 2004; Newell & Frynas, 2007). We interject in this debate to put forward and assess how multiple justice frameworks could help to ensure a wider view taken by companies involved in energy supply chains in the Arctic. It allows us to move beyond volunteering, beyond CSR and beyond even narrow applications of human rights. It challenges us to reflect on how a global energy company can help drive a sustainable climate transition (Arnold, 2013). We reflect on preliminary fieldwork with energy companies in Norway and Russia."

=====

Title: "Managing Sensitive Qualitative Data from Arctic Social Science Fields"

Submitting Author: Erin McLean

All Authors: Erin McLean, National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
Dr. Amber E. Budden, National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
Dr. Noor Johnson, National Snow and Ice Data Center
Matthew B. Jones, National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
Dr. Timothy Pasch, University of North Dakota

Abstract Text: "Preserving data in digital repositories has become relatively common practice in the natural sciences, however concerns over the treatment of sensitive data, co-production of knowledge, and other complex factors have impacted the availability of valuable social

scientific data to researchers. While there are several organizations providing access to archived social science data (e.g. Dataverse, Qualitative Data Repository), mechanisms for wider participation in effective management and preservation of social science datasets at the Arctic Data Center are needed.

The Arctic Data Center is designed to reproducibly preserve and discover data and other products of National Science Foundation funded Arctic research, regardless of domain. To further support the social scientific research community in preserving data products in a scientifically, legally, and morally responsible way, we brought together representatives from diverse Arctic social scientific disciplines to co-develop future training activities and discuss the challenges social scientists face.

In this presentation, we highlight issues associated with sensitive data and discuss varying participation in research sharing activities. We present outcomes from a community-driven workshop on social scientific data best practices, and discuss opportunities for supporting the Arctic social science research community as they work towards co-production of knowledge in the Arctic. We invite Arctic social scientists participating in the conference to join us as part of that discussion.

Collectively, we seek to facilitate the long-term availability of social science data, metadata, and software through repositories — thereby enabling access and analysis of interdisciplinary datasets with the goal of addressing large-scale Arctic research questions."

=====

Title: "The Orthodox Islands and the Islands of Orthodoxy in the Modern Russia"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Melnikova

All Authors: Ekaterina Melnikova

Abstract Text: "The paper is concerned with the phenomenon of the islands historically occupied by the Russian Orthodox monasteries (Solovki, Valaam, Kizhi) and the transformation of their meaning and uses in the time of the Soviet secularization and post-Soviet desecularization. I focus on the issue of the modern social and symbolic change through the lens of the property relationship and conflicts upon the authority of the Church as the exceptional owner of the territory. I argue in my paper that in the time of post-soviet religious resurrection the Russian Orthodox Church entered the sphere of the capitalist economy, becoming a powerful landowner and business agent and participating in property struggles and competitions. In my paper I am concerned with the issue of how property rights are used in the debates upon a new role of the Church on the isolated territory of the 'Orthodox islands'. I focus primarily on the materials of Valaam using comparative materials from Solovki and Kizhi."

=====

Title: "The impacts of extractive forestry in the Arctic on long-term human health and wellbeing"

Submitting Author: Eija Meriläinen

All Authors: Eija Meriläinen, e.merilainen@ucl.ac.uk, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction & Institute for Global Health, University College London

Max Izenberg, izenberg@rand.org, Pardee RAND Graduate School, RAND Corporation

Aaron Clark-Ginsberg, aclarkgi@rand.org, Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences,

RAND Corporation

Luke Matthews, lmatthew@rand.org, Department of Behavioral and Policy Sciences, RAND Corporation

Michelle Scobie, michelle.scobie@sta.uwi.edu, Institute of International Relations, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.

Laura E. R. Peters, laura.peters@ucl.ac.uk, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction & Institute for Global Health, University College London, and College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University

Ilan Kelman, ilan_kelman@hotmail.com, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction & Institute for Global Health, University College London and University of Agder

Abstract Text: "The ways in which humans have organized their relations to nature in destructive ways, particularly over the past few hundred years under capitalism, have been quipped as the "Capitalocene" (Moore 2017). The politics of forest use illustrate these problematic and at times contradictory organizational logics. They frame forests both as bundles of renewable resources and places of discovery, as both carbon sinks and recreational sites. Yet these logics remain confined to the dominant extractive tendencies of capitalism, where value of forests is understood very narrowly and often monetarily. Furthermore, lengthy contemporary forestry supply chains serve to decouple the sites of extraction, production and consumption. We review the impacts of extractive forestry on health across three sites as an alternative way of understanding the value of forests to humans -- beyond treating trees as commodities. We define (human) health in line with the World Health Organization as holistic physical and mental well-being rather than the absence of illness. We therefore examine how extractive forestry in and around the Arctic influences long-term human health and wellbeing both on site, and beyond. We compare and contrast two sites of extractive forestry in the Arctic (Tornio river valley in Finland and Sitka in Alaska) with a case from Guyana. This translocal analysis strives to illustrate not only the implications of extractive forestry on and across the three sites, but also how extractive forestry impacts the health in non-local populations."

=====

Title: "Anabar Polyphony: Arctic Identity in the Ethnocultural Landscape of the Khatango-Anabar Region"

Submitting Author: Akulina E Mestnikova

All Authors: Akulina E. Mestnikova

Abstract Text: "The report will present the results of the conducted in 2020 year of field research in the Anabar national (Dolgan-Evenk) ulus of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), incl. in Yuryung-Khaya, which is the only place of compact settlement of Dolgans in Yakutia. The cultural landscape of this region, including the ethnic and linguistic cultures of the Dolgans, Evenks, Evens, Nganasans, Enets, Nenets, is characterized by the mutual influence of long-term ethnocultural contacts and their reflection in cultural traditions. Analysis of the results of the sociological survey showed that the majority of respondents believe that the choice nationalities are determined by: culture and traditions (60.2%); the native language (26.9%); history and territory (10.4%). There is a decrease in the importance of linguistic identity as a result of a decrease in the level of proficiency or complete lack of knowledge of the native language / language of one's nationality. At the same time, the majority of respondents are functional polylinguals who speak Dolgan, Yakut, Russian, define them as their native languages and use the means of

both the second and third languages to express the peculiarities of their culture. Based on the results of quantitative and qualitative studies (questionnaires, informal interviews, psycholinguistic experiments) and based on the analysis of modern scientific research, a conclusion is drawn about the leading positions of culture and traditions as the most important ethno-identifiers and the determining role of traditional economic and cultural-creative activities in the process of ethnic self-identification of indigenous people."

=====

Title: "A Siberian Archipelago. Of plants, places and humans in the boreal forest"

Submitting Author: Csaba Mészáros
All Authors: Mészáros Csaba

Abstract Text: "Based on subsequent fieldworks in subarctic Yakutia, the paper draws attention to the complex relationship between plants and Sakhas. Sakhas reside in the world's largest land biome, the taiga, dominated by larch, pine, and spruce trees. However, in contrast to many other indigenous peoples of Siberia, horse and cattle breeder Sakhas perceive the boreal forest as a hardly controlled infinite space, as opposed to the lived-in environment of lentil shaped meadows formed in thermokarst depressions (called alaas in Sakha). Although the alaas ecotope plays a pivotal role in Sakha placemaking processes, some parts of the taiga are also identified by Sakhas as areas of unique spiritual value.

The paper argues that alaases dominated by herbaceous plants, and groves consisting of distinctive tree species create an archipelago of meaningful places in the infinite space of the taiga. Disruptions in the taiga point not only to the different ontological status of plant species but also to the complex relationship between humans and plants. Plants are immobile; therefore their presence or absence determines and creates places within the taiga. With the help of the Sakha example, the paper points at a unique pattern of "sylvan thinking" at the time of climate crisis, as opposed to well-known examples from Amazonia."

=====

Title: "Dynamics, patterns and impacts of the pandemic in corona-free (?) Longyearbyen"

Submitting Author: Alexandra Meyer
All Authors: Alexandra Meyer (University of Vienna/ Svalbard Social Science Initiative)
Dina Brode-Roger (KU Leuwen/Svalbard Social Science Initiative)
Zdenka Sokolíčková (University of Hradec Králové/University of Oslo/ Svalbard Social Science Initiative)

Abstract Text: "When Europe shut down in March 2020, Longyearbyen, Svalbard, was in the middle of an economic restructuring, with a state-led dismantling of the coal industry, a steady research sector, a booming tourism industry and an equally prosperous service sector. The population was highly transient, mobile and international, getting ready for the high season. Within a couple of days, the island was emptied of tourists and remained closed off to visitors until June. Three social scientist/humanities scholars were in Longyearbyen at the time, in the midst of their fieldwork. Living on the island in this state of emergency allowed for a unique fieldwork, offering insights into aspects of society that are only revealed in times of crisis. In a collaborative effort, we want to find out together not only how the pandemic impacted Longyearbyen, but also what we can learn about this society through these exceptional circumstances. We draw on qualitative fieldwork and on the stories of different individuals affected in various ways by the pandemic. Our preliminary findings point to both perceived vulnerability and feelings of being safe on a remote island, show exacerbated inequalities in an economy highly dependent on tourism, and an increased focus

on Norwegianness. The paper reflects on both the immediate (the first weeks and months) and middle-term (the first year) impacts of the pandemic on Longyearbyen."

=====

Title: "Climate change in Longyearbyen, Svalbard: Observed changes, societal impacts, and adaptations"

Submitting Author: Alexandra Meyer
All Authors: Alexandra Meyer
University of Vienna, Dpt. of social and cultural anthropology
Svalbard Social Science Initiative

Abstract Text: "Longyearbyen, Svalbard, has become somewhat of a showcase of Arctic climate change, however, we know little about the societal impacts of and local responses to these changes. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews with planners, engineers, architects, scientists, people working in construction, and local politicians in Longyearbyen, and focusing on climate change impacts on the built environment, this paper aims to 1) describe observed changes and perceived societal impacts of climate change, and 2) describe and discuss adaptation measures, related discourses on adaptation, as well as challenges to adaptation. This paper aims to fill a gap by examining climate change impacts and adaptation in a non-indigenous "community of experts", in a Western sense of the term. Those involved in planning, building and maintaining Longyearbyen observe environmental changes and various impacts on the built environment of the town. From their point of view, climate change is considered a technical challenge, to be solved by experts. Adaptation is considered necessary, and technically feasible, displaying a techno-fix-approach to adaptation informed by a Western approach to nature as something that can be dealt with and tamed by the means of science and technology. In this sense, Longyearbyen is a "community of experts" with a broad scientific knowledge base for climate change adaptation. The tragic avalanches that hit the town in 2015 and 2017 continue to shape adaptive governance and actions, which are guided and defined by a dominant discourse on safety, legitimizing extensive security measures and resource-intensive projects."

=====

Title: "Addressing Gendered Violence against Inuit Women: A review of police policies and practices in Inuit Nunangat"

Submitting Author: Samantha Michaels
All Authors: Samantha Michaels, Senior Research and Policy Advisor, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
Dr. Elizabeth Comack, Professor Emeritus, University of Manitoba

Abstract Text: "Gendered violence against Inuit women is a problem of massive proportions. Every Inuk woman deserves to live free from the threat and reality of violence.

Police play a principal role in advancing and maintaining public safety. In Inuit Nunangat, policing is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police except for Nunavik, which has been policed by the Kativik Regional Police Force since 1996. Official statements by the RCMP and KRPF as to their roles and responsibilities assert that policing is carried out in a manner that upholds justice and the safety and security of all citizens.

However, a number of challenges have been raised in the literature that call into question whether policing in Inuit Nunangat is being carried out in a manner that upholds justice and protects the safety and security of the communities being served, including: problems with

policing in remote communities; the short duration of RCMP postings; the inexperience of officers; staffing shortages and turnover; language barriers; failure to recruit Inuit police officers; lack of cultural competency; lack of resources; underfunding; and lack of wrap-around services.

To explore what policing looks like on-the-ground and how these challenges manifest in relation to the police response to gendered violence against Inuit women, qualitative interviews with 45 Inuit women and 40 service providers (including police officers) were conducted in the four regions in Inuit Nunangat.

The 15-specific recommendations emerge from the insights, knowledge, and experiences of Inuit women and service providers in the four regions across Inuit Nunangat."

=====

Title: "Value attributions as a factor of intergenerational relations in youth from North-Western Region of Russia"

Submitting Author: Anastasia V Miklyaeva

All Authors: Anastasia V. Miklyaeva, Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia

Abstract Text: "Value attributions are defined as generational stereotypes associated with the value orientations of generations. The value attributions are important determinants of the relationship between the generations. The report will present an analysis of the values that young people attribute to different generations, and show the links between value attributions and intergenerational relations in youth."

=====

Title: "The problems of preserving and studying Pomor cultural monuments on Spitsbergen"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Minaeva

All Authors: Tatiana Minaeva, professor of Russian History Department

Abstract Text: "On the Spitsbergen archipelago Russian and Norwegian researchers have identified about 80 Pomor settlements, which were founded at different times. Most of the settlements were located on the southwestern coast of West Spitsbergen, and only 12 of them were founded in the north. It is here, on the northern shores of the islands West Spitsbergen and North-East Land, some of the last, still existing, Pomor cabins have been found. In addition, the remains of ships and wooden crosses were found too in the different part of Spitsbergen. Pomor cabins, ships, monumental crosses - all these historical objects are in different degrees of preservation, located in different parts of Spitsbergen, but represent a single system of development of the archipelago. All possible international efforts should be made to preserve these historical and cultural sites. Special attention should be paid to their further documentation, study and preservation of spiritual and material monuments. The realization of these goals requires, first of all, constant Russian-Norwegian cooperation, based on the understanding of the historical significance of the preserved monuments of the Pomor mammal hunting culture, and awareness of the close relationship between the historical development of the North of Russia and Norway. A successful example of such cooperation is the localization of the camp of the expedition of K. Kuznetsov (1851-1852) during the study of written archival sources and material monuments in Spitsbergen. It was also possible to find the foundation of the cross, which is currently on display in the Svalbard Museum."

=====
Title: "Implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in the Arctic: a comparative study of Russia and Norway"

Submitting Author: Andrey Mineev

All Authors: Andrey Mineev, Ph.D., Nord University Business School / High North Center
Konstantin Timoshenko, Ph.D., University of south-eastern Norway
Elena Zhurova, Ph.D., Nord University Business School / High North Center
Alexandra Middleton, Ph.D., Oulu Business School, Finland.

Abstract Text: "In this article, we discuss challenges of using the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as a framework for the Arctic regions. Agenda 2030 appears as a global top-down initiative in need for local bottom-up responses. Top-down and bottom-up approaches to implementing public policies can be theoretically agreed if freedom of action, resources and responsibilities are mandated to the local actors and constructive feedback is given to those on the top. What are the perspectives of combining these two approaches in the Arctic? We address this question through a comparative study of Russia and Norway. In doing so, we seek to identify basic ideological assumptions of the Agenda framework, then we compare central and regional government policies of the two countries associated with implementation of the Agenda. To further discuss practical challenges, we use our own numeric example - evaluation of Northern Norway and European part of the Arctic Russia by indicators of the Agenda 2030."

=====
Title: "COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG STUDENTS IN THE BASIC HEALTH GROUP AND"

Submitting Author: Irina Mischenko

All Authors: Irina Mischenko - Northern (Arctic) federal university named after M. V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, Russia

Tatiana Anoshina -Northern (Arctic) federal university named after M. V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, Russia

Ludmila Sharenkova-FGBOU VPO "Northern state medical University", Russia, Archangelsk,

Abstract Text: "The problem of preserving and improving the health of young people is one of the main problems of modern society. The current level of scientific and technical development is the main reason for the sedentary lifestyle of people and students, including. This lifestyle leads to a violation of posture, and, as you know, correct posture is the key to good health. The formation of interest in physical education among students is a complex and difficult process. Many factors influence the formation of students' motivation to engage in physical culture and sports. For students with scoliosis, it is especially important not only to create an optimal motor mode, but also to form their need for independent physical exercises. As a result of comparative analysis, it was found that the dominant motives for students with scoliosis and students of the main health group are: administrative and Wellness motives. Competitive-competitive motives and emotional motive (getting pleasure from physical activity) are not dominant, but are inherent only for students of the main health group."

=====
Title: "The board game "Nomad Camp" as an educational complex on indigenous languages"

Submitting Author: Karina Mishchenkova
All Authors: Karina Mishchenkova
Institute of Linguistics, RAS, Moscow
Institute for System Programming, RAS, Moscow
School of Linguistics, HSE, Moscow

Abstract Text: "“Nomadic camp” is the first strategy board game, designed in the indigenous languages of the Siberia and Far East. It appears to be an educational and methodical complex for the beginner as well as advanced levels. The game is aimed to awaken interest in the national language and culture, regardless of the age and immersion in the traditional way of life. It reflects the reindeer herding tradition and customs of the circumpolar peoples of Russia. The storyline, mechanics and strategy of the game are original and were developed directly for this game.

The released issues are prepared in Evenki and Even (Manchu-Tungus languages), Dolgan (Turkic language), Koryak and Alutor (Chukotka-Kamchatkan languages), Tundra Yukaghir and Forest Yukaghir (Yukaghir languages). These languages and their national communities are spread across 12 regions of Russia, which are roughly equal to 60% of the country’s territory.

The board game also targets to preserve the highly endangered local variants of Evenki and Even. Thus, the edition of the game in Evenki and Even was divided in 14 different dialectal print runs. The artistic design and language of the game were prepared with direct participation of native speakers, especially, elders.

The adaptation of the board game to the languages and cultural realities of other circumpolar reindeer herding peoples (such as Saami of Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway, then Nenets, Enets, Selkup, Nganasan, Komi, Mansi, Khanty and Chukchi) is currently in process."

=====

Title: "The Way of the Sakhalin (Tungus) Reindeer Husbandry from Nomadism in the Taiga to Being in Art Folklore"

Submitting Author: Liudmila I Missonova
All Authors: Liudmila I. Missonova. Ph.D., Leading Researcher, Curator of the series “Narody i Kultury” ("Peoples and Cultures"), N. N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology. Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Globalization has developed rapidly over the past decades among Sakhalin reindeer herders. On the one hand, this process leads to decrease in deer pasture as a result of oil companies work. On the other hand, under the circumstances, the descendants of the hereditary reindeer herders begin to play a different social role. They get jobs at these oil companies. Their families receive a higher social status. However, their status as a reindeer herder continues to live in the memory of generations both among Uilta/Evenks and the different ethnic space. In addition, the technological progress (mobile phones, snowmobiles, etc.) do not contribute to the reindeer husbandry development. The reindeer herders number is sharply reduced. Many of them do not get work in the village, they become unemployed, but they do not return to reindeer husbandry. However, the theme of reindeer husbandry is represented in the contemporary art of indigenous peoples. Reindeer husbandry is a code of historical memory of Sakhalin indigenous generations. This code (marker) plays the role of determining social and ethnic identity. Folk artists use the traditional technique of performance (graphic drawing) and new ways of creating (the technique of using fish skin).

Modern folk Paintings (displaying a nomadic way of life) often serve as illustrations of Tungus folklore. Thus, reindeer husbandry passes into the Art Folklore category. Contemporary art reveals tungus worldview as in past centuries."

=====

Title: "Making intangible heritage and performing public folklore: case of indigenous peoples of the Taymyr Peninsula"

Submitting Author: Maria Mochalova

All Authors: Maria Mochalova, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology Russian Academy of Science

Abstract Text: "This study focuses on heritage policy and cultural management in the field of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of the indigenous peoples of Taimyr. A number of practices aimed at safeguarding and representation of folklore and crafts is examined while stakeholders and cultural activists in the cities (Dudinka, Norilsk) and villages are perceived as actors and agents of «heritage process» (L.Smith).

The research is conducted in the theoretical framework of critical heritage studies (Kirshenblatt-Gimblet, Hafstein, Di Giovine) using the methods of the public folklore approach. The folklore of the Taimyr indigenous peoples as heritage is considered in the context of the state cultural policy, relations at the international level and discussion on the ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) along with application projects for inclusion new objects in the UNESCO ICH lists from Russian Federation.

The problem of identifying heritage objects for ICH inventories in the UNESCO's heritage policy framework is examined within the case of the indigenous peoples of Taimyr and using methods of sociocultural anthropology. The report confirms the ideas of mutual influence of heritage-making and the national policy of the region, the processes of ethnic identification, the socio-economic situation of indigenous peoples' communities and their involvement in tourism, festivals, workshops and other performative and educational activities. Alongside with this the social base of ICH and recognition of the pitfalls of fostering economic development through heritage is examined."

=====

Title: "Just talk? Tales from the cold"

Submitting Author: Mikko Moilanen

All Authors: Mikko Moilanen

Marius Jensen

Stein Østbye

All are affiliated with the School of Business and Economics at UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract Text: "Our research aims to identify thematic cross-border narratives across space and time in Arctic Scandinavia by identifying the key topics in Arctic politicians' parliamentary speeches in Norway, Sweden and Finland. We identify these narratives or topics using an unsupervised machine learning technique (topic modelling). We also use this methodology to identify common narratives across borders based on similarities in the vocabulary of the politicians. A high level of similarity in vocabulary facilitates effective communication and thereby potential cross-border cooperation between the regions that may compensate for small local markets and deficient demand as an obstacle for economic development. We rely on a dataset of all speeches in the Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian

parliaments since the 1990s and use structural topic models to estimate how Arctic MPs' Arctic narratives may have changed over time. Our study further identifies whether Arctic narratives have diverged or converged over time."

=====

Title: "Achieving "Coevalness" with Indigenous Peoples: Field Accounts of Early Soviet Functionaries in the Taimyr Tundra"

Submitting Author: Maria Momzikova
All Authors: Maria Momzikova, PhD candidate, University of Tartu

Abstract Text: "Johannes Fabian asserts that anthropologists create a temporal distance with local people placing them into another time in analytical writings. He calls it "a denial of coevalness" and such discourse the "allochronic discourse" (Fabian 1983). Coevalness means sharing time with interlocutors and recognize them as coevals (Fabian 2014), however, Fabian does not address this process properly. Birth argues that a fieldworker does not always accomplish coevalness, it is an interlocutor's "ability to convey his temporal meanings" (Birth 2008) and, to achieve coevalness, an anthropologist has to deal in writing with multiple temporalities.

The paper deals with the field descriptions of Nganasans, an indigenous group of the Taimyr tundra, by the Soviet functionaries in the 1920-30s (Lekarenko, Dolgikh, Khazanovich). I will closely read the field diaries through the lens of "coevalness" to show the horizontal relations between the Soviet functionaries and local people — how they were interested in each other, exchanged temporalities (Ssorin-Chaikov 2017), practices and things, synchronized their life rhythms. I will also analyze how the allochronic Soviet discourse of modernization, which refuses the "natives" (tuzemtsy) to be modern, intertwined with the horizontal relations of exchange practices. This allows me to show, first, that coevalness is always a process and has to be achieved by overcoming feelings of disgust and fear. Second, a "denial of coevalness" could appear already in the field, much before the conceptualization of field materials. Moreover, these disjunct epistemological practices can coexist in one's account in relation of "time-switching" (analogous to "code-switching" in linguistics)."

=====

Title: "Festivals as a sustainable development tool: Case study of Teriberka, Russia"

Submitting Author: Maria Monakhova
All Authors: Maria Monakhova

Abstract Text: "Sustainable development refers to changes brought both locally and globally, creating a better world for individuals and future generations. Sustainable development in the Arctic shares the same approach, yet the smallness and remoteness of the Arctic localities often present a challenge to its implementation (Larsen & Huskey, 2015). I believe that the remarkable beauty, culture, history, and geography of these regions may generate positive returns for sustainable development through the organization of festivals. This paper examines an annual festival Teriberka (former name "The New Life" festival) taking place in a small same-name town in the Kola Peninsula in Russia."

=====

Title: "Indigenous food systems in transition: comparative commodification practices in Sweden, Finland and Russia"

Submitting Author: Ildiko Asztalos Morell

All Authors: Ildiko Asztalos Morell, Swedish Agricultural University, Sweden
Lena Maria Nilsson, Umeå University, Sweden
Elena Bogdanova, Northern Arctic Federal University, Russia
Kamrul Hossain, Northern Institute of Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre,
University of Lapland, Finland
Dele Raheem, Northern Institute of Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre,
University of Lapland, Finland
Maxim Shishaev, Kola Science Centre of Russian Academy of Science, Murmansk Arctic
State University, Russia

Abstract Text: "The indigenous food systems of the Arctic create good example for holistic utilisation of reindeer, its adaptation, co-existence to the local environment and utilization of local biological diversity. Commodification of reindeer makes products available for wider public with growing interest for reindeer meat. There is future potential for the development of products utilising traditional knowledge (frozen steaks, minced meat, smoked or dried venison, reindeer side streams utilised in other industries). New technologies can open new connectivity between producers and consumers concerning food products. The commodification of reindeer products implies several challenges for the social, economic and ecological aspects of the traditional food system and how it interacts with the rights of indigenous people to control access to knowhow, materials and benefits of value-adding activities. In 2019-2021 we have been developing the networking project "Comparative commodification practices and the future importance of reindeer for indigenous food supply and for the empowerment of reindeer herders within commodity chains in Sweden, Finland and Russia" (SLU Future Food) focused on three reindeer herding indigenous groups: Sápmi in Sweden and Finland, Nenets in Russia. We aimed to facilitate indigenous reindeer herders' agency, abilities and ownership of the commodification of reindeer products, increase the awareness and knowhow about traditional food systems and their importance to Nordic food security for the wider public. The immediate objective was to establish collaboration with key representatives of reindeer herders' organizations and business engaged in marketing of reindeer products during three workshops in each country through interdisciplinary research approach."

=====

Title: "Experiments in the reconstruction of the cultural landscape and traditional practices of northern communities in Russia"

Submitting Author: Olga Murashko
All Authors: Olga Murashko

Abstract Text: "The report presents the results of community projects in 2001-2017: projects "Sacred Sites of the Arctic" in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Koryakia ; Historical reconstruction of the Itelmen village "Pimchakh" in the south of Kamchatka; Mapping of places of traditional nature management in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. These projects have demonstrated that community involvement in the reconstruction of traditional cultural activities has proven to be an effective way to mitigate the negative impact of marginalization on indigenous communities. Unfortunately, the achievements of these projects were insufficiently appreciated and perceived by the authorities as an effective way of community cultural activities in the field of historical archeology to revive the cultural life and traditional practices of communities in these regions. The challenge is how to advance the results of community research into the real possibilities of Arctic and sub-Arctic communities to strengthen their heritage and use it in their future development. At present, Russian legislation does not allow communities to develop research, educational and cultural activities, as well as to receive financial and other support for its development."

=====
Title: "Goeconomic projection of regional development for determining spatial-temporal heterogeneity of the Russian North and Siberia"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Myadzelets

All Authors: Anastasia Myadzelets, Sochava Institute of geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "Essential distinguishes of geographical conditions, historical and contemporary economic, social and cultural peculiarities of different territories cause significant heterogeneity, inequality and non-linearity of spatial-temporal development of regions as state administrative territorial formations, that is especially important for the vast areas of Russia. The work illustrates the opportunities of theoretical-mathematical models and qualitative comparative-geographical methods for studying of socio-economic and geohistorical forming of heterogeneity and non-linearity of regional development on the example of the Russian North as a hole and Siberia in particular. For this, we consider economic and investment processes and resource cycles as well as shifts in cultural and social values and geohistorical developing trends. The methods reveal stagnant and active states of socio-economic systems, their stereotypic and innovative behavior models, different cyclic and fluctuation process and also give them geographical and historical definition. The result showed that different territories are at different economic development stages in terms of their types such as resource, investment and innovation economy. Several regional economic behavior trends are determined according to the types. For the Arctic area and Siberia, it is mainly raw (resource) and transitional types. They are associated with a stereotypical way of conducting economic activity when even the creating technical, technological, infrastructural and other conditions is not enough factor for the successful implementation of innovations. Thus, significant factors of the regional heterogeneity and non-linearity are not only geographic conditions, but also revealed economic behavior types."

=====
Title: "Potential of infrastructure objects on remote northern and Siberian areas for local environment, communities and development"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Myadzelets

All Authors: Anastasia Myadzelets, Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia
Dmitrii Kobylkin, Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia
Natalia Luzhkova, FSO Zapovednoe Podlemorie, Ust-Barguzin, Russia, Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The remoteness of the northern territories is a constraining factor for their development. They usually are valuable for the resource-extracting economic sector, but the role of the social and service potential is considered as insignificant. At the same time, some regions do not have high economic development opportunities due to their protected status, lack of raw resources or other factors, but have "hidden" drivers for economic activity of local communities through socio-economic infrastructure development. They include tourism, environmental education, service sector, etc. The research considers remote parts of the Irkutsk region and the Buryat Republic, where local population economic activity, living conditions, mobility and transport accessibility are limited by the remoteness of these territories, their specific environmental status, lack of communication routes and a convenient network of paved roads, high cost of goods delivery, low salaries, limited number of jobs and other factors. For the study we use data of our field research, remote sensing data, statistical information, geoinformation and cartographic methods, methods of landscape interpretation mapping, a comparative geographical and systems approach, and

statistical analysis. The impact of infrastructure object construction on the environment and socio-economic development of these territories, changes in the living conditions of the local population is considered on the example of federal and regional paved roads and bridges built there over the past decade and some projects of tourist infrastructure. Similar territories with very pure road infrastructure are considered for comparison analysis and revealing pros and cons of constructing infrastructure objects."

=====

Title: "The use of balanced scorecard method in ranking the investment attractiveness of the regions comprising the Arctic zone of Russia"

Submitting Author: Vladimir Myakshin

All Authors: Vladimir Myakshin, Ph.D, professor.

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Higher School of Economics, Management and Law, Severnaya Dvina Emb. 17, Arkhangelsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The article discusses the balanced scorecard as a method that allows an area's investment attractiveness to be evaluated with account of the interests and information needs of all stakeholders in an investment chain. With regard to regions constituting the Russian Federation's Arctic Zone, the balanced scorecard uses as its underlying indicators 1) availability of natural resources, 2) manufacturing and financial performance, 3) political, economic and social situation, and 4) growth prospects. The article further provides the rationale for the expediency of the balanced scorecard method as a tool for ranking the Russian Arctic regions' investment appeal with account of investing actors' interests. This study has as its goal the development of a BSC-based methodology for ranking Russian regions according to their investment appeal. Its methodological framework encompasses inclusive approach to investment attractiveness as a quantifiable phenomenon, balanced scorecard approach (BSC), and foreign and domestic practices of rating areas' investment performance. The study has among its main deliverables the BSC-based rating model that allows for rating the Russian regions' investment attractiveness while also meeting the information requirements of all participants of the investment process. The criteria used in our BSC-based investment attractiveness rating model offer a helpful tool for evaluating also the performance of the regional authorities towards enhanced investment worthiness, which, in turn, highlights the relevance and timeliness of this study."

=====

Title: "Framing extractive violence as environmental (in)justice: a cross-perspective from Indigenous lands in Canada and Sweden"

Submitting Author: Pierre Nchet

All Authors: Pierre Nchet, Department of Political Science, Northern Sustainable Development Chair, Université Laval, Québec

Caitlynn Beckett, Department of Geography, Memorial University, St. John's

Kristina Sehlin McNeil, Umeå University Faculty of Arts, Centre for Sami Research, Umeå University

Abstract Text: "This research aims to explore Environmental Justice in two Indigenous contexts, Canada and Sweden, and uses the concept of Extractive Violence to discuss colonial articulations of extractivism and community strategies for dealing with it. Through analysis of existing research, as well as the experiences shared by the two Indigenous leaders in Northern Québec and Sweden, the paper investigates the different strategies and narratives of environmental justice enacted, and how justice is framed and discussed in response to extractive violence. The paper also explores how the repercussions of these

contested projects can reverberate within and through generations."

=====

Title: "The role of digitalization to wellbeing of older people during COVID-19 from the viewpoints of family members and health profess"

Submitting Author: Päivi Naskali

All Authors: a) Päivi Naskali, Professor at Unit for Gender Studies, University of Lapland (paivi.naskali@ulapland.fi

b) Shahnaj Begum, Post-doctoral researcher, at Unit for Gender Studies, University of Lapland (sbegum@ulapland.fi)

Abstract Text: "In this study, we look into how digitalization is playing role in the wellbeing of the older people in the Nordic Countries. Keeping relationship with family and friends have great impact to the well-being of older people By well-being we refer to the theory of Erik Allardt (1976) and his three aspects of wellbeing: having (standard of living), loving (social relationships), and being (self-realization). In this research, we especially focus on the importance of social relationships and agency and their position in the life of elderly people. The COVID19 created a whole new situation, with consequences especially for the elderly population over 70 years. Forbidding them from seeing their family and loved ones in their own homes and nursing homes was executed for keeping vulnerable people safe even at the risk of isolating old people from normal social relationships. The situation was hard also for health professionals and relatives of the older people, who more than before tried to resort to digital communication. In this research, we ask, what is the role of digitalization in communication in the new situation? How do the relatives and care professional estimate the role of digitalization for elderly people's social relationships and well-being? We will use the data collected during corona pandemic in May-September, 2020 from Finland, and Norway. We have interviewed 13 health care professionals and directors of elderly nursing homes in Finland and Norway. Beside this, we have interviewed 17 relatives of older persons."

=====

Title: "Making kin through technology: mediating human animal interaction in animal parks"

Submitting Author: Nadezda Nazarova

All Authors: Nadezda Nazarova (Nord University Business School)

Hin Hoarau Heemstra (Nord University Business School)

Abstract Text: "The concept of smartness has received considerable attention in the last decade in different areas. As a highly innovative concept, it potentially can contribute to sustainable development efforts by means of modern technologies and social innovations. In smart tourism technologies have been used as tools for managing destinations, attractions and businesses in order to offer sustainable tourism experiences. This paper focuses on smart technology in animal-based tourism. By studying animal parks in Norway, we investigate how technology organizes human-animal interactions in animal-based attractions. In particular, we research how instead of offering passive viewing (technology as an intermediary), technology can facilitate active interaction between people and wild, semi-wild or captive animals (technology as a mediator) allowing human and non-human actors co-create smart tourism experiences."

=====

Title: "Decrease of climatic plasticity of landscapes as a result of the loss of climate-protective forests in the northern regions"

Submitting Author: A V Nemchinova

All Authors: Nemchinova A.V., Kulyasova A.A, Tysiachniouk M.S., Chigaleychik E.V.

Abstract Text: "The intact forests areas reduction on significant parts of research areas (Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Vologda regions, NAO) has been observed over the past 50-80 years as a result of ongoing extensive logging. The observations of local community people about climatic changes were gathered on these areas. Most of them are confirmed by the trends of climatic design parameters based on the results of hydrometeorological data processing.

According to this study and literary review, the tree cover loss made by timber logging and fires is one of the significant drivers of climate changes.

The authors compared two polygons with different forest cover disturbance intensity: in the basins of the Pinega and Ustya rivers in the Arkhangelsk region.

The signs of climate change common to both polygons are as follows: abnormal winter warming; shifting the seasonal rhythms of weather changes; irregularity of distribution of atmospheric precipitation in space and time; strengthening and frequency of storm winds; rapid ice melting on rivers in spring; late arrival of winter weather.

Intact landscapes due to their functional plasticity provided by a particular mosaic multi-storied organization, exhibits high sensitivity to deforestation and to external climatic fluctuations, but rather quickly restore their state. A plastic forest ecosystem maintains a local climate in the landscape to maintain its own biota.

The extermination of climate-protective forests leads to a functional plasticity reduction. After loss of a certain proportion of forest cover in the landscape, due to structural degradation of old growth forests, climatic plasticity decreases for a number of signs."

=====

Title: "Social impact assessment of proposed economic activity in the Arctic."

Submitting Author: Marina Nenasheva

All Authors: Marina Nenasheva, Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract Text: "This study aims at research how proposed economic activity can influence social development in the Russian Arctic. Russian Arctic has a great potential for economic development. Any investment activity has both economic benefits for the local people or can dramatically change their life conditions. That is why it is important to assess possible positive and negative social consequences of proposed economic activity for the local communities. As a rule, analysis of social consequences of proposed economic activity is conducted by stakeholders on the stage of doing environmental impact assessment (EIA). Despite of existing international principles and rules of EIA, the process of social impact assessment (SIA) is not enough developed and can vary greatly from country to country. So far, there are limited studies on how to assess social impact in the regions with sensitive to the external influence ecosystems like the Arctic where life conditions of the local people are close connected with environmental state. Analysis of results of fact finding trips to the Russian Arctic regions shows that SIA is one of the most complex and pure developed part of EIA. One of the reason is that it is hard to forecast how the proposed project will influence on health, biophysical state, life conditions of the local people and what kind social consequences the project will have in the future."

=====

Title: "Risks in the labor market of the Arctic region of the Russia"

Submitting Author: Aiza Neustroeva

All Authors: Neustroeva Aiza

Abstract Text: "In modern conditions, risks in the labor market are becoming one of the main social risks, since the possibility of job loss, absence or decrease in labor income is naturally perceived by any person as a threat to a decrease in the level and quality of life and the danger of further accumulation and reproduction of new social risks.

The problem of studying the risks in the labor market of the Arctic regions of Russia is becoming important due to the strategic importance of the Arctic as a resource base and a major transport artery. The socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic cannot be carried out without increasing labor potential and requires the formation of the population and labor resources on a scale corresponding to the economic, political and military-defense tasks that the state sets at the moment. That is why the problem of studying and analyzing risks associated with the social and labor sphere, as well as the development of systems for socio-economic risk management in the labor market, is becoming relevant.

This article analyzes the main risks arising in the labor market of the Arctic regions of Yakutia. In addition to the analysis of official statistical indicators for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) as a whole and separately for 13 Arctic regions of the republic, the empirical basis of the study was the data of sociological studies."

=====
Title: "Negative life events and risk of homelessness in a Greenlandic population of individuals seeking treatment for substance use dis"

Submitting Author: Birgit V Niclasen

All Authors: Birgit V. Niclasen^{1,2}

Eeva-Liisa Røssell Johansen^{1,3}

Ulrik Becker²

Anette Søgaard Nielsen^{4,5}

1 Allorfik, National Treatment Center of Abuse, Nuuk, Greenland

2 National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark

2 Unit of Health Promotion and Population Health, Department of Public Health, Aarhus University

4 Unit of Clinical Alcohol Research, Clinical Institute, University of Southern Denmark

5 Psychiatric Hospital, University Function, Region of Southern Denmark.

Abstract Text: "Introduction: The aim of the investigation was to describe the effect of negative life events on morbidity in homeless seeking treatment for substance abuse in Greenland

Methods: Cross sectional study of register data comparing homeless and individuals in secure housing initiating alcohol or substance abuse treatment in Greenland between 1. January 2017 to 14. December 2019, (N=950).

Results: Homeless were socio-economically disadvantaged. They had a heavier burden of psychiatric morbidity and suffered more negative life experiences. Controlled for having experienced abuse, most morbidity measures' predictive value was slightly less pronounced with psychiatric morbidity as an exception.

Conclusion: The results indicate that both the morbidity and most analyzed negative life events are associated with being homeless and are mutually linked."

=====
Title: "UArctic Læra Institute for Circumpolar Education"

Submitting Author: Heather Nicol
All Authors: Prof Heather Nicol (Trent University)
Dr Anthony Speca (Trent University)
Prof Gary Wilson (University of Northern British Columbia)

Abstract Text: "The charter of the University of the Arctic (UArctic) states that its members 'share resources, facilities, and expertise to build post-secondary education programs that are relevant and accessible to students of the North'. To advance this mission, the UArctic launched a suite of online courses to serve as a foundation for a common Circumpolar Studies curriculum among its members.

Management of this common curriculum was initially centralized at a series of hosting members. Over many years, however, it fragmented into smaller regional consortia each offering their own programs. While this regional approach offers flexibility, the interconnectivity that reinforced a shared understanding of Circumpolar Studies was compromised, alongside the opportunity for UArctic faculty and students to draw upon a broader field of teaching and learning experience. In this way, something of the identity of UArctic as a borderless academic community was sacrificed.

The UArctic Læra Institute for Circumpolar Education (Læra Institute) was established in 2020 to renew and revitalise UArctic Circumpolar Studies, not by updating centrally planned curricula, but by developing and maintaining a new pedagogical 'best-practice baseline'. The Læra Institute will also help to knit UArctic together as a borderless academic community by hosting workshops for UArctic faculty on Circumpolar Studies teaching and pedagogical innovation, and by convening undergraduate symposia for UArctic students studying the Circumpolar world.

This presentation will introduce the Læra Institute, explain our workplan over the next two years, and encourage engagement from UArctic members."

=====
Title: "Changing patterns of settlement system and industrial development in the Russian Arctic: a case of the Taymyr region"

Submitting Author: Boris Nikitin
All Authors: Boris Nikitin,
Department of socioeconomic geography of foreign countries, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia,
Institute for Regional Consulting, Moscow, Russia

Abstract Text: "The economic space of the modern Russian Arctic is now undergoing a rapid transformation. It was modified by radically opposite approaches to the development of remote areas. Taymyr can serve as an illustrative example for studying recent shifts in the settlement system and industrial development in the Russian Arctic. This region has retained its particular importance for the country's extractive industry for more than 8 decades. Taymyr combines a complex Soviet development model with large industrial city base and a flexible modern one based on large-scale greenfield projects and shift settlements. The current spatial structure of settlement and industry distribution in the Taimyr region is extremely complex and mosaic. It obviously reflects that the Arctic development was

asynchronous, which led to numerous inconsistencies in the coexistence of the old Soviet industrialization model and the new decentralized approach. A wide space for further expansion of large business in the Taymyr region implies the emergence of new forms of synergistic or competitive interactions between key actors and new infrastructure configurations that have yet to be studied."

=====

Title: "Indigenous dynamics in a pandemic world"

Submitting Author: Maxim Nikitin

All Authors: Maxim Nikitin

Abstract Text: "Culture is a process, process takes time. Different cultures – different paces. Traditional cultures show specific dynamics. The importance of manageable anthropological speed during pandemics is the main issue of the presentation."

=====

Title: "The Arctic in the perception of Northern writers"

Submitting Author: Marina Nikitina

All Authors: Marina Nikitina, Associate Professor of the Department of Literature of NARFU

Abstract Text: "Among the people who respond to the call of the Arctic, those who respond the loudest are creative people. Of particular interest is the artistic perception of the Arctic by writers and poets who were born and lived in the North. The first to come to mind are S. Pisahov, A. Pichkov, I. Menshikov, P. Punuh, V. Ledkov, and others. Stepan Grigoryevich Pisakhov (1879-1960), a famous writer and artist, visited the Arctic for the first time at a young age in 1905. This trip was a turning point in his life taking centre stage at the beginning of his essay "On the Novaya Zemlya. From the artist's notes." Transfixed, he returned again and again to the Arctic – to Novaya Zemlya, to the Kara Sea, to Franz Josef Land. It is known that he visited Novaya Zemlya at least sixteen times. Pisakhov also mentions his participation in 1914's search for the expedition of G. Sedov and in 1928's rescue expedition of U. Nobile. From letters and memoirs, one can restore his routes and a number of other Arctic trails."

=====

Title: "Infrastructural Potential of the Russian Arctic Land Territories"

Submitting Author: Andrei Nikolaev

All Authors: Andrei Nikolaev

Senior lecturer,

Department of State and Municipal Management

Higher School of Economics, Management and Law

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Russia, Arkhangelsk

E-mail: a.nikolaev@narfu.ru

Aleksei Grigorishchin

Senior lecturer,

Department of State and Municipal Management

Higher School of Economics, Management and Law

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Russia, Arkhangelsk

E-mail: a.grigorischin@narfu.ru
Lyudmila Voronina,
PhD of Economy, docent,
Department of State and Municipal Management
Higher School of Economics, Management and Law
Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov
e-mail: Ludmila.science@yandex.ru

Abstract Text: "The purpose of this study is to assess the infrastructural potential of the Russian Arctic regions. The main problem in this macroregion is the mismatch of its potential capabilities (favorable economic and geographical location, bountiful natural resources, and production potential) with a poor level of infrastructural development and sparsely populated areas. Moreover, the implementation of the infrastructural potential of the regions has driven their economic growth and improved the quality of life of the people who live there. The authors propose a method for quantifying the infrastructural potential of territories based on matrix analysis. The main advantage of the method is the application of the mathematical apparatus in the calculations, which enables an objective assessment. The basis for analysis in the proposed method is an aggregate of statistical data of selected regions. As a result, the authors identified balanced, advanced, and actively developing regions in terms of infrastructural potential. Regional authorities can use quantitative assessments as a basis for studying the existing problems of the regions and assessing the prospects for the infrastructural development of territories. The national strategic documents of the territorial and regional development emphasize the importance of aligning the socio-economic development of the regions. The study may provide a platform for the progressive development and diversification of the regional economies of the Russian Arctic in the context of a comprehensive targeted approach to realizing their infrastructural potential. The continuation of this scientific work will be the study of the subject of research at the municipal level."

=====

Title: "Problematics of Western and Non-Western Collaboration and Co-authorship"

Submitting Author: Sardana Nikolaeva

All Authors: Sardana Nikolaeva, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba

Abstract Text: "In their piece on "other anthropologies", Aleksandar Boskovic and Thomas Hylland Eriksen (2008) note that there is an urgent need in increase and improvement of communication between western and non-western scholars (and scholarship) to remedy its still-lingering one-sidedness. One of their important suggestions is a radical ushering of the processes of decolonization with its critical interrogation of the dominant discourses, creating a greater visibility of non-western anthropological traditions as well as development of more active collaboration and co-authorship initiatives. In this presentation (and further discussion), I want to open up a space to probe how we can collaborate and co-author meaningfully with other scholars and communities. I will talk about my experiences with the scholars, involved in "Cold Lands" initiative at the North-Eastern Federal University, and, following Mounia El Kotni, Lydia Z. Dixon, and Veronica Miranda (2020), argue that critical and reflexive collaboration can challenge unequal power dynamics between western and non-western scholarship, and promote representation of diverse perspectives and experiences. Yet, most importantly, I want to open a discussion to interrogate the problematics involved in western and non-western collaborative and co-authorship initiatives, including such factors as language issues, politics and ethics of research and writing, and a lack of long-term relationships."

=====
Title: "“Nosy Old Women” and Indigenous Activism in the Russian North"

Submitting Author: Sardana Nikolaeva

All Authors: Sardana Nikolaeva, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba

Abstract Text: "There is a growing literature on the intersection of gender and activism that urges recognizing the importance of direct involvement and strategic contributions of women into variety of activist projects worldwide. This presentation will discuss the alternative Indigenous activisms, arguing that the diverse localized initiatives can reveal more subtle, yet, still effective forms of agency, and, most importantly, highlight the plurality of Indigenous mobilizations. Generally, my research focused on various forms of grassroots women-led community actions; the women involved were predominantly rural older women who developed particular radically ingenious and productive initiatives, which, I argue, have a potential to change our understanding of Indigenous politics as well as gendered aspects of Indigenous activism in the Russian North. Most importantly, I want to emphasize the agency of rural older women and how the narratives of their experiences (sometimes transgressing traditional gender roles) can open up a space for further critical interrogation of Indigenous politics within the specific context of the rural and somewhat isolated community."

=====
Title: "NORTHERN DANCE.ENCYCLOPEDIA.The world's first encyclopedia of Northern dance"

Submitting Author: Vyacheslav N Nilov

All Authors: Vyacheslav N. Nilov (born July 23, 1945, Leninsk-Kuznetsky, RSFSR, USSR) - Doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor, the leading Soviet and Russian scientist-researcher of the choreographic art: Pomorie, Northern Great Russians, Nordic veteran Northeast Siberia and

Indigenous Peoples , Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

Author WORLD TABLE OF CHOREOGRAPHY (1985) and CHOREOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE WORLD (1985/1997).

He initiated, organized and conducted 9 research expeditions. He has made outstanding contributions to the study, preservation and development of the northern Russian dance. She resumed and continued fieldwork Tatiana F. Petrovoy-Beitovoy, Maria Y. Zhornitskoy in the areas where they live in the north of Siberia, the Far East and the Commander Islands. V. N. Nilov is the author of 5 books and 3 books, 2 textbooks, 21 methodical manuals and 185 scientific articles in the field of art history, psychology and pedagogy of choreographic art. The teacher-choreographer. The chief editor of the popular science magazine "Северный танец / Dance of the North". Member of the Russian Geographical Society (RGS). Member of the Russian Military History Society (RMHS). Member of CID UNESCO. A descendant of Russian noble family Nilov.

Abstract Text: ""NORTHERN DANCE. ENCYCLOPEDIA " - the first in the history of book publishing universal set of information dedicated to Northern choreography of the peoples of Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. More than 2,700 articles contain materials and information about traditional northern choreography in rites and rituals, expressed by imitative and individual plasticity, peoples and small ethnic groups inhabiting the Russian North, about the centuries-old history and culture of the North.

The richest culture and its outstanding people. The book contains about 230 black-and-white illustrations, as well as 3 blocks of color inserts in which are presented: dance recordings, clothing, ornaments, musical instruments of the peoples of the North,

geographical and
choreographic maps."

=====

Title: "Norwegian Arctic Mining Archives"

Submitting Author: Svein Nilssen
All Authors: Svein Nilssen

Abstract Text: "When researching on mining industries and communities, archives are primary sources. Archives carries parts of our collective memory. The topic of my post is to present some of the rich material that exists that I have been working with during my almost 20 years career in the Arctic archives. There are a number of archives that can tell about arctic mining operations and help to answer how the businesses has affected the local communities. I would like to focus on the archives from some companies. The first two are from Finnmark. Alten Kobberverk operated after copper ore in the period 1823-1920. Bidjovagge gruver were located in Kautokeino municipality. The mine was in operation in the periods 1971-1975 and 1985-1991. Copper was mainly mined, but there have also been gold deposits. A key development feature in Svalbard in recent decades, research and tourism have taken over for coal mining as the main activity and employment basis. Kings Bay Kull Comp. operated mining in Ny-Ålesund. Here, mining was shut down after a major mining accident. The last period of coal extraction was in 1956-1963. After the mining business had to be stopped, Ny-Ålesund became the seat of a new type of business - the mining town became a research town. Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani has been of vital importance for the Norwegian presence on Svalbard. But coal mining has become less important, and in the need for fewer employees. This have great effects on the community in Longyearbyen."

=====

Title: "It will be a town of old men"

Submitting Author: Annika E Nilsson
All Authors: Annika E. Nilsson, Div of Social Science, Luleå University of Technology
Dag Avango, Annika E. Nilsson, Div of Social Science, Luleå University of Technology

Abstract Text: "The impact assessments that are used in making decisions about mining in Sweden focus mainly on the environment, including issues related to hydrology, contamination and biodiversity. Sometimes they include mentions of job opportunities and are by law required to discuss potential impacts on reindeer herding and other national interests. This presentation will provide an initial framework for more encompassing impact assessments. It builds on empirical insights from field work in northern Sweden, including a scenario workshop in the mining town of Kiruna. It furthermore builds on the notion that each mine is part of a larger social-ecological technological system and that both the opening and the closing on mines have system-wide ramifications. The following are some of the themes that came out when workshop participants discussed what could happen in a short and long-term perspective when the local mine would eventually close: the risk for large-scale, gendered outmigration ("It will be a town of old men" as summarized by one participant); the need for more diversified and sustainable economy; a need to build on existing industrial knowledge; a need for local political power and courage; and that the future will be influenced by whether the town will be perceived as an attractive place to live. The analyses point to a need for a broader sustainability perspective in impact assessments, with more emphases on social factors, economic structures and the general challenges facing societies in northern Sweden."

=====
Title: "Customary law today: mechanism of sustainable development or stigmatization of indigenous families"

Submitting Author: Natalia Novikova

All Authors: Natalia Novikova, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Life of indigenous peoples is regulated by various norms: international law, state legislation, customary law and corporate policies and regulations of companies operating in their territories. Legal pluralism as the co-existence of different norms in one social field is the methodological approach for studying this setting. Within this framework, customary law acts as a bridge between various regimes, bridges the gaps in legislation in regulating the life of indigenous peoples and protecting their rights. The sustainability of life support systems for indigenous peoples is based on their access to natural resources and on knowledge about the world around them. Such an approach is based on a flexible combination of prohibition and affirmative measures shaping the relationships between people, between man and nature. In the sphere of the exchange relations the customary law acts as the regulator which defines mutual obligations. These questions will be considered on the basis of field materials from Russian Arctic and work as an expert in the Russian parliament - the State Duma"

=====
Title: "The annual economic cycle of Vayegy reindeer herders in the 1980s: retrospective approach."

Submitting Author: Vladislav Nuvano

All Authors: Vladislav Nuvano, Researcher, History and Economics Laboratory (Anadyr, Russia) North-East Interdisciplinary Scientific Research Institute n.a. N.A. Shilo Far East Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (NEISRI FEB RAS (Anadyr)
15 Energetikov str., Anadyr Russia 689000

Abstract Text: "The report is about the annual economic cycle and calendar rituals of the Chukchi reindeer herders. The culture of any society is based on certain material values. Until recently, domestic reindeers and the land, on which people grazed them, were the main values for the reindeer herders of the North. The holders of ecological knowledge within a certain territory adhered to the established rules of grazing for centuries. The violation of rules negatively affected the soil and vegetation of the tundra. The nomads also adhered to the principles of the spatial and seasonal distribution on the pastures. With the change in the cultural orientations of the modern population, the experience of the elder generations of the indigenous inhabitants of Chukotka becomes a valuable baggage, a cultural heritage for their descendants.

Because contemporary Chukchi reindeer herders began to adhere to traditions less, the author tries to describe the annual cultural and production cycle using the example of brigade No. 6 of the (former) state farm "Path to Communism" in the village of Vaegi in 1980s - early 1990s. The description of the cycle sits on personal memories and field records of the author, who was the herder there. Such a "retrospective look" is significant for highlighting natural changes in the territory of Vayegi reindeer herders and for documenting social changes – many traditional material and spiritual practices were still supported in reindeer herding brigades then."

=====
Title: "Towards a new model for financial support of indigenous entrepreneurship"

Submitting Author: Vigdis Nygaard
All Authors: Vigdis Nygaard

Abstract Text: "In the mainly rural Sami indigenous area, there is a need to develop new paths for growth in existing and new industries. This paper focus on the economic framework for entrepreneurship in the Sami areas in Norway. I describe this framework and ask to what extent national financial instruments enhance or restrain the scope of entrepreneurship in Sami areas. Further, we investigate how key actors involved in supporting entrepreneurship on the state, regional and local level manage (or fail) to fill the gap between national financial instruments and needs in Sami areas. One important question is; can the scope of the financial instruments and policy towards entrepreneurship in Sami areas be changed to better catch the needs of the business, if so how? Is it possible to develop a model to encompass local place and culture specific needs of the Sami people and still fit the national policy of entrepreneurship?"

To address this question, I have use data obtained from a survey among applicants for entrepreneurial support (financial, networking and competence) to the Norwegian Sami Parliament. Further, I have made personal interviews with key individuals designing financial and supportive instruments, and finally interviewed Sami entrepreneurs. The Sami entrepreneurs are an important source of information, because their personal knowledge as users of the financial system."

=====
Title: "Lessons from the Covid-19 response in the Norwegian – Russia border-region"

Submitting Author: Vigdis Nygaard
All Authors: Vigdis Nygaard, Norce Research, Alta, Norway
Bård Kårtveit, Norce Research, Alta, Norway
Rita Sørly, Norce Research, Tromsø, Norway
Svetlana Britvina, Kola Science Centre, Apatity, Russia
Larissa Riabova, Kola Science Centre, Apatity, Russia
Ludmila Ivanova, Kola Science Centre, Apatity, Russia

Abstract Text: "In February 2020, we initiated a Norwegian-Russian three-year long research project entitled 'Adapting to a changing society. The social impact of NGOs in the Murmansk region', funded by the Norwegian Research Council. We were planning a start-up meeting in Murmansk in mid-March, but as COVID-19 became a reality both in Norway and Russia, we had to cancel, and rearrange our project. This paper is based on our adaptation to a new reality, dominated by the Pandemic. In this paper, we take a broader look at how the ongoing Covid-19 crisis has played out, on the one hand in the Troms and Finnmark, and on the other side of the border, in the Murmansk oblast. Based on analysis of public health reports, media coverage and interviews with key personnel involved in providing health and social services on both sides of the border, we will look at how the spread of Covid-19 has been managed along two lines:

1. How has authorities on different levels responded to the Pandemic, in terms of prevention and containments measures, public messaging, and mobilization of resources to help those infected by the virus?
2. What has been the role of non-state actors in providing health services and addressing social needs, alongside public health services?

In looking at the Covid-19 response on both the Norwegian and the Russian side, we will

reflect on what kind of lessons can be drawn, on how to handle future crisis-situations in the region."

=====

Title: "Imagined reindeer in forestry research - Positioning reindeer in the northern landscape of welfare state of Finland"

Submitting Author: Jukka Nyysönen
All Authors: Nyysönen, Jukka
Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research

Abstract Text: "This paper addresses the ways in which reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) was positioned in the Finnish forestry research in Post-WWII Finland. Which purposes it served in research and how it was thought to relate to forestry? Which ideologies did the imagined reindeer serve? Finnish forestry research, a knowledge regime struggling to build an arctic competence, is studied historically, and read discursively, in search for instrumentalist articulations and positionings of the reindeer. My topic is the many times conflictual relation between hemi-arctic forestry and reindeer herding in Inari, Finnish Sápmi. The positionings reindeer received in research, most blatantly as one who benefits from forestry, served the utilitarian project of resource extraction, with links to the welfare state building process and social conciliation, through industrial investment. The power political context is the east, as it was Soviet funding, through President Kekkonen, that was in part behind the push of the resource frontier northwards. In the end, however, forest ecosystem defied the new science, as results of re-generation of forests were meagre. The ways researchers responded to voices (and new ways to position the reindeer in research) questioning the forestry project of Finland, is discussed as well. The minor role, or exclusion of the indigenous Sámi knowledge on reindeer from this constellation is charted briefly. The paper builds on published and unpublished studies on positionings of reindeer in research as well as history of forestry in Upper-Lapland. The paper combines approaches from animal history, history of science and animal studies."

=====

Title: "Participant of the Gender Equality in the Arctic III Report: Methodology, Processes, Collaboration and Engagement roundtable"

Submitting Author: Embla Eir Oddsdóttir
All Authors: Embla Eir Oddsdóttir, Project Lead, Gender Equality in the Arctic, Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network.
Erika Hayfield, Associate Professor, Director of Studies, University of the Faroe Islands.
Gunhild Hoogensen Gjørsv, Research Professor, The Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO), Oslo, Norway.
Karla Jessen Williamson, Assistant Professor, Educational Foundations, University of Saskatchewan.
Marya Rozanova-Smith, Professorial Lecturer, The George Washington University.
Malgorzata (Gosia) Smieszek, Women of the Arctic, UiT The Arctic University of Norway.
Eva-Maria Svensson, Professor, Department of Law, Gothenburg University.

Abstract Text: "Gender Equality in the Arctic III Report: Processes, Collaboration and Engagement is a prologue to a four-session series presenting the Gender Equality in the Arctic III Report at ICASS X.

Gender Equality in the Arctic Phase III (GEA III) project is an international collaborative project focusing on gender equality in the Arctic dating its origins back to 2013. It is an

Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG project) and a chairmanship project of the Icelandic Chairmanship 2019-2021, as part of the priority “People and Communities of the Arctic”.

GEA III, in addition to further developing the networks and website already established and increasing the projects online presence, produced a Pan-Arctic Report on Gender Equality in the Arctic. The report was the result of extensive cooperation and collaboration between multiple stakeholders in the Arctic and authors and contributors came from very diverse backgrounds and geographies. In this session, the methodology behind the report and the process of engagement of a broad range of stakeholders in the Arctic will be presented followed by a discussion with the report’s lead authors."

=====

Title: "Picturing History: Gathering and Mapping Nineteenth-Century Representations of the Inhabited Arctic"

Submitting Author: Eavan O'Dochartaigh
All Authors: Eavan O'Dochartaigh
Umeå University

Abstract Text: "This paper introduces the EU-funded postdoctoral project, ARCVIS (2019-2021) with the support of Arcum and the Department of Language Studies at Umeå University. The interdisciplinary project gathers and maps nineteenth-century visual images of Indigenous people and their local environments in the western Arctic (primarily modern-day Alaska, Arctic Canada, and Greenland).

The Arctic continues to be perceived as empty space by many outsiders and historical Arctic expeditions are frequently associated with heroism and the battle of ‘Man against Nature’ in a hostile, icy environment. But for the Indigenous people (whose assistance was crucial to expeditions) this region was, and is, home. By looking back at the representation of the nineteenth-century Arctic, the project seeks to disrupt the pervading narrative of the empty North, showing instead an inhabited and social environment that is depicted in archival data such as sketches, paintings, photographs, engravings, and associated texts by travellers to the Arctic. ARCVIS will ultimately make available an open-access online platform containing a geospatial database of visual works designed to encourage use by a local Arctic and general audience (as well as by scholars across disciplines with an Arctic focus).

This talk explores the type of material included, the digital tools used for the display of information, some of the problematic issues when dealing with such data, and the detrimental effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project."

=====

Title: "Changing Altai-Sayan Rhythms: Insights from the cradle of reindeer domestication"

Submitting Author: Alex Oehler
All Authors: Alex Oehler, University of Regina

Abstract Text: "While nomadism was the original mode of movement for Altai-Sayan herder-hunters, the spacio-temporal patterns of today’s reindeer breeders hangs suspended between simplified forms of nomadism and more regularized transhumant movements. In contrast to tundra-based reindeer herding, which relies on seasonal North-South rotations, taiga-based herding has long utilized altitudinal rotations to achieve the same climate control that is achieved in North-South migrations, thereby enabling more circular movement in the landscape. Additionally, the importance of other species and their impact on the position of reindeer in Indigenous households has been in continuous flux since the turn of the century.

In this paper, the author reviews and evaluates some of the most drastic adaptations of the past 150 years in the Eastern Sayan Mountains of northern Mongolia, the Republic of Tyva, Tofalaria in Irkutskaja Oblast, and Oka in the Republic of Buriatia."

=====

Title: "Differences between dogs and foxes in terms of domestication"

Submitting Author: Yuka Oishi

All Authors: Yuka Oishi, Graduate School of Intercultural Studies in Kobe University

Abstract Text: "This paper will consider dog's feature in view of relationships with human, comparing with fox in fur farming in Siberia. Dogs and foxes belong to the same family Canidae, and they are similar in appearance and how they attach to human. Nowadays foxes are not only found in the wild, but some are domesticated. In 20th century the global fur production and distribution changed. The reason goes back to the 18th century, wild fur resources such as sable and sea otter began to be noticeably depleted due to over-hunting, and international treaties on fur resources were signed in many places at the beginning of the 20th century. On the other hand, in 19th century led to the raising of fox, mink, sable, and other carnivorous fur animals one after another, and the breeding of these animals spread throughout the world, especially in Arctic regions. And today, the main method of producing fur for distribution as clothing is not hunting wild animals, but fur farming. As a result, the breeding techniques have also developed, and through cross-breeding, a steady supply of pelts of various colors became available. In this paper, the author examines the case of a fox farm in the Sakha Republic of Siberia and a fox village for tourism in Japan to show how foxes have adapted to different climates, environments, and cage life, and how they have developed new mutual relationships with humans. Finally, she will discuss the domesticated foxes and the differences for dogs."

=====

Title: "Colonial collecting in Sápmi: Histories of collecting and networks of collectors"

Submitting Author: Carl-Gösta Ojala

All Authors: Carl-Gösta Ojala, Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University

Abstract Text: "This paper aims to explore histories of colonial collecting in Sápmi (the core settlement area of the Indigenous Sámi people), mainly in present-day Sweden, as well as some critical aspects and challenges concerning contemporary management and use of Sámi cultural heritage.

I will discuss the early modern collecting of Sámi material culture (e.g. Sámi drums and other sacred objects), as part of larger contexts of colonial and missionary policies, and extractive industries, in the Sámi areas in the 17th and 18th centuries. In particular, I will focus on national and international networks of collectors interested in Sámi material culture. Furthermore, I will also explore some lines of development of colonial collecting, from the early modern collecting of Sámi material culture to the anatomical and racial biological collecting of Sámi human remains in the 19th and early 20th century – and the legacies of this history of colonial relations and collecting today.

In the paper, critical issues are raised concerning colonial histories and relations in Sápmi, motivations and ideologies of collecting over time, as well as rights to Sámi heritage today and in the future, focusing in particular on debates on repatriation of Sámi cultural heritage and reburial of Sámi human remains in collections. I will furthermore argue that there is a

need to view Swedish colonialism in a larger, international perspective, and to explore connections between Swedish colonialism, including colonial collecting, in Sápmi and colonial processes in other parts of the world."

=====

Title: "DECONSTRUCTING SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED SUBTLE PREJUDICES DURING THE FIRST WAVE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN F"

Submitting Author: Frank Ojwang
All Authors: Frank Ojwang,
University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "The research work is based on random web-based open survey from targeted immigrant's social media groups targeting thirty eligible male and female immigrants living in Finland during the first wave of coronavirus pandemic. The data was collected through online data collection tools to comply with the safety guidelines during the survey period. The analysis of gathered information illuminates the subtle alienation of immigrants through the information and communication channels, and deconstructs the Finnish government interventions in the midst of a pandemic through the socially constructed lenses of inclusion and justice in Finland. The survey reveals the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions held by and of immigrants by the immigrants towards the authorities in Finland. Grounded theory is applied to qualitatively analyze data. The analysis is anchored on the stereotype content model to reveal the subtle historical and systemic alienation through information and communication channels. The theory of prejudice and the theory of symbolic racism are complementarily used to deconstruct the injustice meted against the immigrants resulting in alienation through official authority practices and socially constructed disguises of inclusivity and justice by the Finnish society."

=====

Title: "Cultural Canon of Pomors: Traditional and Neo-Traditional Aspects"

Submitting Author: Elena Okladnikova
All Authors: Elena Okladnikova

Abstract Text: "A cultural canon is a map that defines the main goals of a particular cultural tradition, i.e. answers to the following questions are given: for what does a person live? What are they dying for? What do you plan to do in the future? The cultural canon of the Pomors includes one of the possible solutions to the geo-social equation between the predatory and pyrodosaving forms of farming, created in the depths of the Pomor trade and hunting culture. The cultural canon of the Pomors has been developing for centuries, but it is in it that the changes are reflected, which are responses to the "challenges" of the future. Since antiquity, the cultural canon has been considered as a list of cultural codes. In other words, this is a list that answers the questions: "How?", "Why?" or "For what?" we live together in this particular area. In this text, the answers to these questions will be presented on the basis of field studies of modern Pomor culture (conducted by the author in 2018-2020), as well as work with museum materials on the Pomor culture of the 17th century (RSAA, St. Petersburg). A comparative analysis of the canons (traditional and non-traditional) of the Pomor culture will allow us to answer the question: what is the principle of assembling the cultural canon ?, why are cultural canons not only collected, but also stored, passed down from generation to generation? and not from others?"

=====

Title: "Community viability during economic transition: Case studies of Barentsburg and Longyearbyen, Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Julia Olsen
All Authors: Julia Olsen, Nordland Research Institute
Andrian Vlahov, HSE University
Karin A. Wigger, Nord University

Abstract Text: "This presentation is built around a study on viability of two Svalbard communities, Barentsburg and Longyearbyen, during a period of transition. The decline of the coal mining industry, which used to be the dominant economic pillar for Svalbard, a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic, has affected several aspects of the communities' socio-economic development. This presentation details local factors that comprise community viability, defined as the local ability to remain viable throughout this change. The primary data are derived from qualitative interviews with the residents of Longyearbyen and Barentsburg. The analysis reveals that both communities demonstrate the ability to deal with the economic transition; however, the processes of transition differ between the two settlements. The transition in Longyearbyen has been affected by significant changes in its political organisation and composition while, in contrast, Barentsburg has undergone relatively minor demographic changes. Additionally, we conclude that the possibility for maintaining a viable and easy transition for families in these communities rests on several conditions, such as livelihoods, the notion of community, and the conditions predicting local development."

=====

Title: "Cruise tourism development in the Arkhangelsk region, Russian Arctic: Stakeholder perspectives on the sustainability of tourism"

Submitting Author: Julia Olsen
All Authors: Julia Olsen, Nordland Research Institute
Marina Nenasheva, NARFU
Karin Wigger, Nord University
Albina Pashkevich, Dalarna University

Abstract Text: "The Arkhangelsk region is a strategic area for cruise tourism development in the Russian European Arctic. The region offers its domestic and foreign visitors a large number of unique natural, cultural, and historical sites and provides an opportunity to explore coastal settlements and the region's remote areas. However, it can be said that despite the variety of existing national and regional institutional arrangements, as well as the industry's managerial practices, the sustainable development of marine tourism in the region is highly reliant on local stakeholders, such as local authorities, travel companies, and local providers of hosting/tourism activities. In order to examine the sustainability of the current development practices, we used the findings from qualitative interviews to understand how cruise tourism in the Solovetsky archipelago is managed locally and regionally. Our study emphasizes the need to implement a communication model based on the cooperation and engagement of all relevant stakeholders as a platform to address sustainability issues inherent in the growth of cruise tourism. Our study thus helps to address the problems associated with cruise tourism development in the Arctic and to deepen the discussion related to the peculiarities of tourism destination development in the Russian European Arctic."

=====

Title: "Gendered Everyday Security in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Silja Bára Ómarsdóttir

All Authors: Silja Bára Ómarsdóttir

Abstract Text: " "

=====

Title: "Youth, commemoration of the dead and memroyscape in present Chukotka"

Submitting Author: Dmitriy Oparin

All Authors: Dmitriy Oparin, Higher School of Economics

Abstract Text: "Contemporary Asiatic Yupik, Chukchi and even Russians living in coastal Chukotka practice various types of ritual feeding of the spirits. These practices are often interconnected with the actual geographical landscape as people are travelling to the abandoned villages and other remote sites to feed the spirits and to combine ritual duties with recreational and hunting/gathering activities. I am interested in how nowadays local young people who have never lived in the abandoned villages perceive and form their own memroyscapes, what commemorative practices they are engaged in and how they deal with ritual and historical heritage of their parents."

=====

Title: "Domesticated vs. "Pristine" Landscape: Climate and People"

Submitting Author: Alexandra Orlova

All Authors: Alexandra Orlova, curator, Building NGO – University – local community partnerships for climate change awareness, community adaptation and resilience

Abstract Text: "In my presentation I will speak about a project that I curated. The project's participants were artists and scientists who are exploring climate change consequences and local communities adaptation strategies in the Far North and Arctic. As a curator I intended to provide a relational space letting artists articulate their ideas together with the scientists while keeping art piece autonomy (avoiding direct science text illustration). It was due dialogue that helped to approach research material not from the opponent's perspective but through the artist's nonscientific lens. Our task was to appropriate a sensitive approach to the climate change topic, to reduce the science data perception distance and to minimize the alienation of facts that we are learning from the mass media. Working with climate change signs and their consequences participants of the project were dealing with several aspects of the domesticated landscapes topic: consequences of the unsustainable land management; consequences of the landscapes redomestication (engineered landscape); reflection of the invested in the landscape domestication labor cost estimate; at the same time the attention to the intact forest landscape revealed an opposition of the domesticated vs. "pristine" landscapes that questioned the possibility to speak about untouched landscapes today. A fragment of the intact forest landscape that wasn't affected by cultural activities in the Anthropocene became a part of an art object. The artist reconstructed a landscape forest using photographs of a Mezen River bank covered by forest in order to show the space not affected directly by human activity."

=====

Title: "Driving Performance in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Mariia Osipova
All Authors: Mariia Osipova, PhD-candidate in Social Sciences

Abstract Text: "Truck driving in Yakutia is a male-dominated industry. It is a hazardous occupation involving long distances in harsh weather conditions with a lack of facilities such as fuel and service stations, parking spots. Another factor that could be considered risky for truck drivers is winter roads covering more than 60 % of all regional roads. Therefore, truck driving requires knowledge of mechanics and technical abilities to ensure the maintenance of a vehicle in an emergency.

Traditionally, women are expected to stay at home and take care of the kids while men work. Nowadays, the situation has changed significantly: women are becoming more educated, professionally successful, and, as a result, – more independent. The number of miles women drive each year is rising as men drive fewer.

Particularly in Yakutia, the trend is increasing. Considering the huge area Yakut people have had to cover long distances. Today roads full of motor cars, and one-third of its drivers are women.

Yakut Female Drivers have organized non-profit organizations «Ladies on wheels» and «Female car enthusiasts of Yakutia» to satisfy their non-materialistic needs and achieve socially useful goals. There is a perspective that gender differences in mobility are disappearing. By placing women as leaders, travelers, and professional drivers, socially excluded female members of society move from the margins to the mainstream economy. The role of women in the transport sector and the status of women in society are something that needs to be addressed."

=====

Title: "Driving in the Arctic: Mobility, Nomadism and Sacralisation"

Submitting Author: Mariia Osipova
All Authors: Mariia Osipova is a Sakha postgraduate PhD-student in Social Sciences at the North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "This work is devoted to the investigation of the road customs of truck drivers of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The purpose of the article is to study the daily practices of the traditional culture of a long journey and to identify the attitude of Yakutian truck-drivers towards sacred places. We examine folklore sources that reveal the road traditions of the Sakha people, aimed to understand the space, traffic, and roads, as well as ensuring the safety of movement in distant and untapped «alien» spaces. The degree of awareness of Yakut beliefs, customs, and rituals in sacred places and road practices of truck drivers in the context of human relations with wildlife, mutual assistance between drivers on the northern routes are revealed. In-depth interview among 14 truckers from the central and Arctic uluses (regions) of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) conducted in 2018 provided key input material for analysis."

=====

Title: "'A constant reminder of what we had to forfeit'. Intergenerational effects from Swedish industrial colonialism on Sámi living co"

Submitting Author: Åsa Össbo
All Authors: Åsa Össbo, Várdduo - Centre for Sámi Research Umeå University

Abstract Text: "This paper examines the intergenerational effects from industrial colonialism, such as hydropower expansion on Sámi living conditions in Stuur Julevädno. Five in-depth conversations were conducted with research participants from three different generations

living in an immensely exploited area of Sápmi on the Swedish side. The overarching aim is to analyse how decades of natural resource extraction has affected living conditions for the Indigenous Sámi people with an inter-generational approach. The questions cover how to deal with the consequences and how this strategy has affected the living conditions for the research participants and the participants' families; older as well as younger generations. Health research relating to Indigenous peoples' experiences of colonialism have used the concept Historical/Inter-generational Trauma or Historical Trauma Response (HTR). Historical unresolved grief connected to large-scale nature resource extraction is an important component for understanding the experiences of colonialism in a Nordic Indigenous context. The inter-generational approach is essential for the study of long-term impacts on Indigenous communities. From the conversations four main themes are crystallized: bereavement, fear and worries, agreements with the energy company, and reconciliation and strategies for the future."

=====

Title: "Inter- Generational Learning Approaches, Multidisciplinary research and Education"

Submitting Author: Anne Ouma

All Authors: Anne Ouma

Affiliate: Centre for Sami Research- Umea University, Umea

Abstract Text: "Intergenerational learning research and practices have temporal and place-based dimensions. The interaction over periods of time between adults and children reinforces knowledge transmission, beliefs and practices through either direct teaching or informal activities in homes or community settings. Some scholars argue that the interests in knowledge transfer and ways of knowing of Aboriginal peoples and communities have long survived on a significant battleground of epistemological resistance. Aboriginal and First Nation scholarship on learning processes cites the greatest challenge in addressing this question: to find a respectful way to compare Eurocentric and indigenous ways of knowing and to include both in a blended educational context that respects and builds on both indigenous and Eurocentric knowledge systems and systems of pedagogy . In other words, "animating the voices and experience of the cognitive 'Other' and integrating them into the educational process, creates a new balanced centre with a fresh vantage point from which to analyze contemporary education discourse and its pedagogies". The empirical study explores scholastic views that place intergenerational learning within emerging approaches and dynamics that surround and influence the transfer of indigenous knowledge more broadly and knowledge of education on well-being specifically. What opportunities and challenges can contribute to and inform the discourse on people and places in the Arctic? In what ways can this empirical study inform inter- generational learning for community based, social and environmental engaged art and educational approaches which recognize past, present and future generations of Arctic residents?"

=====

Title: "Building Traditional Food Knowledge: An Approach to Food Security through North-South Dialogue."

Submitting Author: Anne Ouma

All Authors: Dr. Anne Ouma

Affiliate- Centre for Sami Research Umeå University Sweden

Abstract Text: "The Paper discusses the views, interests, intuitions, stories, reflections, and experiences shared by participants in a talking circle. Here, a talking circle refers to a group discussion and sharing in a circle formation – a tradition deeply rooted in First Nations' ways

of dialoguing and sharing knowledge. Held in 2011 during the People in Places Conference, which was hosted by the Coastal Community–University Research Alliance (Coastal CURA), a six-year project at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Coastal CURA focuses on the inclusion of Indigenous communities in integrated resource management processes and explores the use of local knowledge to address food security. It also discusses the inclusion of resource-dependent communities in spatial planning and integrated natural resource management. The conference enabled the convening of a talking circle, the latter of which provided an ideal opportunity for sharing knowledge in a forum that is rooted in Indigenous traditions. Participants were able to exchange experiences with Indigenous food knowledge or traditional food knowledge. Participants in the talking circle briefly discussed Biocultural diversity in the context of governance practices relating to natural resources, culture, and food in Indigenous contexts. Also discussed are examples of social-spatial, political, and socioeconomic processes that are linked to globalization and that influence the dynamics of food security in the global North and South. Key messages raise important issues about the relationship of the biocultural diversity web with food security and governance. Indigenous Peoples' engagement with the biocultural web through approaches to land governance and food security"

=====

Title: "Sámi Traditional Medicine in Sweden – a pilot interview study"

Submitting Author: Anne Ouma

All Authors: Anne Ouma Lars Jacobsson* and Jing Liu-Helmersson
Centre for Sami Research (Várdduo),

*Department of Clinical Sciences, Units: Psychiatry
Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden.

Abstract Text: "Sámi traditional medicine (TM) has been practiced in Sápmi, region of northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia for millennia. It has survived a history of assimilation pressure, and at the same time faces disappearance both in the number of practices and healers. Today Sámi TM is largely unknown within health care services in Sápmi countries. In a recent literature review study, we found that all the existing studies published in peer-reviewed English journals were carried out in Norway and Finland; while no studies were found from Sweden and Russia (Liu-Helmersson and Ouma, submitted in 2020). In northern Norway, Sámi TM is actively used by the local communities, and is claimed to be effective, but is not accessible within health care services. An integration of Sámi TM into health care services is clearly the desire of the Norwegian local communities. Using qualitative in-depth interview methods and scoping literature review, this pilot study tries to describe the current situation of Sámi TM in Sweden. It will focus on the studies done in Sweden by including grey literature, e.g., non-peer-reviewed books and student theses in order to summarize the grey literature on TM in Sweden. The pilot study intends to bridge the knowledge gap in this area."

=====

Title: "Birthing away from home: Wemindji Cree (James Bay, Canada) ways of securing culturally safe spaces for birthing mothers"

Submitting Author: Ieva PaberzYTE

All Authors: Ieva PaberzYTE

Abstract Text: "Until the 1970s Cree children were born in the bush surrounded by their family and community, attended by Cree midwives, who usually were experienced grandmothers, mothers, occasionally fathers or less experienced family members who

happened to be there at the time of birth. Colonization and medicalization removed childbirth from the Cree communities to far away hospitals. However, in Cree worldview, childbirth remains a community and family event. Therefore, family's and community's presence and participation is one of the main elements that makes Cree mothers feel safe and comfortable during births. When the evacuation policy gradually took place in the 1970s, to avoid the risk of birthing alone, Wemindji Cree managed to create spontaneous support communities in the evacuation for their birthing mothers. In this presentation I will discuss the ways spontaneous support communities were and are formed, and how they provide culturally safe and comfortable spaces in far-away locations for Cree mothers before, during and after birth.

Organically formed spontaneous support networks, such as in case of Wemindji Cree, can be a great source of information on the variety and specificity of needs for birthing mothers. Via such networks, mothers and their communities can show what they need and work to fulfil those needs themselves, rather than being told what they need for safe and successful births."

=====

Title: "English Predicative Constructions in Medical Discourse: Cognitive Aspects of Post-Editing Machine Translation"

Submitting Author: Natalya Sang Dukovna Pak
All Authors: Pak Natalya Sang Dukovna,
Northern (Arctic) Federal University,
Arkhangelsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The paper is focused on post-editing machine translation (PEMT) as a way to improve the quality of medical machine translation from English into Russian. There are certain structures in a source language that are particularly problematic for the machine translation. For instance, predicative constructions are typical for the English language, especially in academic or scientific fields. Based on the relations of the secondary predication, this type of structures contains logical links that are not expressed grammatically. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon is the tendency of speech to be economical. This is vital in such a sphere as medicine due to limited time and high responsibility. Predicative constructions function as a part of semi-complex sentences. These sentences do not cause any difficulties for people because of their innate ability to see the deep structure under the surface one. But the machine translation systems often struggle to find the right equivalent for those constructions, especially when translating into languages with different grammar system (e.g. Russian). In such cases post-editing is used in order to correct machine translation errors. The applicability and the efficiency of machine translation and post-editing depend on multiple factors. The aim of this paper is to investigate the PEMT process from the cognitive point of view and reveal how grammatical features of the source text affect this process."

=====

Title: "Older people during the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia"

Submitting Author: Oksana Parfenova
All Authors: Oksana Parfenova, Sociological Institute, Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Abstract Text: "One of the most vulnerable groups during the COVID-19 pandemic was the older people. This is due not only to the danger of the disease itself and its consequences, but also to the conditions of quarantine restrictions. Based on the materials of 53 interviews

with representatives of the older people (from 63 to 87 years old), we analyzed how older people experienced the pandemic in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region. The interviews were collected from July to November 2020 by senior volunteers (60+) of the non-commercial organization «House of Projects» (St. Petersburg). The most difficult informants endured spatial isolation in their own apartments and the inability to take walks, maintain live communication, lack of reliable information about pandemic. In the case of medical care, many were forced to cancel scheduled visits and examinations, postpone surgery indefinitely, and also experienced difficulties in obtaining prescription drugs, glasses and dental care. On the positive side during the quarantine period, elderly informants noted the development of youth volunteer movement and assistance, the development of mobile devices and online communication methods, and the establishment of closer emotional ties with relatives."

=====

Title: "Generalization of socio-economic indicators and previously obtained data on the diet of indigenous peoples of Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Varvara Parilova
All Authors: Varvara Parilova, PhD student, North-Eastern Federal University
Tuyara Gavrilyeva, Research Professor (Institute of Engineering & Technology), North-Eastern Federal University

Abstract Text: "In this paper, we present the results of generalization and integration of socio-economic indicators and previously obtained data on the diet of indigenous peoples (IP) of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in the settlements and areas selected as a pilot for the RISE project. When selecting them, the following factors were taken into account: the type of traditional economic activity, peculiarities of settlement, the diet of indigenous peoples (Evens, Evenks, Yukagirs, Russian old-timers, Yakuts)."

=====

Title: "Extraction and Emergence: Examining a Cultural/Economic Threshold on Alaska's North Slope"

Submitting Author: Nicholas Parlato
All Authors: Nicholas Parlato

Abstract Text: "For the Inupiat of Alaska's North Slope, colonial economies have offered valuable opportunities and demanded radical, often painful, adaptation. Since expansion of commercial whaling into the Arctic in the 19th century, the region operates as a peripheral resource colony for southern metropolitan centers. The wealth generated by extraction of marine and terrestrial biological resources fueled a north-south power differential that shapes Alaska's contemporary hydrocarbon complex. But while the power of (neo)colonial enterprise and administration has driven irreversible changes in material and ecological conditions, Inupiat adaptability has proven its own form of counterhegemonic power, repeatedly securing political agency and self-determination under adverse conditions. As a rare instance where an extractive economy has enriched the financial well-being of local people, the North Slope provides a unique opportunity to consider emergent dimensions of power in extractivist economies, not only hegemonic but normative, epistemological, and axiological. Climate change is giving rise to complex attitudes about the economic and cultural future of the North Slope, creating a more fractious and polycentric political landscape. Local knowledges and the capacity for resilience are becoming critical resources for environmentally-minded actors across scales and institutions while hydrocarbons are burdened with political controversy and sustainability imperatives. With the recent opening of ANWR to oil leasing, the region now stands at a threshold that can entrench the

extractivist model and empower state and industrial actors, or capitalize on emergent sources of authority and sustainable wealth-generation. Can we understand this transformative potential as a function of radically reoriented knowledge and moral economies?"

=====

Title: "Marketing of Sami tourism products: examples from Nordic countries"

Submitting Author: Albina Pashkevich

All Authors: Albina Pashkevich (Dalarna University, Sweden), Kjell Ole Kjærland Olsen (University of Arctic, Norway)

Abstract Text: "The information delivered by national and regional marketing channels (destination management organisations Visit Finland, Visit Norway and Visit Finland) is analysed in connection to the marketing of the indigenous Sami tourism products. How these marketing initiatives supported by regional DMOs? In addition to this, we also analyse the existing efforts and channels for marketing of Sami products in these three countries towards national/international audience? In addition to the analysis of the official marketing channels for Sami tourism products we also utilize in-depth interviews with Sami tourism entrepreneurs from these three countries in order to gain an understanding of their use of the existing initiatives/networks in order to reach their customers. What are their expectations and ways to utilize these existing structures? The base for the analysis in this paper is twofold. We utilise a content analysis of the National DMOs (Visit F, N and S) in Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish, English and one of the additional languages (Russian/German). This information is coupled with the analysis of the recent efforts in order to increase visibility of Sami culture as tourism products in these areas. How could Sami entrepreneurs to be exposed to these channels, who is the main force behind? Are there any local initiatives? This material is based on the analysis of the published data (reports, official documents, etc)."

=====

Title: "Fishing (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Oleg Pavlovsky

All Authors: Oleg Pavlovsky

Abstract Text: "Metal, forging, size: 40x68x24, 2007.

The artwork "Fishing" is a composition consisting of two stylized figures of North indigenous peoples engaged in the indigenous industry - fishing. The lines of dynamic forms create movement and integrity of volumetric composition.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/zrjK/5nqPS2sXe>

=====

Title: "Shamans (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Oleg Pavlovsky

All Authors: Oleg Pavlovsky

Abstract Text: "Paper, embossing, size: 60x42, 2005

The artwork "Shamans" is a composition consisting of two stylized figures of North indigenous peoples (Khanty, Mansi, Nenets), engaged in rituals with a tambourine. The

composition consists of a line imitating the Earth, which also depicts stylized plants and the national type of dwelling - Chum.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/JYPK/yXWiHVL2M>

=====

Title: "The image of Arkhangelsk in foreigners' travelogues: historical overview"

Submitting Author: Olga Pechinkina
All Authors: Olga Pechinkina
Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "Communicating with other cultures we have some images and ideas which determine our interaction. At the same time representatives of these cultures also have various ideas about us. It's very interesting to know what other nations think about us, how they perceive our culture. Sometimes they say: "Lookers-on see more than players." That's why the aim of the study is to analyze travelogues of foreigners coming to Russia, namely to Arkhangelsk, as it may help understand how they saw the town and the country, what were the most astonishing aspects for them, what created the image Russia has now. The research embraces travelogues written by British, French, German, Dutch and other travelers. The study focuses on a rather long period of time – from the 16th century up to 1917, when the revolution destroyed the country and aimed to create an absolutely new one. The starting point of the research is Richard Chancellor's Discoveries in Russia in 1553 which resulted in meeting with the tsar Ivan the Terrible and organizing trade with Britain. The finishing point is "Undiscovered Russia" by Stephen Graham published in 1912. During his voyage the author visited a number of northern Russian towns and villages situated on the territory of the contemporary Arkhangelsk region. He tried to understand the country, its peoples, traditions and customs. S.Graham was traveling alone without interpreter, communicating with noble men, officials, peasants and others, describing their lives, household, religion, nature, etc."

=====

Title: "Daily Life in Etah, North West Greenland 1925."

Submitting Author: Kurt Moeller Pedersen
All Authors: Kurt Moeller Pedersen, Center of Science Studies, Aarhus University, Denmark

Abstract Text: "In July 1925 two American ships were sent on an expedition to the west coast of Greenland. The Commander of the expedition was Donald B. MacMillan an experienced explorer of the Arctic. In 1911, he joined Peary almost all the way to North Pole. Since then he had travelled in Greenland and knew the sea and land. . The expedition reached as far north as Etah, North Greenland, eleven and a half degree from the North Pole. The expedition was a scientific one to explore the mystery, vast unexplored area between Alaska and the North Pole, inaccessible by ship and extremely difficult to reach with dogs and therefore awaited exploration by air. 39 men took part in the expedition, 8 of whom were in the Aviation Unit.

In this lecture, I will tell about the expedition, its purpose, its results, its success and failures, and about the crews meeting the local people and describing the way they live. The expedition's photographers took many pictures, and I will show some of them during my lecture. They give a direct, uncensored image of the daily life of Inuit one hundred years ago."

=====

Title: "Greenland's first missionaries as shamans"

Submitting Author: Kennet Pedersen
All Authors: Kennet Pedersen
lecturer
University of Greenland

Abstract Text: "In 1721 Danish-Norwegian missionaries began their endeavor to convert the Greenlandic Inuit to Christian Protestantism (Lutheranism). In their writings we hear a lot about their fight with local ("pagan and foolish") shamans, about how they used "ridiculous" curing methods of sucking and blowing to please the "ignorant and mislead souls" etc. But what the missionaries do not write about, is the real ways they, in the whole, staged their conversion seances.

This paper tries to read the oldest missionary sources between the lines in order to draw a picture of the actual practice, used by the priest. It can be demonstrated that the first missionaries made use of, emulated and adapted a far wider array of "shamanistic tricks" than they admitted in their reports, aimed at a European audience. In fact, they concealed to the Danish-Norwegian authorities that their use of music, of illustrating pictures, of storytelling, and of their sponging on the local "spiritual language" came dangerously close to the model of Inuit shamanistic performances.

In its own way, this constitutes a prototypical case of how Christian and Inuit agents maneuvered improvised and grabbed with each other in the contact zone."

=====

Title: "Cranes calling through a layered universe: the changing onto-epistemology of the Yhyakh"

Submitting Author: Eleanor Peers
All Authors: Eleanor Peers, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "This paper explores the distinctions between changing onto-epistemologies in Sakha (Yakutia), and in doing so identifies certain twentieth-century assumptions that have altered multi-species relationships. It contrasts depictions of the crane in early twentieth-century Sakha epic recital with the Dance of the Crane at contemporary Yhyakhs. The Yhyakh is rooted in an ancient Sakha onto-epistemology, which itself is predicated on the indivisible connection between humans and non-humans. A key function of the Yhyakh was and is a combined affirmation and consolidation of the benevolent relationship between Sakha communities, and the non-human persons inhabiting their landscape. The Yhyakh continues to be a key event within Sakha (Yakutia)'s yearly calendar – although its form and significance have changed considerably. The Soviet administration caused the Sakha population to move into Russian-style settlements and jobs, integrating them into secularist institutions in the process. These institutions were and still are based on the onto-epistemological assumptions of the European academic tradition – and in particular the perception that human persons, along with their activities and aspirations, exist in contra-distinction from their ecological setting. The Dance of the Crane illustrates well the alterations in Sakha experiences of community and environment that have occurred in tandem with Soviet and post-Soviet transformations. I hope this paper will enable us better to identify and critique the contemporary assumptions about landscape and environment that contribute towards climate change, in the north Asian context."

=====

Title: "The immanence of the past in young people's life choices in Finnish Sámi Homeland"

Submitting Author: Helena Pennanen

All Authors: Helena Pennanen & Kaisa Vehkalahti, University of Oulu, Finland

Abstract Text: "Disappearing possibilities to study and work has been the trend of the last few decades in northernmost Finland. School closures and centralization often forces young people to leave their home places after compulsory school. Another option is to fit the future plans to options that villages have to offer. For many researchers' distant places are perceived as lacking opportunities and youth. However, at the same time, an ascendant number of researchers are noticing the familiarity and importance of arctic and rural environments young people call home. This presentation reviews young people's life choices as a part of the historical (dis)continuum in Northernmost Finland, Sámi Homeland. How young people themselves vision and portray their life choices? What is the role of family, kin and localities in these processes of decision making? And how they perceive themselves as part of the intergenerational historical continuum?"

The presentation is based on 32 interviews of twelve young Sámi and non-Sámi girls living in Finnish Sámi Homeland. The data includes interviews, lifelines and photo-elicitation collected during 2019-2020. At the time of the interviews, participants were in the middle of the transition phase, when they consider their choices of secondary education and look up the future. The presentation summarizes outcomes of Northern Rural Youth in Flux -project, which explores the role of local cultures, history and family ties in the lives of young girls in Finnish Sámi homeland, and how they imagine and plan their futures."

=====

Title: "Mobility and energy saving: female module (Chukotka, Yamal and the Kola Peninsula)"

Submitting Author: Elena Perevalova

All Authors: Elena Perevalova

Abstract Text: "Mobility and energy saving: female module (Chukotka, Yamal and the Kola Peninsula)

Regardless of ethnicity (Chukchi, Nenets, Komi-Izhemtsy, Sami) in traditional nomadic communities, women and men act as perpetuum mobile, which is the key to mobility (Nomads of the Arctic: text-visual miniatures, Yekaterinburg, 2015. Pp. 40-41).

The rhythms of the nomadic life and the energy regime (exploitation of resources, method of obtaining and spending energy) of the women and men have their distinctive peculiarities, based on the gender characteristics and cultural traditions. The motivation over the movement of the men is connected to the provision of the mobility, such as grazing of reindeer herds and nomadism; the motivation over the movement of the women is aimed at sustaining the mobility. The female daily routine can be divided into three periods: "morning" (before the man leaves the tundra), "day" (after the man leaves the tundra), "evening" (after the man returns from the tundra). The daily routine is organized based on the information given by the man over his plans for a day. The woman's daily activities in the camp are concentrated around the dwelling; her actions, except for the nomadism, are monotonous and regularly repeated. Gender and age differences in the rhythmic pattern of the annual cycle and of a normal day (peaks of effort and pauses, mobilisation) show the use of different energy-saving principles and mechanisms.

The lack of women willing to lead a traditional nomadic lifestyle is one of the major problems of the tundra."

=====

Title: "Between Pomor Traditions and Arctic Modernities. The Northern Sea in Early Soviet Pomor Literature"

Submitting Author: Mika Perkiömäki
All Authors: Mika Perkiömäki, University of Helsinki

Abstract Text: "The Pomors are Russians living on the Arctic shores of the White Sea and the Barents Sea, and they have a distinct cultural identity of their own. This Pomor identity is central to the life of the people of the region themselves as well as to how they are perceived in the rest of Russia. A distinctive feature of the Pomor identity is the dependency on northern waters.

My presentation addresses meanings of the sea and the river in the oeuvre of two key Pomor writers, Boris Shergin and Stepan Pisakhov, who reproduced Pomor folklore in literary form in the early Soviet period. The northern sea is the most prominent non-human agent in Shergin and Pisakhov, and I study how they depict it as the foundation of human life. I further ask, how the representations and allegorical functions of the northern aquatic nature in Shergin's and Pisakhov's stories and fairy tales that often rose from the Pomor folk tradition respond to the positivist Soviet spirit.

The early Soviet discourse strove for a radically changed Soviet Arctic space by means of rapid modernization, "normalization", "mastery" (osvoenie) of the North, and a creation of something that has been described as Arctic modernities. Earlier studies of Shergin have explored the seas largely through the ships and the skills of men who manned them. In the spirit of the "blue humanities", my presentation will concentrate on the sea as a living thing with a history in Shergin and Pisakhov—their imagined aquagraphies."

=====

Title: "Rethinking visual art practices in the Highlands and Islands from an archipelagic perspective"

Submitting Author: Roxane Permar
All Authors: Roxane Permar

Abstract Text: "The evolution of visual art in the Highlands and Islands reveals expanded practices which are locally grounded and at the same time involved in a matrix of cultural relationships beyond the local. These practices generate networks of social and cultural interchange which contribute to changing social relations not only within their local communities, but also in relation to other places. Networks emerge which undermine the notion of the 'edge' or 'remoteness' and lead to questions concerning the status of place in a global context and the role of cultural imagination and exchange in dismantling the legacy of colonialism, hierarchy and duality implied by 'edgeness'. As Arturo Escobar asks, can we, by critically interrogating the local, re-invent our thinking, and thus the world, "according to the logic of a multiplicity of place-based cultures?" (2001)

In this presentation I propose to examine socially engaged art practices in the Highlands and Islands, including Shetland, from an archipelagic perspective, where there is no fixed centre, but a multiplicity of place-based cultures, interrelations and overlaps that employ immersion, openness, connection, relational process and "fluid movement across porous margins." (Thompson, 2017)

How have these practices emerged and where might they lead us?

References

Escobar, Arturo. (2001). Culture Sits in Places: Reflections on Globalism and Subaltern Strategies of Localization. Political Geography. 20. 139-174. 10.1016/S0962-6298(00)00064-0.

Lanny Thompson, 2017. "Heuristic Geographies: Territories and Areas, Islands and Archipelagoes", Archipelagic American Studies, Brian Russell Roberts, Michelle Ann Stephens"

=====

Title: "Research in the Canadian North: Policies, practices, and perspectives"

Submitting Author: Alison Perrin
All Authors: Alison Perrin, Carleton University
Gita Ljubicic, McMaster University

Abstract Text: "Academic research plays a key role in developing understanding of social and environmental issues in the Canadian Arctic, yet northern organizations and governments struggle to find research that is relevant and is developed in a way that is respectful of local interests and builds local capacity.

Northern organizations often play a role in mediating how researchers engage with northerners and related research policy documents outline how they would like those relationships to unfold. A comprehensive analysis of the principles, policies, and priorities for research identified in the policy documents produced by northern and northern-focused governments and Indigenous organizations in Canada provides insight into how academia can support a northern-led research agenda. Northern organizations and governments have a shared interest in participating in research and benefitting from the outcomes, yet there is a range in how organizations are interested in being involved, from reviewing, supporting, receiving funding, hiring locally, leading research, and /or gaining knowledge.

An exploration of the practice of research through the experiences of both northern community researchers and academic researchers identifies both congruence and gaps between practice and the expectations outlined in northern research policy. The experiences of researchers identify barriers within the research landscape while also highlighting best practices and creative solutions by both northern organizations and researchers to ensure that research meets the needs of communities and organizations."

=====

Title: "Subsistence, Oil Industry, and the Resource Curse in the Alaskan Native Village of Nuiqsut"

Submitting Author: Malory K Peterson
All Authors: Malory K. Peterson, Department of Health and Human Development, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, USA

Abstract Text: "Oil and gas exploration in the Arctic negatively impacts ecosystems and can exacerbate inequities in Indigenous communities. The North Slope of Alaska is the largest oil and gas development site in North America. Alaska has experienced profound economic and environmental effects associated with oil industry in the past 50 years and is effectively dependent on oil to support the state economy. Dependence on a single non-renewable resource can lead to a phenomenon known as the 'resource curse,' an observation that

regions abundant in a natural resource often experience slow economic growth and increased poverty. Iñupiat communities of the North Slope, already socio-economically marginalized due to colonization, may be vulnerable to conditions of the resource curse. However, research suggests that Iñupiat communities are uniquely resilient against the resource curse due to their subsistence lifestyle, historic land claims, and unique benefit-sharing agreements with oil and gas companies. Using the Iñupiat village of Nuiqsut as case study, this presentation assesses how the community escapes or aligns with conditions of the resource curse. This research suggests that ongoing participation in subsistence buffers Nuiqsut's economy against disturbances from the oil and gas industry. A mixed subsistence-cash economy allows Nuiqsut residents to harness oil rents while also supporting their ancestral worldview and cultural practices. Subsistence encourages environmental protection, improves food security, builds community unity, and disincentivizes heavy participation in oil industry employment. This presentation highlights the economic benefits of Arctic conservation and demonstrates the necessity for continued protections of Iñupiat land and sovereignty."

=====

Title: "Spatiotemporal dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Andrey N Petrov

All Authors: Andrey N Petrov, University of Northern Iowa; Mark Welford, University of Northern Iowa; Nikolay Golosov, University of Northern Iowa; John DeGroot, University of Northern Iowa; Tatiana Degai, University of Northern Iowa and Alexander Savelyev, Texas State University

Abstract Text: "Since February 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has been unfolding in the Arctic, placing many communities at risk due to remoteness, limited healthcare options, underlying health issues and other compounding factors. Preliminary analysis of available COVID-19 data in the Arctic at the regional (subnational) level suggests that COVID-19 infections and mortality were highly variable, but generally remained below respective national levels. Based on the trends and magnitude of the pandemic through July, we classify Arctic regions into four groups: Iceland, Faroe Islands, Northern Norway, and Northern Finland with elevated early incidence rates, but where strict quarantines and other measures promptly curtailed the pandemic; Northern Sweden and Alaska, where the initial wave of infections persisted amid weak (Sweden) or variable (Alaska) quarantine measures; Northern Russia characterised by the late start and subsequent steep growth of COVID-19 cases and fatalities and multiple outbreaks; and Northern Canada and Greenland with no significant proliferation of the pandemic. Despite limitations in available data, further efforts to track and analyse the pandemic at the pan-Arctic, regional and local scales are crucial. This includes understanding of the COVID-19 patterns, mortality and morbidity, the relationships with public-health conditions, socioeconomic characteristics, policies, and experiences of the Indigenous Peoples."

=====

Title: "Interrogating the Arctic dimension of Arctic security : an analysis of Arctic strategies"

Submitting Author: Pauline Pic

All Authors: Pauline Pic, Université Laval, IASC Fellow

Abstract Text: "The issue of what is often labelled as "Arctic security" is drawing more and more attention. But when it comes to precisely define what this expression covers, it appears that definitions are generally vague and quite diversified. Under this multifaceted banner, we find reflections about human security, environmental security, state security, economic

security or even energy security. The objective of this paper is then to try and delineate the contours of the security system in the region: in the Arctic context, we try to outline what kind of processes lead to the politicization, or even, securitization of a specific issue. We try in this paper to adopt an oceanic point of view, to understand if and how this ocean structures the security system, on all scales. To this end, the paper will be based on a cross-analysis of all the Arctic strategies of coastal states, to highlight the different definitions of security and priorities set out. From there, these results will be cross-checked with Arctic strategies from non-Arctic countries, to compare how Arcticness is defined, with regards to security. A series of interviews will supplement this analysis, adding some perspective to our analysis. This will in particular allow us to raise the question of the scale of arctic security. As the current context resolutely places the region in a global perspective, local realities and national contexts sometimes imply differentiated consideration of the major security challenges."

=====

Title: "Destroying Mainstream Dogma: The Arctic Economy"

Submitting Author: Aleksandr Pilyasov

All Authors: Aleksandr Pilyasov

Abstract Text: "There are two ways to study the economy of the Arctic. The first way is the continuation of the mainstream patterns, with the recognition of some specifics of extreme polar territories, which do not always obey those patterns that have been studied and postulated by the classics of economic science for densely populated and well developed territories of the world in the temperate zone. We took this route for a long time, but over the years, frustration has accumulated: there were too many exceptions! And then we had to admit that we were not talking about individual exceptions from the mainstream, but about the holistic, systemic difference between the economy of the Arctic in its ultimate form of isolated Arctic "islands" from the economy of the temperate zone. Over the past two decades, we have been moving along this path. In this paradigm, work has already been completed on strategies for the Arctic regions of Russia, a book on the Arctic entrepreneurship has been written, a book on the Arctic exclusivity has been prepared, and a textbook on the Arctic economy is being prepared. Methodologically, our path is based on the idea of geographical zonality, which was first formulated by Russian soil researcher V. Dokuchaev at the end of the 19th century, developed by geographer L. Berg in the middle of the 20th century, and regional economist A. Granberg at the end of the 20th century."

=====

Title: "History as a resource in Russian Arctic Politics"

Submitting Author: Susanna Pirnes

All Authors: Susanna Pirnes, Univeristy of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Use of history is a common phenomenon to all Arctic states in the construction of a coherent, triumphal narrative about the past, present and future. Stories about heroic explorations and conquest of the wild nature are general topics in national histories.

In Russia history is used in many ways to frame the megaproject of the development of Russian Arctic. Questions of social and cultural sustainability have become more important. I am interested in cultural side of sustainability, especially history's role in culturally sustainable development of the Arctic.

Russia and many other countries are well-known for the use of history to political purposes. In the case of the Arctic, history often legitimizes the current developments or at least the leaders hope so. Many visions of the Arctic future have their roots in the distant past, but still they are utopian in nature. I am interested in those utopian narratives, which are legitimized with history. In my presentation I will ponder, how history could be understood as a resource in Arctic politics and what I mean by Arctic historical culture."

=====

Title: "Values and resilience of representatives of the "New" generation of the southern and northern regions"

Submitting Author: Vlada Pishchik

All Authors: Vlada Pishchik - Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-don, Russia
Zoya Spivachuk - Russian State University of Justice. Crimean branch, Simferopol, Russia

Abstract Text: "There is a problem in the influence of regionality on the socio-psychological characteristic features of generations. The sample is: Group 5 – people belonging to pre-war generation; 4 – people belonging to the generation of 1970s; 3- people belonging to the Soviet generation; 2 – people of post-Soviet generation; 1 – "New" generation. The sample group consisted of residents of the south of Russia, from Rostov-on-Don, Simferopol (400 people); and of the north of Russia, from Arkhangelsk (250 people). We used the test of resilience (Leontiev), test of values (Schwartz). Among the south Group 1 the "Resilience" and "Control" scales prevailed. The "Risk-taking" scale prevailed in the southern generation 2. As for values the significant difference was obtained on the scale of "Stimulation", "Hedonism", "Independence", which prevailed among the respondents in the south Generation 1. The "Universalism", "Engagement" and "Security" scales are higher in Generation 1. Among the northern Generation 1 dominated the scales: "Stimulation", "Security", "Hedonism", "Power", "Achievements". We also found significant differences between north and south groups in scales "Resilience", "Control", "Decision-making", with a predominance among northerners. There have been differences between the North and the South: according to the values of "Conformity" (U=318,0, p=0,0), "Kindness" (U=227,5, p=0,0), prevailed in the South group. Differences according to values "Tradition" (U=284,0, p=0,0), "Universalism" (U=25,0, p=0,0), "Power" (U=304,5, p=0,0), prevailed in the North group. The value "Power" (U=270,0, p=0,0), prevailed in the South (Crimea). The results showed that there are differences between regions of the "New" generation."

=====

Title: "'Green coal' and its social costs: Russian coal mining industry in the context of extractivism critique"

Submitting Author: Vladimir V Poddubikov

All Authors: Vladimir V. Poddubikov, Kemerovo State University

Abstract Text: "This paper presents several cases of coal mining industry social impact on the communities of indigenous peoples in Russia in the context of the contemporary critique of extractivism as in anthropology and other social research disciplines. Moreover, this paper's author characterizes the social context of coal mining extractivism in terms of broad public discourse, which currently is on the top of the resource regions' development agenda worldwide. By doing such a multi-contextual review of coal mining extractivism and mainly its Russian patterns, the author presents some of the materials of his long-standing fieldwork and observations of how the social effects of coal mining are emerging and affecting

social processes and public discourses. Primarily these fieldwork and observations were done in the regions of Russian circumpolar areas and especially in Kuznetsky coal basin (co-called 'Kuzbass' or Kemerovo region) where regional communities of indigenous peoples (local groups of the Shors and the Teleuts) currently expose the catastrophic ecological and social effects by coal companies operating there.

The extractivist capitalism is more and more often being criticized by social researchers in connection with contemporary forms of post-neoliberal colonialism (Veltmeyer 2014) characterized by the growing pressure of mining companies on local communities up to the last loss of their lands of traditional residence (Botero 2017), and local people forced displacement. All of these are entirely appropriate if it comes to that cases of coal mining extractivism, which are in the focus of this research paper."

=====

Title: "Landscapes of Artificial Light: New Rhythms of the Northern Cities"

Submitting Author: Stanislav Podusenko

All Authors: Stanislav Podusenko

Abstract Text: "Artificial light is one of the important features of human impact on the environment that leads to creation of "domesticated landscapes". It enhances everyday life by improving color reproduction for people and making the perception of objects better than in natural light. However, along with the benefits, there are also negative effects associated with the spectral sensitivity of various organisms and entire ecosystems to artificial light, and especially in the nighttime. Such light affects many biological processes: sleep, metabolism, plant growth and flowering. Artificial lighting is used at all levels of "domesticated landscapes": from industrial enterprises and street lighting of cities to growing plants at home. As a result, on a global scale artificial lighting is a large source of carbon dioxide, applied street lighting systems are often ineffective, because most of the emitted light is wasted, creating the phenomenon of "sky glow". The Arctic cities are especially illustrative for studies of relations between artificial light and landscapes due to long polar nights. Thus, an important goal for the researchers and decision makers involved in landscape and urban planning is to find the right balance between the tools and methods of using artificial light for the landscape domestication. At the session, we will present the results of an experiment on the influence of different color spectrum of artificial lighting lamps on plant growth in the Northern cities. Based on the results an art project will be presented together with the artist Kathe Shramko using eco-printing techniques."

=====

Title: "Coping with Climate Change: the Saami and Nenets Indigenous Reindeer herding enterprises in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Vladimir Polevoy

All Authors: Vladimir Polevoy Higher School of Natural Sciences and Technologies, NArFU, and Maria Tysiachniouk, University of Eastern Finland and the Centre for Independent Social Research

Abstract Text: "Residents of the Russian Arctic are among the first who face the need to adapt to climate change. The change of thaws and frosts does not allow the establishment of a permanent snow cover, threatens transportation and makes harder for the reindeer to access food under layers of ice. How do these communities perceive and manage the vulnerability that is engendered by these challenges? This paper examines Nenets reindeer herding enterprises in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (NAO) and Saami enterprises in Kola Peninsula. Saami reindeer herders are affected by climate change and economic downturns,

while Nenets reindeer herders in addition by the expansion of the hydrocarbon industry. The paper demonstrates that reindeer herding enterprises differ in their ability to adapt to climate change. On Kolguev Island herders allowed the number of reindeer to exceed the carrying capacity of the habitat and the pasture land deteriorated. With severe climate fluctuations the mass reindeer mortality of 2014-15 took place and the reindeer husbandry could not recover. On the mainland the herders adapted to climate change. They used oil money to build mobile stutering facilities that allowed to preserve meet until winter roads are build. Saami Reindeer herders were forced to change schedule of works as fresh meat can be transported for processing only on snow, and production directly depends on freeze-up and the quality of roads. Warn autumns disrupted reindeer herding which resulted in loss of income by reindeer herding enterprises, however, the enterprises and their reindeers survived."

=====

Title: "What is happening where? Evaluating trends in social science and Inuit knowledge research across Nunavut (2004-2019)"

Submitting Author: Alexis Polidoro
All Authors: (1) Alexis Polidoro - McMaster University
(2) Dr. Gita Ljubicic - McMaster University
(3) Jamal Shirley - Nunavut Research Institute
(4) Alison Perrin - Carleton University

Abstract Text: "Many Inuit feel they are not sufficiently involved in or benefitting from research activities. Efforts improving community engagement in research increased over the last three decades, and establishment of a northern research licensing process is part of this change. The Nunavut Research Institute (NRI), based in Iqaluit, Canada, was established to manage research and advise government agencies about research activities. They issue physical/natural, health, and social science research licenses in the Territory. In partnership with the NRI, we are examining the social science and Inuit knowledge research licensed between 2004-2019, to understand the scope of research topics addressed over time.

Thematic content analysis will analyze 904 project summaries licensed by the NRI to:

1. Identify research topics in social science and Inuit knowledge projects;
2. Determine frequency and diversity of topics according to leadership, location, and timeframe;
3. Develop new metrics improving tracking of research topics;
4. Contribute to development of a Nunavut research portal making NRI research applications/reports publicly accessible.

This presentation shares preliminary results, including maps of research topics, word clouds, and infographics as reporting tools.

A challenge identified in the National Inuit Strategy on Research (NISR) is the lacking support for Inuit research leadership. Creating a public database offers Nunavummiut (people of Nunavut) an interactive record of research while providing insight into research intensity and potential fatigue in some Nunavut communities. These efforts making the NRI licensing database more useable and accessible is an initial step contributing to Nunavut-specific approaches to Inuit self-determination in research."

=====

Title: "The system of education in the settlements of the trust "Arktikugol" / Система образования в поселках треста "Арктикуголь"

Submitting Author: Aleksandr Portcel
All Authors: Aleksandr Portcel / Александр Порцель

Abstract Text: "In 1931 the trust "Arcticugol" began its work on Spitsbergen. Until the 60s of the twentieth century, there were many people among the mine workers who did not have secondary education. There were also a lot of children in the settlements who lived with their parents - workers of the "Arcticugol". The article describes the work of general education schools (for adults and children) and preschool institutions at the mines of the trust. The organization of economic and political studies among the employees of the trust is also briefly shown.

В 1931 г. на Шпицбергене начал свою работу трест «Арктикуголь». Вплоть до 60-х годов XX века среди работников рудников было немало людей, не имевших среднего образования. В поселках было также немало детей, живших вместе с родителями – работниками «Арктикугля». Статья описывает работу общеобразовательных школ (для взрослых и детей) и детских дошкольных учреждений на рудниках треста. Также кратко показана организация экономической и политической учебы среди сотрудников треста."

=====

Title: "Values of Generation in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Margarita Igorevna Postnikova
All Authors: Margarita Igorevna Postnikova

Abstract Text: "The article presents the result of researching the values of generations living in Russian Arctic. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was a sociological approach to generation, as well as the socio-psychological interpretation of the generation as a large social group and author's concept of generational differentiation in modern Russia. The research was conducted in 2019. The study involved 178 people (64 men and 114 women) living in Archangelsk and Arkhangelsk region aged 17-81 years. We have tested hypothesis: are there any differences in values of generations. The following methods were used: a questionnaire of values, developed by S. Schwartz, adapted to the Russian sample and questionnaire of terminal values developed by I. G. Senin. We used the univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the comparison of generations according to the values of the individual. For detalization of the difference in the generations according to the values of the individual we used the methods of multiple comparison of average within the framework of ANOVA: the method of contrasts and the method of paired comparison of averages Post Hoc. The results show: There are differences in the values of all generations Representatives of older generations are characterized by a conservatism, and young people are open to change, mobile, pragmatic, and focused primarily on solving their own problems, not the problems of the country. The consistency of generations in determining the significance of different types of values and the generational hierarchy of values were revealed."

=====

Title: "Gender geography of the Arctic: how the Arctic regional specifics affect gender relations"

Submitting Author: Aleksandra Poturaeva
All Authors: Aleksandra Poturaeva, a Ph.D. student at Faculty of Geography Lomonosov Moscow State University / an expert at Institute of Regional Consulting, Moscow

Abstract Text: "Gender geography documents spatial differences in gender inequality and answers how spatial factors, geographical features of a place/community/region are taking part in the construction of gender relations. The Arctic is one of the most masculinized territories in the world. The key features of the region include severe natural and climatic conditions, dependence on the resource sector, a specific settlement system, namely the presence of a large number of remote and isolated communities, instability associated with resource development cycles, and rapid natural and climatic changes. These features of the Arctic are imprinted on the gender relations of the local population and cause various phenomena, such as female flight, gender segregation in the labor market, gender shifts, various gender-differentiated medical and biological consequences, etc. These gendered phenomena permeate various spheres – from the economy to private life – and are reflected at various geographical scales – from household to the regional level. The study was conducted based on interviews, statistical analysis, literature analysis, analysis of legislature, and corporate policy of resource companies. This project was supported by an RFBR grant 18-05-60088 Sustainable development of Arctic cities in the context of natural and climatic changes and socio-economic transformations."

=====

Title: "Russian Far North garbage protests. The case of Shies' landfill project"

Submitting Author: Perrine Poupin
All Authors: Perrine Poupin, Sorbonne Université

Abstract Text: "This presentation investigates the interrelated dynamics between contentious politics and digital technologies in the grassroots mobilisation against a controversial national landfill project to be constructed in Shies, in northern Russia. Our contribution traces the history of this controversy which is two-years-old in Shies, and as part of the broader context of waste protest waves started massively from 2017 in Russia. The research conducts an online and field ethnography of protest across different sites, Shies, regional towns and villages and at the national level. Our analysis identifies different repertoires of contention deployed by activists to inquire, to mobilize, to communicate, to help in solving tasks or to mediate between people. Repertoires are also repressive, and they are being quickly transformed in a number of ways. The digital social media became the augmented realm of old war of images. The case of controversy around the Shies project will allow us to illustrate the effects on surveillance, repression and activism of massive production of video contents."

=====

Title: "Ambiguous Entanglements: Infrastructure and Indigeneity in Evenki Communities along the Baikal-Amur Mainline"

Submitting Author: Olga Povoroznyuk
All Authors: Olga Povoroznyuk, Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute of Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "The Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) project became the embodiment of late Soviet modernity with its promises of economic prosperity, mobility and connectivity. It also accelerated sedentarisation, assimilation and social polarisation among Evenki people, an indigenous group that has been living in the region since long before the arrival of the megaproject. Complex and often ambiguous entanglements of Evenki with the BAM infrastructure have shaped indigenous identities, ways of life and memories. The master-narrative of the BAM as part of Soviet modernisation overrode local history and was

internalised by many Evenki. This article calls attention to counter-narratives about the BAM and intends to give voice to underrepresented groups within Evenki communities. Drawing on ethnographic materials and interviews with members of the indigenous intelligentsia, reindeer herders and village residents, who witnessed and experienced the construction of the BAM, I ask the following questions: How can we understand the contrasting perspectives and different attitudes towards the BAM project? Which ideological and pragmatic entanglements of Evenki people with the railroad have informed these discourses and associated identities? And how are indigenous identities constructed and articulated in relation to the Soviet BAM project and its current reconstruction programme?"

=====

Title: "Living with environmental change: on fishing quotas and collapsing coastlines in Bykovskii, Northern Russia"

Submitting Author: Olga Povoroznyuk

All Authors: Olga Povoroznyuk, postdoctoral researcher, Institute of Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Vienna

Peter Schweitzer, Professor, Institute of Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "Bykovskii is a coastal indigenous community in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Northern Russia. Its local population, Sakha-speaking Eveny, Sakha and residents with mixed background, subsist on fishing. The village has a dark past as a place of deportation for prisoners of war (Germans, Balts, Finns, and Poles) in the 1940s, with many of them buried at the local cemetery. In the postwar period, the community became home to the kolkhoz "Arktika" and a fish processing factory, and witnessed a peak in development. The post-Soviet socio-economic collapse has resulted in major structural changes, effecting all spheres of life in Bykovskii. Nevertheless, the main local enterprise is still called "kolkhoz", although it entails other forms of property and economic practices than its Soviet predecessor. While providing local employment and limited social security, the kolkhoz fails to legally turn fishing into a profitable enterprise. Local residents are forced to compete for quotas and fisheries with more powerful entities. Meanwhile, continued coastal erosion due to thawing permafrost results in a washed-out cemetery and endangers houses and other infrastructure. The paper raises issues regarding indigenous rights and environmental justice, and asks the following question: How does the local community navigate between socio-economic and environmental change on the discursive and pragmatic levels?"

=====

Title: "Introduction: ARCTIC CULTURES project"

Submitting Author: Richard Powell

All Authors: Dr. Richard Powell, Reader in Arctic Studies, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "This paper will introduce the panel presenting the findings from the European Research Council Consolidator Grant, 'Arctic Cultures', 2017-24, using a panel-based format and invited discussants. This project investigates the imaginative construction of the Arctic that emerged from the exploration of the region by Europeans and North Americans and their contacts with indigenous people from the middle of the sixteenth century. During the exploration and colonisation of the Arctic, particular texts, cartographic representations and objects were collected and returned to sites like London, Copenhagen, Berlin and Philadelphia. The construction of the Arctic thereby became entwined with the growth of colonial museum cultures and, indeed, western modernity. Research undertaken by the project team is delineating the networks and collecting practices involved in this

'creation' of Arctic Cultures, focusing on sites in the North American and North Atlantic Arctic. In doing so, ARCTIC CULT is providing revisionist understandings of the consequences of colonial representations and decolonial processes for debates about the Circumpolar Arctic today."

=====

Title: "Building Comfort: Spatial Environment of Arctic City (The Case of Western Siberia, Russia)"

Submitting Author: Sofia Prokopova
All Authors: Sofia Prokopova
Doctoral Student in Architecture
Master's degree in Design
Arctic Design School
Ural State University of Architecture and Arts
Russia, Ekaterinburg

Abstract Text: "The Arctic region merged into Soviet country-wide Industrialisation with resources extraction and suddenly engaged extensive population growth which led to overwhelming urbanisation in the 1950s–1980s (Hill & Gaddy, 2003). While becoming the most urbanised region in the world, the High North brought up an issue of combining harsh conditions and human wellbeing. The search for such approaches resulted as a number of futuristic Arctic cities projects in 1950-1970s, whereas urban environment's formation on practice came down to attempts of 'normalisation' in context of soviet architectural aesthetics (Zamyatina, 2020).

The research of the Arctic urban planning/architecture history has shown that these projects were mainly aimed to design an isolated microclimate for a settlement (Sheppard and White, 2017). However a complete wellbeing in terms of living in extreme climate conditions demands not only neutralising of harsh natural settings, but also empowering psychological state and comfort level. Investigating an impact of urban realm to psycho-emotional adaptational process is intended to analyse how architecture and design can contribute to constructing a comfortable and convenient urban environment for Arctic city."

=====

Title: "Tundra Yukaghir loanwords in the context of cultural/historical anthropology"

Submitting Author: Maria Pupynina
All Authors: Maria Pupynina (Institute for Linguistic Studies RAS), Daria Mordashova (Institute of Linguistics RAS; Lomonosov Moscow State University), Maria Sidorova (Institute of Linguistics RAS)

Abstract Text: "Yukaghir people currently live in two small communities in the Northeastern Siberia, whereas before 17th century they used to occupy the vast area from the Lena River to the Bering Sea. They speak two languages, Tundra Yukaghir (Nizhnekolymskiy district of Yakutia) and Forest Yukaghir (Verkhnekolymskiy district of Yakutia), the latter being nearly extinct. Both areas are a platform of multiple language contacts. As pioneer residents of these lands, Yukaghirs witnessed the arrival of Evens, Yakuts, Russians and Chukchis and adopted different elements of their traditional economies, dwellings, etc.

Making research on the linguistic outcomes of language contacts between Yukaghir and other languages, it is useful to apply the results of cultural/historical anthropological research on Yukaghir. E.g., it is supposed that Yukaghirs borrowed reindeer-breeding techniques from Evens, thus, they typically borrowed the words within this semantic field from Even, not vice versa. Cf. amarkanel '5-year-old male deer' < Ev. amarkan '4–5-year-old

wild deer’.

There is an interesting observation about Tundra Yukaghir traditional economy practiced before 1930s: they were reindeer-hunters, widely applying autumn collective hunting technique. They used reindeer only for transport purposes; in their traditional sledge, only one reindeer could be harnessed. This type of economy is not very widespread and resembles the one practiced by Nganasans, residents of the Taymyr peninsula (Gurvich 1952: 77). Their clothing and dwelling parts are also considered similar. Comparative study of cultural lexicon could shed light on the hypothetical contacts between Yukaghirs and Nganasans, its results being beneficial for both linguistics and cultural/historical anthropology."

=====

Title: "Adaptive capabilities of the respiratory system of residents of different climatic zones"

Submitting Author: Valentina N. Pushkina

All Authors: Valentina N. Pushkina - 1- Moscow City University, 2-Institute of Developmental Physiology of the Russian Academy of Education.

Irina N. Gernet - Moscow City University.

Elena Yu. Fedorova - Moscow City University

Michael S. Gernet - Moscow City University

Abstract Text: "The article presents the results of evaluating the adaptive capabilities of the external respiration system in young people. The function of external respiration was studied in practically healthy students enrolled in the 1st and 2nd year. Girls and boys of both groups at the time of the study were students of a higher educational institution (Moscow). Of these, two groups were formed: 30 people from East Asia were included in group 1: China, Mongolia, Vietnam (15 women and 15 men, average age-20.19±0.29 years; height-169.67±1.57 cm; body weight-70.11±1.62 kg). Group 2 included 30 people living in Moscow (15 women and 15 men, average age-19.22±0.16 years; height-170.81±1.51 cm; body weight-71.11±1.62 kg). The study of the state of the respiratory system was carried out using an automatic spirometer "SPIRO S-100". According to spirometry data, students from East Asia have a decrease in VC, FVC, FEV1 below 80% of the proper values, which indicates the absence of a compensatory effect to the existing change in the function of external respiration by restrictive type. For Russian students, these indicators correspond to the lower limit of the norm compared to the proper values in the presence of a restrictive type of violation, which indicates complete compensation for the existing changes."

=====

Title: "Innovative system of the Russian Arctic on the analysis of patent data"

Submitting Author: Elena Putilova

All Authors: Elena Putilova

Abstract Text: "The study explored the dynamics of innovation activity in Arctic regions of Russia through registered patents and the role of Russia's resource corporations as key actors in innovation system. Patents are an important source of knowledge about historical and geographical patterns of innovation activity and its main actors. The key locations of innovation activity in the Russian Arctic, the dynamics and the industry specialization of innovation activity are identified on the analysis of patents. On the example of the analysis of patent activity of "NOVATEK" and "Norilsk Nickel" companies, the differences between Arctic companies in the strategies for obtaining new knowledge are demonstrated. Peaks of patent activity, as a rule, precede the deployment of projects for new resource development in the Arctic."

=====
Title: "Towards more collaborative governing? New patterns of citizens involvement in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Katarzyna Radzik-Maruszak

All Authors: Katarzyna Radzik-Maruszak, University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska, Poland, katarzyna.radzik@umcs.pl

Jacqueline Goetze, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Jacqueline.Goetze@die-gdi.de

Arne Riedel, Ecologic Institute, arne.riedel@ecologic.eu

Dorothea Wehrmann, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für

Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), dorothea.wehrmann@die-gdi.de

Michał Łuszczuk, University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska, Poland, michal.luszczuk@umcs.pl

Abstract Text: "In recent years, many European local governments, including Nordic ones have taken actions to expand citizens' say in the decision-making process. This was driven by various factors, including mind-set change about the role of citizens. That served later as one of the foundations for the shift from traditional government to more residents-oriented governance. The new governance model has been built on such values as trust, dialogue and active cooperation of different local stakeholders. In practice, however, the new arrangements often challenge the traditional operation of local authorities, including the role performed by the elected politicians, administrators and citizens (Torfing et al. 2012).

In this article, we explore the coexistence of representative and participative frameworks in Arctic settings with a focus on sustainable development. Our research question is how the context – on one hand the welfare model that is based on service provision and the idea of a network municipality (Nyholm, Haveri 2009), on the other hand the low population density – affects the adopted participative frameworks and the ability to involve citizens in decision-making processes. We are especially interested in how decision-makers perceive the role of citizens in the governing process of (sustainable) urban development. For this purpose, we investigate the attitude of councilors from two Arctic municipalities – Rovaniemi in Finland and Kiruna in Sweden towards non-electoral forms of citizens' participation, including democratic innovations. The research is based on the literature analysis, experts' interviews, and the survey distributed among councillors from both municipalities."

=====
Title: "The local system of images: identifying visual characteristics of living environment of modern villages in the Russian North"

Submitting Author: Aleksandra Raeva

All Authors: Aleksandra Raeva, Tomsk State University

Anton Raev, Ural State University of Architecture and Art

Abstract Text: "Every fourth person in Russia is a rural inhabitant. However, there is a lack of attention to rural problems at all levels of politics and economy, which is reflected in the accelerated extinction of villages. People who still live in rural areas are faced with the decline of culture, manifested, among other things, through morally obsolete visual images of things around them. At the same time, the presence of special aesthetics, based on the ability to contact with nature and constantly correlate their needs and opportunities with those of other actors in the natural environment, is an integral part of the system not just of survival, but of harmonious and comfortable existence in non-urban conditions. This special aesthetics can provide for the ideological basis of life in the modern village, with an artistic

image as a tool for implementing this ideology at the level of an individual's object-spatial environment.

To formulate the image development parameters, we studied distinctive visual characteristics of private houses in two villages located in the northern climatic zones: the village of Moseevo, Arkhangelsk region, and the settlement of Pozhva, Perm region.

Analyzing the images of houses through the lens of three factors – territory, climate and culture – we discovered parameters that shape a local system of visual aesthetics. Based on this system, any newly designed object will not destroy/displace an established material culture and related practices but will unlock the local development potential."

=====

Title: "“Please do not share”: Designing an All-terrain Vehicle with a DIY-community / Arctic Makes exhibition"

Submitting Author: Aleksandra Raeva

All Authors: Aleksandra Raeva, Tomsk State University

Anton Raev, Ural State University of Architecture and Art

Irina Surina, Ural State University of Architecture and Art

Svetlana Usenyuk-Kravchuk, Tomsk State University

Abstract Text: "This is a visual data narrative documenting and reflecting on a field experiment conducted in summer 2019 by researchers and students from the Arctic Design School, Russia. The aim was to address micro-scale mobility needs by co-designing transport solutions with a local community of makers. Among numerous enclaves of transport DIY-activities in post-Soviet Russia, we chose the village of Pozhva, Perm Krai, famous since the late 1990s-early 2000s because of its unique community-based manufacture of lightweight vehicles on low-pressure tires. The field experiment included three preplanned stages: (1) interviewing selected local makers; (2) observing makers during their work; (3) co-drawing new vehicles together with each maker. However, the final action part of the experiment turned into a different direction. Instead of drawing “designerly improvements” to their ATVs, makers raised an important question of sharing ideas and transferring design/making knowledge. Moreover, they asked designers not to export their original ideas to other geographical and cultural contexts. The importance of this turn is considered twofold. First, through the field conversations and observations, researchers got access to the “embedded user knowledge,” i.e. the domain designers have to consider and approximate. Second, it is the contextual – geographical – “stickiness” of local transport solutions, which means that vehicles do not only reach their most efficiency at the place of their origin and in the hands of their makers but turn useless and – in the context of the severe environment – even dangerous if transferred to other settings and users."

=====

Title: "Bridging food security gaps in the European High North through the Internet of Food"

Submitting Author: Dele Raheem

All Authors: Dele Raheem (Arctic Centre, University of Lapland) Borja Ramis Ferrer, and

Jose L. Martinez Lastra (Tampere University)

Abstract Text: "Food processing, storage, and distribution are at the centre of environmental damage. Food security gaps include failure to track the geographical origin of foods, food waste, food safety and the quality of food products. In order to achieve sustainability, changes are required in food supply chains and the entire food system. Consumers need information to make informed choices about what to eat. They need to know where food came from, the conditions under which it grew, and the food's nutritional profile. The food

industry has been slow to take advantage of the internet. However, with increasing interests in redistributed manufacturing, circumpolar regions such as the European High North will need to digitise. The Internet of Food is an emerging trend. It will make food traceable, transparent and trustworthy and empower consumers with more personalised food that caters precisely to individual food, diet, and health choices. It is therefore important to build an information infrastructure around the Internet of Food. This chapter examines how food security gaps can be bridged by collating data that will help to leapfrog local foods into the digital era."

=====

Title: "Bridging infrastructure gaps and governing Time of island community and the State: tunnels of Faroe islands"

Submitting Author: Lidia Rakhmanova

All Authors: Lidia Rakhmanova, HSE University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Evgeny Zarov, Yugra State University, Khanty-Mansiisk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The isolation phenomenon, in case of archipelago, has a dual meaning: firstly, it's the isolation of entire island system from the continent; secondly, the archipelago poses a task of linking together all islands and settlements. Simplifying and speeding up this process makes it a technical aspect of new transport infrastructure: tunnels and bridges allow to move between islands uninterruptedly. In this regard, Faroese Transportation Department has developed a program that should make the capital accessible from remote points in a short period of time. Access zones are visualized through travel time, not kilometres. It is a case of ignoring space as it resists the acceleration of life rhythms . Movement through underwater and mountain tunnels makes the route shorter not by increasing permitted speed, but by reducing the distance. But islander pays a high price for optimizing his life: paying for tunnel-crossing and being constantly supervised and observed. However, connectivity and rapidity are not the future of those islands that are called 'The Other islands' and villages in them are gradually dying out. Through a dramatic technological leap and translation of space in time, social inequality reaches absurd proportions: sometimes the island, which is 500 meters from the large center, separated by strait, can actually be separated by hours of waiting and struggle for place on a ferry. Acceleration and reliance on time increase inequality, segregation and depth of those spatial gaps that don't have alternative means of crossing and thus change traditional way of life on the archipelago dramatically."

=====

Title: "Doshirak and other time management tools: transformations of reindeer herders' nutrition practices in Yamal."

Submitting Author: Lidia Rakhmanova

All Authors: Lidia Rakhmanova, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera), Russian Academy of Sciences & HSE University, Russia.

Abstract Text: "Reindeer herder's diet is seasonally dependent: while in winter consumption of frozen meat and fish saved time for preparation and processing of raw materials, in summer everything that's raw becomes dangerous. Thus mobility periods reduce diversity and set technological limits for food choice. Eating practices are integrated into per-minute nomadic day plan: it's necessary to find lightweight dish that gains volume thanks to water. This is how 'Doshirak' (soluble noodles) and 'Rollton' (mashed potatoes), appear in the reindeer herders' diet during the migration period.

The social and cultural significance of this substitute for meat and fish is that Doshirak

becomes a basic, not additive element like mayonnaise. From that moment on, work of reindeer herder and his eating practices are alienated from each other: during the period of the most intensive labour involvement (kaslanie), one eats products that have nothing to do with his life, work and tradition.

Nutrition type reflects trend towards "fragmentation" of food resources into small portions, suitable for a single meal in a narrow family circle. Previously, issue of storing slaughtered deer on "collective nutrition" (ColPit) in the state farm was solved via distribution of meat to a wide social circle. Now the whole deer are too big for a mobile and small family and can't be a source of food during migration. Thus, Doshirak is a way to save and speed up time, to autonomize chum within herding brigade. The advent of the "Doshirak revolution" reflect pattern of food alienation, unification of food trends."

=====

Title: "Decolonizing Climate Change, Artists of the Peripheries"

Submitting Author: Marek Ranis

All Authors: Author Marek Ranis

Abstract Text: "It is about time to decolonize the narrative of the Arctic by giving a voice to native artists there.

In my paper I focus on four contemporary Artists: Sonya Kelliher-Combs (Iñupiaq Athabascan) based in Alaska, Maureen Gruben (Inuvialuit), based in the Northwest Territories of Canada, and Aslaug Juliussen, Hans Ragnar Mathisen (Sámi) of northern Norway.

Those four artists, whose creative work has been inspired by their native heritage and the current environmental and social conditions in the Circumpolar North, strive to create art which is deeply invested in recognizing and preserving traditional knowledge, culture, and respect for the environment. They all tackle the most important contemporary issues, from climate to social justice and decolonization. All three are feeling firsthand the urgency of oncoming environmental catastrophe; in that context, they want to shape and decolonize the narrative of their land and their people.

All four represent thousands of years of presence and cultural tradition in their respective lands, which are wrongly considered extreme and empty peripheries of the world. All four, literally and symbolically, are stitching the narrative of their land while increasingly understanding the global resonance of events in the High North.

Global events inspire many artists to travel to the remote corners of the world. However, this project recognizes those creatives who are already there, for whom not only their art but also their daily experiences are determined by their geography and heritage, for whom global events are their identity. "

=====

Title: "Series of ceramic compositions "Birds of the North" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Rashitova

All Authors: Svetlana Rashitova, Associate Professor of NVSU Faculty of Arts and Design

Abstract Text: "Hand modeling, firing, painting, Porcelain mass, tempera dyes. 2020. Size: 20x10, 20x10, 20x10, 20x10.

The excessive, unearthly beauty of these birds sends a viewer to the world of Slavic myths and North fairy tales of the European part of Russia. The artistic image is formed by the author through the complex shape, lush decor and bright colors. As art products, all birds have a complicated construction. The basis of each product is the body, tail and wings that open like a fan. Ruffled collars and wings, embossed mesh on the base and chest, elegant neck shape and high-set heads give the birds a solemn and proud look.

Link: <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/GaAg/JgS3bUK8a>

=====

Title: "Sociolinguistic change in the Upper Kuskokwim, Alaska: Agents of influence"

Submitting Author: Marina K Raskladkina

All Authors: Marina K. Raskladkina, Institute of linguistic RAS

Andrej A. Kibrik, Institute of linguistic RAS

Abstract Text: "Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan Indians live in the upstream of the Kuskokwim river (central Alaska). Hence the name of the area, the group and, accordingly, the native language.

This paper reveals the factors and agents of social influence that determined the language situation and lack or presence of multilingualism in this area at different times.

Among the most important agents of influence are the following:

- 1) Russian, later American explorers and fur traders who can be considered a single kind of agents since exploration was inseparable from the activity of the Russian American Company (later replaced by Alaska Commercial Company and some independent traders);
- 2) missionaries (Russian Orthodox predominantly: the Upper Kuskokwim people adopted Orthodoxy as their own ethnic and religious tradition, due to which they preserved their cultural and linguistic identity longer than other groups; Assemblies of God representatives that had key influence on the transition to the English language through organizing school in Nikolai in 1948);
- 3) miners/gold miners who constituted a flood of Europeans and "lower 48 Americans" to remote Alaskan territories;
- 4) government representatives in the field of health, education, and economic development which became available to the Upper Kuskokwim people in the 20th century;
- 5) representatives of other ethnic groups from adjacent territories (Central Yupik being the most important of them).

The activities of these agents led to the intensification of contacts with the neighboring ethnic groups and with "white" Americans and Europeans, resulting, among other things, in inter-ethnic marriages."

=====

Title: "Practicing leadership in Greenlandic organizations"

Submitting Author: Mette Apollo Rasmussen

All Authors: Mette Apollo Rasmussen, Roskilde University, Denmark and Ilisimatusarfik, Greenland

Abstract Text: "Developing the business society and strengthening the private sector plays a major role in the Greenlandic independence debate. Leadership is known to have an important role to play in the development of organizations. Despite this, there is a scarceness of research on leadership and organizing that seeks to explain how organizational development takes place in Greenland, and in Arctic in general. This article aims to fill this void by addressing how leadership unfolds in Greenlandic organizations.

The study is based on a theoretical understanding of leadership as a collective and dynamic action, taking place among several actors in organizations. By studying processes of everyday leadership practices, the research contributes with knowledge about how activities of leadership engage with complexity and uncertainty that characterize the organizational setting.

The research is based on a purposive sampling of 20 in-depth interviews and conversations with senior management in various Greenlandic organizations. Through empirical examples grasping the ongoing, daily interactions as an interplay between various organizational actors, the article qualifies understandings about leadership in Greenland.

The analysis of the qualitative data focuses on key issues regarding leadership in Greenlandic organizations and addresses how Greenlandic leaders develop and deal with opportunities and difficulties in their daily activities. The findings demonstrate how Greenlandic leaders emerge themselves in problematization to find relevant and useful descriptions of the significant aspects in complex situations, and how to structure a reflection upon these challenges."

=====

Title: "Engaging equity and strengthening communities"

Submitting Author: Julie Raymond-Yakoubian
All Authors: Julie Raymond-Yakoubian, Kawerak Inc.

Abstract Text: "Kawerak Inc. has been actively working towards implementation of Indigenous sovereignty in the realms of environmental stewardship and management, education, research, and others since our incorporation in 1973. This presentation gives an overview of some of the specific efforts of an Alaska Native non-profit organization to decolonize institutions and structures that do not contribute to or support our communities' sovereignty or well-being. Examples from fisheries, marine mammals, research, and larger-scale governance will be discussed."

=====

Title: "Generation Interrupted: Fishermen's Attrition, Uncertainty, and Negotiating Stable Futures in Aleut/Unangan Communities"

Submitting Author: Katherine Reedy
All Authors: Dr. Katherine Reedy, Department of Anthropology, Idaho State University

Abstract Text: "In the 1970s, Aleut/Unangan fishermen of the Eastern Aleutian region experienced a watershed moment economically and culturally with the Limited Entry Permit Plan, an Alaska State policy that issued salmon fishing permits based upon fishing history and other qualifying factors, essentially granting some Aleut fishermen the right to participate in their culture and excluding others from the only economy they had known. Since then, generations of Aleut fishermen have worked for equitability in the "burden of conservation" in salmon fishing while still experiencing a gradual erosion of local holdings in fishing permits and vessels. Today, however, an accelerated storm of climate-induced fisheries declines and new harms are sharply taxing these communities. Compressed among climate-driven fishery limitations and closures, government interventions to prevent overfishing, offshore industry control of lucrative fisheries, processing plants closing down, and structural underemployment, coastal Aleut/Unangan fishing communities that are solely dependent upon the marine economy are now experiencing a generation overrun by addiction. In Fall 2019, an Aleut leader and commercial fisherman exclaimed to the media that, "A whole generation of fishermen are missing because of drugs" in reference to the opioid crisis in his villages. This paper examines a half century of commercial fishing permit

and vessel ownership trends and other social patterns amongst indigenous and local residents of the Eastern Aleutians to consider past and current disruptions. Strategic responses to these disruptions include diversification in fisheries where possible, legal scaffolding around permit and vessel ownership, intensified political engagements, and outmigration."

=====

Title: "Carl Troll (1899-1975) and the Geography of Climate Exceptionalism"

Submitting Author: Erik Reinert

All Authors: Erik Reinert

Professor of Technology Governance and Development Strategies at the Tallinn University of Technology in Tallinn, Estonia; Centre for the Study of the Sciences and the Humanities, University of Bergen, Norway.

Abstract Text: "German geographer Carl Troll concentrated his research on extreme climates, above all in the high Andes, but also in Arctic zones. Troll pointed to the geographical proximity of very different ecological niches as an important factor in early human settlements. Based on the work of Carl Troll, Ukrainian-American anthropologist John Murra contributed importantly to modern anthropology of the Andes with the concept of 'vertical control over a maximum of ecological levels'. The vertical element points to the relatively short distance between e.g the cotton growing areas on the coastal plains and the maize growing area and to the potato growing areas at higher and higher altitudes, ending up at more than 4.000 meters with llama herding and the cultivation of quinoa.

One of the interesting concepts coming out of Troll's research is Frostwechselhäufigkeit: essentially the number of days in a year when the temperature is both above and below zero within 24 hours. Frequent Frostwechselhäufigkeit is important in Andean civilizations because the production of the staple food chuño – freeze-dried potatoes – requires such frequent freezing and thawing that is only found above 3.000 meters above sea-level. To the reindeer herders, on the other hand, frequent Frostwechsel leads to locked pastures. With changing climate, we suggest that the use of Troll's investigations and vocabulary in physical geography can be used in assessing what areas will be most seriously affected by changes in temperature, and which less affected. Such knowledge would be potentially useful both for herders and governments."

=====

Title: "GlobalArctic – an Introduction to the Multifaceted Dynamics of the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Gunnar Rekvig

All Authors: Assoc. Professor Gunnar Rekvig - UiT the Arctic University of Norway

Professor (Emeritus) Matthias Finger - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)

Abstract Text: "The Arctic has become a global arena. This development can only be comprehensively understood in a trans-disciplinary setting encompassing ecological, cultural, economic, geopolitical, security, and societal contexts. Global warming is in large part the driving force behind this formation by making access possible to the areas previously reserved for ice breakers. An all-year ice-free Arctic, a reality possible as soon as perhaps 2030, creates a new dynamic in the north that comes with having the shortest route from Asia to Europe. Consequently, the Northern Sea Route (NSR) promises faster and greener shipping. Russia with foreign investments, especially from China, is financing the infrastructure needed to support future shipping from the factories of Asia to Europe. The heating of the Arctic is however also having negative impacts. The Arctic is home to a

fragile eco-system that is already showing signs of deteriorating. The Russian Arctic has seen unprecedented wildfires which in turn will negatively impact climate change. Climate change is furthermore warming the Arctic ocean which in will damage the fisheries. Couple this with other pressures such as acidification and overfishing, and the outlook is bleak. Additionally, the security situation in the Arctic is worsening. After the 2014 Ukraine crisis, sanctions were imposed by the West on the Russian Federation. This has driven the security situation towards the divisions of the Cold War. The reemergence of these postures is threatening the Barents Cooperation and other initiatives for peace in the circumpolar north."

=====

Title: "'Cruise trouble'. A practice-based approach to studying Arctic cruise tourism"

Submitting Author: Carina Ren

All Authors: Carina Ren, Laura James, Albina Pashkevich, Hindertje Hoarau-Heemstra

Abstract Text: "Cruise arrivals in the Arctic often take place in small coastal communities. Although there may be economic benefits for these communities, these are often counterbalanced by social and environmental stresses. In this presentation, we ask how we can tend to Arctic cruise tourism development a practice-based research approach. As a way to bridge often polarized views on cruise tourism as either an economic tool or a destructive force, we propose Haraway's concept of staying with the trouble as a way to engage with the complexities of cruise tourism together with local stakeholders. The aim is to offer balanced accounts and co-create ways in which Arctic cruise communities can learn to live (better) with cruise tourism. We argue that practice-based approaches help researchers 'stay with the trouble' as it is rooted in everyday experiences and the materiality of cruise destinations. Also, its flat ontology supports a 'tinkering' and relational approach to cruise practices."

=====

Title: "What's in a label? Certification schemes as models of/for indigenous peoples and states"

Submitting Author: Carina Ren

All Authors: Carina Ren and Rikke Becker Jacobsen

Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "Greenland's economic sectors are important vehicles in the realization of a Greenlandic nation state supporting the economy and the political aspirations for independence. In the process, they nurture and articulate social and cultural identities used for Greenlandic nation building. Greenlandic nation building has not relied on one single model and the social, economic and cultural contribution of the economic sectors has changed throughout Greenland's history. Different political visions have subjected the sectors to changing regulations and framework conditions with the intention of guiding their societal impact in desired directions – e.g. towards greater profitability, sustained employment, maintaining cultural traditions etc. We explore how Greenland's two major businesses, fisheries and tourism, increasingly compete and position themselves on global markets through sustainability certification schemes. Also, we discuss how this impacts the connection between Greenlandic businesses and ethno-political visions and interferences that transpire from the process of establishing national independence. Analyzing certification schemes within tourism, fishery and hunting, we are interested in what types of 'producer subjects' are afforded by the three certification schemes through their particular understandings of sustainability? And how these 'producer subjects' also contain, speak to, support or contest certain ethno-national categories with relevance to Greenlandic nation-

building. In conclusion, we argue that certification regimes play with multiple ethno-national categories, contributing to the re-positioning of Greenland's key economic sectors as vehicles for post-colonial nation building."

=====

Title: "Features of Preservation of the Historical and Cultural Heritage in the Arctic National Parks"

Submitting Author: Andrey Repnevsky

All Authors: Andrey Repnevsky - PhD in History, Professor of World History Department, Northern Arctic Federal University;

Maria Ermolina - PhD student (2nd year postgraduate student), Northern Arctic Federal University.

Abstract Text: "International attention to Arctic issues has grown in the 21st century. Global warming, melting ice and climate change lead to the fact that the Arctic is becoming more accessible than ever before. Tourist flows are growing via increased international interest to the region. The historical and cultural heritage of the Arctic was preserved in certain weather conditions. To preserve the historical objects in these patterns states establish protected areas. Arctic is the important and strategic zone in global scale. Therefore, special justification of the objectives is necessary to establish huge protected areas. The most effective and popular form of nature protection is a national park, which combines scientific, educational, tourist, and environmental functions. Most of them can be applied for international cooperation. Preservation of the Arctic heritage can promote cooperation between countries. In our opinion, the most interesting areas are Svalbard and the territory of the «Russian Arctic» national park -- Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya. Both Svalbard and «Russian Arctic» are named as «Arctic gem»."

=====

Title: "How and Why Did Polar Bears Become Protected?"

Submitting Author: Peder Roberts

All Authors: Peder Roberts

KTH Royal Institute of Technology

University of Stavanger

Abstract Text: "In this paper I analyse why polar bears became protected under a 1973 international agreement despite only a very few years earlier being regarded as varmints, trophies, or simply not capable of being effectively managed. The central argument is that while increased knowledge of polar bear populations, migrations, and breeding habits was vital, so too were political considerations. During the 1960s researchers demonstrated that polar bears had relatively distinct populations and limited migrations, rendering them more susceptible to management and more closely tied to specific nationally-bounded environments, even if their ice-edge habitat also raised awkward questions about jurisdiction under the Law of the Sea (particularly for Canada). Alaska Senator E.L. Bartlett viewed polar bear management as a means of building connections to the USSR; which in turn could boast of moral leadership by having protected polar bears earlier than other Arctic states. Resistance to protection came from sport hunters and commercial hunters across North America and Scandinavia, with particularly vehement objections from Norway, where polar bears were widely regarded as varmints that harmed the sealing industry and brought valuable income through their hunting. International pressure made protection politically important, leading Norway not only to embrace it but even float the idea a larger multilateral Arctic environmental protection agreement for its own reasons linked to fear of Soviet power

in bilateral negotiations over Svalbard. I conclude with reflections on how this agreement strengthened the symbolic association of polar bears with Arctic environments – and the power of Arctic states to control them."

=====

Title: "“Nadek” means “Lady” in Selkup. The role of Indigenous women in the development of arts and crafts."

Submitting Author: Svetlana Rodikova
All Authors: Svetlana Rodikova

Abstract Text: "The art workshop named Nadek is a new initiative of Indigenous women of Tomsk Region, Russia who are dedicated to revitalization and development of traditional arts and crafts. We are a union of Selkup and Khanti knowledge holders who are conducting a wide range of activities. While the main purpose of the workshop was to revitalize traditional crafts, in just a short time the group realized that developing arts is not possible without language revitalization, traditional celebrations, indigenous cuisine and other aspects of our cultures. This paper will expand on our experience of going from craftmaking to a more holistic approaches of celebrating our heritage."

=====

Title: "Past, Recent, and Future Changes in Permafrost: Measurements and Modeling Results"

Submitting Author: Vladimir Romanovsky
All Authors: Vladimir Romanovsky, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Dmitry Nicolsky, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Alexander Kholodov, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Abstract Text: "The impact of climate warming on permafrost and the potential of climate feedbacks resulting from permafrost thawing have recently received a remarkable attention. Climate warming promotes an increase in the permafrost temperature and active layer thickness, which in their turn affect the stability of northern ecosystems, threaten infrastructure and cause the release of carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. The results of more than 30 years of permafrost and active layer temperature observations in Alaska and Russia will be presented. The magnitude of warming has varied with location, but was typically from 0.5 to 4°C. However, this warming was not linear in time and not spatially uniform. The last wave of permafrost warming started in the early-mid 2010s. This warming has triggered near-surface permafrost degradation and a talik development in many locations with adverse consequences for the ground surface stability and the integrity of infrastructure. To enhance our understanding of possible future rates and pathways of permafrost degradation, accurate high spatial resolution permafrost dynamics models are needed to be developed. Establishment of these models is possible only by integrating available high-resolution environmental data and by assimilation of existing field and remote sensing data and observations into these models. A high-resolution (30x30 m) stand-alone permafrost dynamics GIPL2 model will be used to illustrate how changes in climate will affect permafrost in the Alaskan Arctic."

=====

Title: "The Ice Watch series: A case study of social innovation for environmental action"

Submitting Author: Paul Rosenbaum

All Authors: Paul Rosenbaum, PhD Candidate, Department of Business Studies, Uppsala University, Sweden (paul.rosenbaum@fek.uu.se)

Abstract Text: "The UN's Social Development Goals to improve social, environmental and economic conditions expect the participation of businesses committing resources and knowledge towards innovative, sustainable solutions. Such solutions are particularly critical in the Arctic region, which faces a high pace of environmental change due to raising temperatures and melting ice, and dispersed communities struggling with high costs and weak infrastructure. This case study presents the multiyear collaboration between artists, scientists and business in order to make an empirical contribution to social innovation research and inspire more corporations to action. The Danish-Icelandic artist Olafur Eliasson and his studio collaborated with Minik Thorleif Rosing, Professor of Geology at Copenhagen University to make visible and visceral the Arctic region's challenges through a multi-year, internal art installation entitled "Ice Watch". Their transport of glacial ice from Greenland to European cities was funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, and the open-air displays were complimented by a robust and pedagogic media campaign that recruited a better informed public to advocacy for the environmental. This case study is important as it evidences how Porter & Kramer's 'creating shared value' model is appropriate to consider in further cross-sectoral initiatives where businesses offer financing to the leaders of creative education processes about the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Making Reindeer: ways of knowing and governing the reindeer in modern Swedish Sápmi"

Submitting Author: Corinna Röver

All Authors: Corinna Röver, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Abstract Text: "What is a reindeer? This presentation examines some of the manifold idea(l)s of the reindeer, its purpose and behavior in the Swedish part of Sápmi from the 1920s to present times. The reindeer has meant many different things to different people throughout history. Swedish state policies towards Sami reindeer husbandry have governed and deeply impacted the reindeer's movements, its health, and the way it was killed. State policies turned the reindeer into a trespasser, a resource and a bearer of culture. This presentation follows the reindeer's trajectory through time: It revisits the reindeer grazing regulations from the 1920s, followed by ideals of rationalization and industrial reindeer meat production emerging in the 1950s. These efforts faced a severe setback when the Chernobyl nuclear accident contaminated considerable numbers of reindeer in 1986, turning the reindeer into a toxic animal and a threatened bearer of Sami culture. In more recent years, Sami champions of food sovereignty and Sami land rights have started to reclaim and promote the reindeer as traditional indigenous and wholesome source of food through the Slow Food Sápmi movement. This presentation investigates how different notions of the reindeer materialized into policies and ways of governing the reindeer and their indigenous herders over time. These (re)negotiations of what reindeer are or ought to be provide insights into the modern relationship between the Swedish state and the representatives of Sami reindeer husbandry."

=====

Title: "Gender Equality and Political Empowerment in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Marya Rozanova-Smith

All Authors: Marya Rozanova-Smith

GWU/RSHU

Abstract Text: "Enabling gender equality by empowering all genders to effectively participate in governmental institutions is one of the most important advances towards sustainable development in the Arctic. Despite an increasing general trend towards gender equality in the governmental sector, it varies dramatically across the countries, regions, and communities, as well as spheres of engagement.

The paper presents the gender equality indicators (GEA) system that measures gender political empowerment at different levels and different spheres of governance in the Arctic. The GEA indicators analysis reveals two key patterns persisting across the Circumpolar region: (a) a vertical clustering ("glass ceilings") pattern in the form of unequal access for all genders to top leadership positions in government institutions, both legislative and executive, and (b) horizontal clustering ("glass walls") corresponding to the collective gender division of labor in the Arctic predominantly resource-based economies and reflects social norms on gender roles in traditional gender domains. The paper also points out that there is no one-size-fits-all policy solution to gender empowerment gaps. Culturally, politically, and economically diverse Arctic regions require different approaches to improve gender political empowerment and overcome gender inequality and inequity."

=====

Title: "Battling COVID-19 in splendid isolation"

Submitting Author: Sophie Rud

All Authors: Sophie Rud, postgraduate student, Aalborg University

Abstract Text: "In a post-colonial Greenland on the road to independence, the need to prepare society for potential crises seem fundamental and current. Greenland's official negotiations regarding the handling the COVID-19 crisis may be read as relational production of identity discourse(s): a dialogue about who we are and where we should go from here. How Greenland imagines itself, its future and its independence is created continuously by comparing itself to different actors around the world. However, it is not obvious where Greenland should find inspiration to effective crisis management due to the country's proportions and unique geography: On one hand, epidemiological preparedness and the Greenlandic governance institutions have been concretely depended on the Danish state, while they - on the other hand - have been in a radically different epidemiological situation. What appears as a fitting model for comparison in one aspect of the Greenlandic battle against COVID-19 may be meaningless in another – forcing Greenland to find its own way through the crisis. From a discursive standpoint and through analysis of public available material, the paper attempts to gain a better understanding of Greenlandic identity through investigation of how Greenland has handled the corona pandemic and who they have ex- or implicitly compared themselves to in the process."

=====

Title: "Ethnocultural Originality of the Poetry of the Russian-writing Poet of Yakutia P.N. Chernykh-Yakutsky"

Submitting Author: Elena Rufova

All Authors: Elena Rufova, candidate of Philology science

North-Eastern Federal University

Руфова Елена Степановна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Северо-Восточный федеральный университет

Abstract Text: "The change of cultural paradigms at the beginning of the 20th century, and now at the beginning of the 21 century, requires a rethinking of many social and social phenomena, based on significant adjustments in spiritual guidelines. Integration and

disintegration processes at the breaks of the cultural paradigm, as N.S. Nagyarnykh, who are undoubtedly progressive from an evolutionary point of view, sometimes look simplistic for various reasons, the main one of which in most cases is the lack of correctness of historiographic concepts due to vague ideas about the volume and content of the "text" and the context of this national literature. Thus, one of the main issues of modern literary criticism is the problem of context, the problem of the connection of a literary phenomenon in all its content and formal scope with its historical time.

In this regard, the study of the artistic heritage of the first Russian-writing poet of Yakutia, Peter Chernykh-Yakutsky, is updated in a new way, which makes it possible to reveal not only the originality of the author's work, to determine its role and place in the literature of a particular period, but also makes it possible to "search for new approaches to the interdependencies of history and literary process".

=====

Title: "History of the development of the Faculty of Physical Culture in the Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Olga Rummyantseva

All Authors: Olga Rummyantseva. Head of the Department of Sports Disciplines, PHD

Abstract Text: "In 1948, in the third post-war year, the Arkhangelsk Pedagogical Institute, celebrating its 15th anniversary, celebrated the formation of the first Faculty of Physical Culture. The important fact of establishing the Faculty in the second half of the 1940s was associated with the government's attention to physical education development after the victory in World War II. The first operation team (teachers and staff) of the Faculty of Physical Culture included eight people. Unfortunately, there were no science graduates so they lacked experience in research, and it was an issue for a long time. However, the first team is the one who organized the activities of the new faculty to prepare middle school teachers and contributed to the development of the sport of higher achievements. In 1940s-50s, the faculty had only one building for classrooms and seminars, one wooden dormitory (called "seven hundred"), and zero own sport facilities.

In 1950s- 60s, students exercised in a wooden sport hall with four stoves in the corners. In winter, it was difficult to heat it up. Classes were canceled when the temperature in the hall was less than plus five degrees. When it was above five degrees, gymnasts had difficulties to exercise thus students had to do more active running and play sport games. The Faculty rented a gym in "Kirch" and stadiums "Dynamo" for track and field and skating. Summer camp camps were held in Bobrovo, Lavla, Holmogors."

=====

Title: "Development of children's CC skiing in Arctic Region"

Submitting Author: Olga Rummyantseva

All Authors: Olga Rummyantseva, PHD, Head of the Department of Sports Disciplines

Valeria Parkhomenko, master

Abstract Text: "Cross country (CC) skiing is one of the most massive sports in our country. Skiing represents higher level of physical fitness and promotes social engagement. In March 1975, the first CC ski department was opened in the region. A coach with the bachelor degree, Alexey Gavrilov arrived to a region to contribute in CC skiing development. A CC skiing section was organized in Karpogora and later in other communities such as in Sosnovka, Sura, Kushkopala, Sia, Pinega. CC junior skiing section's coaches and physical education teachers noted that CC skiing was particularly popular sport among adults, kind and adolescent in the second half of the 70s and in the 80s.

The situation with children's skiing became more complicated in the 1990s. All coaches

emphasized that that time was very difficult for children/adolescent CC skiing.

Nowadays, there are hopes for optimistic prospects: there are children who want to ski and adults who can support kid's desire to ski. The policy of the country and the region's leadership in the field of children's sports play an important role in CC skiing development. In addition, with help all of local authorities, the public and the media children's skiing is hoped to become one of the priority areas of physical education for children in the Pinezie region. However, it is impossible not to note the seriousness the financial issues , which it is necessary to resolve in order to continue the glorious history of children's skiing in Pinezie from the 1970s and 80s."

=====

Title: "Social and cultural identity of Solovki residents as a condition for sustainable development of the archipelago"

Submitting Author: Olga Russova

All Authors: Russova Olga, Rahmanova Lidia, Golomidova Polina, Lazareva Viktoria, Dermicheva Anna, Belchuk Kristina

Abstract Text: "The report considers the phenomenon of isolated "island consciousness" and the influence of the socio-psychological phenomenon on island development. The article was written based on the results of a sociological study. The study was conducted by students of NArFU and MSU under the guidance of experts O. Rusova and L. Rakhmanova on the Solovetsky archipelago in the summer of 2019. The object of the study was the population of the archipelago - a community living for a long time on the Solovetsky Islands in the White Sea. An in-depth narrative interview was taken as a method. The study focused on studying the specifics of island life on Solovki. The goal was to study markers of population identity and motives for living on the archipelago. The report will present traditional island problems and specific problems of Solovki, actualized in the research process, such as legal problems and problems of interaction between the local community, the monastery and government institutions at various levels. The problem of the lack of data return to the community and the ethics of expeditionary projects will be highlighted.

What is the social structure of the Solovetsky population? How much social activity does the island community have? Is individual initiative developed? How do residents of Solovki identify themselves? Does the identity of the island community affect social changes in the present and future? These issues will be considered in the report."

=====

Title: "Picturing the Lives of Arctic Children: The Challenges and Opportunities of Photography as a Research Tool when Working with You"

Submitting Author: Jette Rygaard

All Authors: Jette Rygaard (Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland) & Susan Vanek (Binghamton University - SUNY)

Abstract Text: "The lives of children in the Arctic today are vastly different from those of previous generations. Technological and environmental shifts interwoven with social and cultural change have created opportunities, dangers, and uncertainties previously unknown in the region which today's youth must navigate. As studies into the challenges faced by children in the North grow, it is imperative to design interactive projects that allow youth access to the research process while providing skills and benefits. This paper detailed one such effort, the incorporation of photography workshops with children as part of a broader

research project in Greenland. Photography, a ubiquitous feature of contemporary communication, was included in the project as both a research method and as means of incorporating youth in the research process. Workshops were conducted with the aid of local schools, providing students with training in basic photographic techniques. Students were then provided with cameras and asked to take photographs of their lives, their futures and their hopes. Researchers returned to the study communities over the life of the project to meet again with students, update them on the research and ask them to write captions for their photographs which would be included in a book of their work benefiting a children's charity in the country. This paper examines the successes as well as failures of this effort, contributing to a wider discussion of research with youth in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "The visual as art or knowledge?"

Submitting Author: Jette Rygaard

All Authors: Jette Rygaard, Professor Emerita, Ph.D. Ilisimatusarfik. Department of language, Literature and Media.

Abstract Text: "Many researchers and artists traveled in Greenland in the 1930s, - among them the American artist Rockwell Kent (1882-1971). He lived and travelled widely from 1929 until 1935 in Illorsuit, Ummannaq, Sisimiut and Nuuk. He lived and worked in Illorsuit and left with two books exclusively about his time there, hundreds of photographs, drawings, engravings and paintings. Kent did not see himself as a photographer and apparently, he did not see his photographs as art, although he took quite a substantial number of photographs.

Based on the project Rockwell Kent and Early 1930's Greenland: A Comparative View of Environmental, Social Cultural Change in Contemporary Greenland more than twenty workshops with more than eighty young people from 12 to 19 years of age were held in these societies, producing ten thousand photographs and many fewer texts. The idea of the workshops was to gain these young people's opinions of their own lives and times to match Kent's impressions and representation of Greenland. In opposition to Kent's analog photographs, the young people's photographs were digital with all the modern technical possibilities and as postmodern youth, they live in a visual culture: Their snapshots were often without captions or diary texts - the heir proposed task - like the ones they post in Facebook or Instagram.

This presentation seeks to analyze Kent's and the young people's photos in the view of this visual development."

=====

Title: "Three generations"

Submitting Author: Sara Rylander

All Authors: Sara Rylander

Abstract Text: "Title: Three generations: Lilly, Brittinger, Sara

Technique: Led pencil drawing and digital watercolour

Medium: Led pencil and procreate (iPad)

Year: 2020

Size: 40*60 cm

Web: <https://www.sararylander.se/sararylander-bgv3>

My roots and cultural heritage. Connecting then and now through time and media.

These three images depict me, my mum and my grandma. Analogous led pencil portrait from drawings of us at the same age, combined with digital watercolour. A technique travelling through analogue and digital media to take analogue shape again in the final form of prints on watercolour paper. (40*60cm)"

=====

Title: "On the prospects for Russian-Chinese economic cooperation in the Arctic in the context of China's relations with other Arctic st"

Submitting Author: Anna Ryzhova

All Authors: Anna Ryzhova

Abstract Text: "In the medium term Russia and the Nordic countries will remain the priority partners of China in the Arctic. The development of China-U.S. cooperation in the Arctic is unlikely. Washington deliberately limits its partnership with Beijing. Canada is interested in Chinese investment in its polar regions, so economic cooperation in energy and mining sectors has a chance of development. Closer cooperation between China and Canada will be hindered by close allied relations between Canada and the United States. In order to develop Russian-Chinese cooperation in the Arctic, it seems important to pay attention to improving the competitiveness of Russian projects. China is considering various options for realizing its interests and choosing the optimal ones. The increase in activity of Chinese companies in the Arctic is accompanied by growing mistrust among the political circles of Arctic states regarding the motives for their operations in the region. The creation of an Arctic Infrastructure Investment Bank under the auspices of the Arctic Council would reduce political risks for both the Arctic states and China, and promote economic cooperation in the region."

=====

Title: "Arctic security and its geopolitical significance in the context of the Regional Security Complex regime"

Submitting Author: Leszek Sadurski

All Authors: Leszek Sadurski, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University

Abstract Text: "Arctic security is currently one of the most important issues affecting the region. Climate change is creating new challenges, opportunities and threats in various fields. This makes the Arctic states pursue a more active policy in this part of the world based on cooperation and competition. The situation in the Arctic also attracts non-Arctic actors and non-state actors who are interested in pursuing their interests. This raises the geopolitical importance of the Arctic, making state and regional security issues a priority in efforts to ensure stable development and expand influence. The Theory of the Regional Security Complex is a tool to show the individual security activities of Arctic actors within specific security sectors. Using this regime makes it possible to indicate which are more developing. This will show the geopolitical significance and the direction of further developments in the future.

The aim of the presentation will be to present selected examples of security activities of Arctic actors based on the Regional Security Complex and show how they affect the geopolitical significance of the region."

=====

Title: "Understanding perceptions and use of railway infrastructures in the BAM region: a quantitative approach"

Submitting Author: Alexis Sancho Reinoso

All Authors: Alexis Sancho Reinoso, Dept. of Social & Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna (AT)

Abstract Text: "This paper will give a series of insights to better understand how the local population alongside the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) and the Amur-Yakutsk Mainline (AYaM), in the northern part of Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East, perceives and uses the railway infrastructure. We base our paper on the results of a field survey that explores whether the railroads have met people's expectations and needs for increased mobility. Through a series of charts, we will show that, despite differing mobility needs and habits depending on social and geographical factors, common levels of dissatisfaction with use of the railroad among the population in the region. We will highlight how mobility facilitated by the railroad and people's perceptions of it have recently changed in the context of post-socialist and regional development trends, which include the reconstruction of the railroad infrastructure and growing resource extraction in the region."

=====

Title: "Etnological examination in russian law"

Submitting Author: Denis Sangi

All Authors: Denis SANGI

Abstract Text: "The article presents an investigation of such a phenomenon in Russian law as ethnological expertise. Uncertainty with respect to the place and procedure for conducting ethnological expertise in Russian law is emphasized. An analytical review of federal legislation on the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as regional legislation of the Sakhalin Oblast and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which regulates the organization and conduct of ethnological examination, is given.

The author's view on the role of ethnological examination, the tasks that ethnological examination is called upon to solve, is offered. The order of organization and conduct of ethnological examination, and the normative consolidation of such an order."

=====

Title: "Scaling up through and by the Arctic: Participatory service design for cocreating policy roadmaps"

Submitting Author: Melanie Sarantou

All Authors: Melanie Sarantou, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "This paper focuses on a service design project in which design practitioners and researchers collaborated to develop training guidelines and a toolkit for stakeholder workshops that were implemented European-wide by the partners of a European Commission H2020-funded project, titled Acting on the Margins: Arts as Social Sculpture (AMASS). The project investigates, between 2020 and 2023, how the arts can act as a vehicle for mitigating societal challenges on the margins of Europe, of which one is Finnish Lapland. Two service design processes and stakeholder workshops from this Arctic periphery, that unfolded as part of the work that was fulfilled in one of the AMASS work packages, will serve as comparative case studies in this presentation. The comparison aims to explore how strategic, policy and open governance processes can draw from Arctic contexts to embed local know-how into cocreation processes in participatory service design with and by Arctic communities. The comparison seeks to uncover how the two Arctic case studies, in which stakeholder workshops were applied as method, next to digital note taking and observations

for data collection, differ from stakeholder workshops conducted in the other six European margins identified by the AMASS project in Malta, Italy, Portugal, the UK, Czech Republic and Hungary. Opportunities for creating impact by scaling up the stakeholder workshops through policy recommendations and policy roadmaps at a European level will also be discussed, in addition to the impact the COVID-19 pandemic, and online and remote working conditions had on the participatory service design processes."

=====

Title: "Who are the Arctic stakeholders? Arctic submarine fiber-optic cable projects as case studies"

Submitting Author: Juha Saunavaara

All Authors: Juha Saunavaara, Hokkaido University Arctic Research Center

Abstract Text: "The global communication cable network consists of more than a million kilometers of submarine fiber-optic cable and handles 99 percent of international data traffic. The Arctic Sea has received plenty of attention during the recent years as a potential shortcut decreasing the network latency between East Asia, Europe and North America and as a new route increasing the global network diversity and robustness. The Arctic Connect project, which is led by Finnish and Russian companies but based on international cooperation and the project carried out by the Alaska-based Quintillion are the best-known examples of initiatives attempting to improve connectivity both in and through the Arctic. While offering new possibilities to people living and businesses located in the Arctic, the implementation of these projects depends on the decisions made by non-Arctic actors. This study analyses the Arctic submarine fiber-optic cable projects with a special focus on the actual or expected role of the East Asian actors and searches answers for the following questions: who are stakeholders in the Arctic cable projects; how the interests of various actors involved are considered and coordinated; how the 'Arcticness' of these projects is described and understood in East Asia?"

=====

Title: "REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN THE ARCTIC REGION"

Submitting Author: Ivan Savelev

All Authors: Ivan Savelev NArFu

Abstract Text: "The Arctic region is an object of close attention of both Arctic and non-Arctic states. The Arctic Council plays a large role in the development of interaction between the countries of the region. In the fall of 2016, a meeting was held in Washington on the development of international scientific cooperation in the Arctic at the ministerial level. The next step in this direction was the adoption in May 2017 of the " Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation." This framework document is the third binding agreement adopted within the framework of the Arctic Council and regulates various aspects of scientific cooperation between the participants of this forum (both the Arctic states and the organizations of the indigenous peoples of the north, which are full members of the Arctic Council, and third countries). Particular attention is paid to the area of application of the agreement and the interpretation of those provisions that imply new rights and obligations of its participants - states - in the context of a broad international legal framework. The issues of regulating the movement of researchers and scientific equipment, and access to scientific infrastructure, using the experience of the indigenous peoples of the North, correlating the norms of the agreement with national regulatory sources are considered. The agreement is a framework document, contains a large number of "soft law" norms and suggests that the

parties will subsequently conclude new agreements, both general and bilateral, on hotel issues and areas of scientific cooperation in the region."

=====

Title: "The problem of mobility of borders of specially protected territories and transformation of strategies of traditional nature use"

Submitting Author: A N Savvinova

All Authors: Savvinova A. N. North-Eastern federal university

Filippova V. V. Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North, Siberian branch, Russian Academy of Sciences

Fondahl G. University of Northern British Columbia

Abstract Text: "The territory of Yakutia is rich in forest, water, and biological resources, specially protected natural territories occupy 38% of the total area of the republic. In the territories of traditional nature use (TTPs) of protected areas of regional significance, except for areas of absolute protection, it is possible to conduct traditional nature use and traditional economic activities (reindeer herding, horse and cattle breeding), due to ecological capacity of the territory. However, in some cases, there are disputes, legal conflicts in the coordination of economic and environmental aspects, in the case of overlaying the boundaries of protected areas, TPPs and industrial development areas. With increasing of industrial development in Southern Yakutia, not only the boundaries of the protected areas and TPPs are being transformed, but also the settlement systems, techniques of nature use and methods of nomadism are changing, and the labor motivation of the Indigenous peoples is also rapidly changing.

The presentation will look at the issues of mobility of the boundaries of protected areas of Southern Yakutia - the reduction of their areas in connection with the withdrawal of part of the territory of protected areas for industrial development on the example of the Olekminsky district. Problems with the definition or clarification of the status of territories of traditional nature use when they overlaying with the borders of specially protected natural territories, we will look on an example of the Aldansky district.

*Supported by: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and Research Council of Norway."

=====

Title: "Social consequences of pollution of the environment in the places of residence of indigenous peoples of the North in Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Antonina Savvinova

All Authors: Antonina Savvinova North-Eastern federal University, Yakutsk Russia

Li Yifan Harbin Institute of technology, Harbin China

Abstract Text: "Significant heterogeneity of levels of pollution of environment, due to the uneven geographical distribution of pollution sources of various scale effects as well as extensive amounts of pollution transport from other regions in the Arctic necessitates a more detailed study of this global problem.

On the territory of Yakutia there are reserves of hydrocarbon and mineral raw materials, the largest mineral deposits are developed here, which contribute to an increase in the concentration of pollutants. The formation of a negative impact on the ecosystems of the regions of Yakutia is due to the joint impact of:

- local sources which determined by the peculiarities of the extraction and processing of mineral resources and hydrocarbon raw materials.
- global factors in the form of cross-border transfers of various pollutants (persistent organic

pollutants etc.).

Modern industrial development of the North is carried out in an extremely short time, it is not compatible with the adaptive capabilities of nature and indigenous peoples who continue to practice traditional nature management. The growing pressure of mining companies on local communities, pollution of nature can lead to the destruction and loss of the original habitat of the indigenous peoples of the North, their traditional knowledge and ways of developing the environment, and leads to forced displacement.

The study examines the attitude and reactions of the indigenous peoples of Yakutia to environmental pollution in places of their compact residence and the impact on their livelihoods, traditional nature management and social transformation."

=====

Title: "LACE – Labour Mobility and Community Participation in the Extractive Industry, Case Study in the Yukon (ReSDA; 2014-2019)"

Submitting Author: Gertrude Saxinger

All Authors: Gertrude Saxinger, University of Bern, Austrian Polar Research Institute
Susanna Gartler, University of Vienna, Austrian Polar Research Institute

Abstract Text: "The community-based participatory project "LACE – Labour Mobility and Community Participation in the Extractive Industry, Case Study in the Yukon Territory, Canada" (ReSDA/SSHRC) took place between 2014 and 2019. The poster presents main outreach products and scientific results."

=====

Title: "In limbo between state and corporate responsibility: Transport infrastructure in the oil town Verkhne-markovo, Siberia"

Submitting Author: Gertrude Saxinger

All Authors: Gertrude Saxinger, Austrian Polar Research Institute APRI
Natalia Krasnoshtanova, V B Sochava Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences
Gertraud Illmeier, University of Vienna and Austrian Polar Research Institute APRI

Abstract Text: "The village of Verkhne-markovo is located in a remote oil region in the Irkutskaya Oblast in Siberia. In the aftermath of the dissolution of the Soviet Union the once thriving oil village faced massive out migration and also decay of the once good transportation infrastructure. This article shows the changes of the provision of transport infrastructure and mobility practices in this village of around 2500 people. It raises the issue of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and that of the state for care and maintenance of roads in particular. The results highlight the state of the village and its inhabitants being in a limbo between the two main bodies who are expected to be responsible for facilitation of good transport infrastructure: the state and the companies operating in the region."

=====

Title: "Introduction EU-PolarNet and the European Polar Research Programme"

Submitting Author: A J M Scheepstra

All Authors: Dr. A.J.M. Scheepstra, Arctic Centre, University of Groningen

Abstract Text: "In 2015-2020 the EU-PolarNet project has been tasked by the European Commission to develop an integrated European Polar Research Programme (EPRP). In this presentation I will give a short introduction of the EU-PolarNet project. Subsequently I will

explain how the EPRP came into place and how this feeds into European research projects (Horizon2020 and Horizon Europe). This presentation will give the background information that is needed in order to understand the presentations that will focus on the content of the EPRP. These presentations will go into more detail about especially the social sciences and humanities aspects of the EPRP."

=====

Title: "An Integrated European Research Programme – Opportunities for Social Sciences and Humanities researchers in future EU research p"

Submitting Author: Annette Scheepstra
All Authors: Annette Scheepstra, University of Groningen
Gertrude Saxinger, University of Viena
Nicole Biebow, AWI
Tina Schoolmeester, Grid-Arendal
Peter Schweitzer, University of Viena
Justiina Dahl, Swedish Polar research Secretariat

Abstract Text: "In this session we will present the integrated European Polar Research Programme (EPRP).
The session starts with short presentations from the above mentioned authors and will then discuss with the audience what currently the most urgent societal needs are that are presented in the EPRP.
The EPRP can be downloaded on the EU-PolarNet website:
<https://eu-polar.net/eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/EPRP.pdf>"

=====

Title: "Co-creation of knowledge and co-design in Arctic research projects: re-thinking calls, seed money and evaluation criteria of fun"

Submitting Author: Annette Scheepstra
All Authors: Annette Scheepstra, Arctic Centre Groningen
Gertrude Saxinger, University of Vienna
Elle Merete Omma, Saami Council

Abstract Text: "In this closed session we aim to discuss how funding agencies can better support the co-creation of Arctic research projects by asking these questions: How can formulation of calls foster co-creation? What are suitable criteria for evaluating this approach in applications? Do we need specific means to support this process, e.g. providing seed-funding for jointly designed applications? This session consist of 2 parts. In part one invitees from funding organisations, evaluators, Indigenous rights holders and researchers present their views about this topic. In the second part we aim to have an open discussion about feasible (funding) models for fostering co-creation of knowledge in the Arctic.
We are still in the process of setting up this session. We prefer to have two slots, one for presentations and one for discussions. We will keep you informed about our progress"

=====

Title: "Clientelism in the Rural North: A Grounded Framework for Understanding Pressures for Oil Extraction in the Northwest Territories"

Submitting Author: Kelsey Schober
All Authors: Kelsey Schober, University of Alberta

Abstract Text: "Oil has driven migration, community growth, and governance of the last century in the North. Today, as Arctic global warming surpasses 1°C with “profound consequences” (IPCC, 2019) for the North, the relationship between oil and climate change cannot be ignored. In light of this tension, my research asks: how is oil development structurally and politically incentivized, even as the North faces disproportionate impacts of climate change that directly threaten the culture, infrastructure, and economy of communities? What pressures exist for communities to approve oil drilling projects? Ultimately, this work examines oil and gas extraction in the Northwest Territories and Alaska from a Northern perspective, animated by frameworks of settler colonialism, clientelism, and rural theory. It demonstrates the inappropriateness of the dichotomous environment vs. development narrative so often applied to the North, analyzing instead the ways in which the ongoing assertion of rights and sovereignty have effectively built political power to achieve rights and sovereignty. Within this context, this research takes a comparative stance, articulating the ways in which the North shares a political chronology – as well as what can be learned from how these trajectories have diverged. The results have implications for understanding how climate change and oil development can be reconciled in regions that are ground zero for both, as well as understanding broader systems of political power in the North."

=====

Title: "The Inuit Circumpolar Council as a “qilaut (drum)” – metaphorical perceptions of the non-governmental organization’s peacemaking"

Submitting Author: Lydia Schoeppner
All Authors: Dr. Lydia Schoeppner, Teaching Assistant Professor

Abstract Text: "The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) was founded by Inuit in the 1970s to advocate for Inuit interests (inter-) nationally. Conversations with ICC representatives revealed their perception of the NGO as a hunter, guard dog, drum, kayaker, and harpoon (head) which portray the organization as a protective, focused, and patient agent with a strategic sense of direction as well as a skilled communicator. This paper offers a detailed analysis of the ICC’s peacemaking efforts by connecting the metaphors with examples of the NGO’s work in the inter-connected conflicts around climate change, human rights, and self-determination. The metaphor of the ICC as a drum (qilaut) will receive particular attention in this analysis, given the drum’s prominence in traditional Inuit conflict resolution and in the ICC’s logo."

=====

Title: "Sustainable Harvesting and Country Food Distribution in a Changing Society and Landscape"

Submitting Author: Stephan Schott
All Authors: Stephan Schott, Carleton University, Ottawa, On., Canada
Jacqueline Chapman, Carleton University, Ottawa, On., Canada
James Qitsualik, Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Association, Gjoa Haven, Nunavut, Canada

Abstract Text: "The transition to a wage-based economy has altered the traditional sharing of country food practiced in many Northern communities, yet the degree of impact is relatively unknown. At the same time, response to food insecurity often identifies increasing commercialization of natural resources such as fisheries or the trading of country food as a solution. The trading of traditionally shared foods may not benefit everyone in the

community, and decreased sharing may negatively impact vulnerable households that historically received food through the sharing networks. Sharing behaviour may also be linked to spatiotemporal variation in the availability of harvested species. We present the results of a multi-year harvest study paired with a socio-economic survey conducted in Gjoa Haven, Nunavut. We strive to identify the direct and indirect costs associated with harvesting country food, socioeconomic barriers to harvesting, seasonal trends in harvesting, and how these factors interact to influence sharing behaviour. We investigate the costs and benefits of hunting and fishing efforts and the relationship between employment and harvest and sharing practices. We examine the distribution of country food, and how sharing varies by season, type of hunter and mode of transport (snowmobile, boat and ATV). We discuss how our results and data collection process could provide insights for current hunter support and food security programmes, and inform future local data collection and capacity building efforts."

=====

Title: "Arctic entanglements: (post-)human and polar bear interactions and representations in Iceland"

Submitting Author: Kristinn Schram
All Authors: Kristinn Schram

Abstract Text: "The relationship between mobile humans and animals in the transnational north is one steeped in long cultural history but is also uniquely connected to contemporary issues. This paper will explore evolving Arctic connections to Iceland's northwest coast through the lens of posthuman folklore and ethnology. Approaching the coastline as a liminal borderland, it seeks to scrutinise the multifaceted exchanges reported to take place in this location, with a particular emphasis on the meaning that they carry for individual narrators and communities. Folk narratives, interviews and media accounts will be analysed with a focus on accounts of polar bear arrivals, archived and collected by the applicant and others within the Visitations research project (visitations.lhi.is) and the National Museum of Iceland. It investigates how these animals travel beyond the edges of their habitat and into the midst of urban landscapes in diverse forms and representations. Grounded in a thorough analysis of folk narrative and everyday life, it also discusses how these anthropomorphic and zoomorphic images are propagated and countered in art, museums, and tourism in modern Iceland, producing a sense of Arcticness or Borealism. Furthermore, it throws light on their significance in relation to emerging ecological developments that lie at the heart of human and non-human mobility in the Arctic today."

=====

Title: "Arctic Infrastructures for Whom? Remarks About Development and Community Wellbeing"

Submitting Author: Peter Schweitzer
All Authors: Peter Schweitzer, Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna

Abstract Text: "There is a long history of southern actors planning, building and abandoning infrastructure in the Arctic in order to extract resources and transport them elsewhere. Still, once in place, these infrastructures have a significant impact on local practices and social relations. The question, however, is whether these changes benefit the well-being and viability of local communities or not. Among other things, the challenge is to understand whether existing and planned transport infrastructures will support permanent human habitation and sustainable communities in the Arctic, or whether they will strengthen a

trend of substituting permanent residents with “temporaries” like shift workers, tourists and military personnel. The paper will interrogate how residents of the Arctic, both indigenous and non-indigenous, engage with (primarily large-scale) infrastructures, and to examine the intended and unintended consequences these projects have on their lives. In doing so, the presentation will make use of circumpolar examples, with a focus on Siberia and Alaska. While the recently completed research project “Configurations of Remoteness” (CoRe), situated along a railroad line in eastern Siberia, prompted these considerations, the paper will focus on the main components of the new project “Building Arctic Futures” (INFRANORTH), which explores the relationship between arctic transport infrastructures and community wellbeing."

=====

Title: "Value beyond Marx in Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Samantha Saville Scott

All Authors: Dr. Samantha Saville, Scott Polar Research Institute & Department of Geography, Univeristy of Cambridge, UK

Abstract Text: "Marx observed, “value does not stalk about with a label on its forehead”. However, if we trace value as a process and practice, which can lead us to realms beyond the labour theory of value, I argue we can expand the tools at our disposal to make sense of evolving society-nature relationships.

Svalbard hosts several communities in various stages of transition away from mining, whilst simultaneously dealing with the slow build and sudden shocks of climate-related crisis. As such society-nature relationships are changing as tourism, research and education become more present. Svalbard is also seen as Norway’s showcase example for wilderness management and conservation. There are different scales and frameworks of value and priorities at work - how should decisions be made, by whom and using what kind of knowledge? These are contested and live issues.

I demonstrate how value can be theoretically applied to analyse the tensions, power relations, material and cultural effects of two related examples: protected area-based management plans and tourism management. By treating value as a verb, a practice in process, it can offer a useful tool that is capable of working to unpick practices across different scales and realms: personal, political, socio-cultural and economic.

I draw upon empirical doctoral and post-doctoral research, working with documentary sources, qualitative data and ethnographic observations to argue that value theorised in this way is a flexible and potent entry point for critical Arctic studies."

=====

Title: "Valuing Time: Tourism Transitions in Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Samantha Saville Scott

All Authors: Dr. Samantha Saville, Scott Polar Research Institute & Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, UK

Abstract Text: "Tourism has become the largest employer and most rapidly growing economic sector in Svalbard, taking over from coal mining. Indeed, tourism is how the majority of human relations with its lands, seas, human and non-human inhabitants will be enabled. Drawing on local Longyearbyen voices from 2013-2016 and 2019, I use a value-based analysis to assess the changes experienced in the context of wider systems of value at work in Svalbard. I argue that tourism has reached a critical point where overtourism and degrowth are both relevant concepts. As indications of ‘overtourism’ appear, tourism presents both management challenges and ethical dilemmas, applicable to broader

discussions about sustainability within Polar tourism. I argue that mapping value relations can contribute to ongoing discussions for a positive way forwards and that the concept of degrowth holds promise in redirecting tourism to better serve the local community. Within this discussion, time, or length of stay in Svalbard, becomes a salient point to consider as a key factor contributing to both positive and negative tourism narratives and experiences."

=====

Title: "A sociology of Arctic sea-ice science: measurement, knowledge, and representation"

Submitting Author: Laura Seddon

All Authors: Laura Seddon

Abstract Text: "Satellite-derived sea-ice products and datasets are instrumental tools in the reporting of Arctic sea-ice conditions. Through numerical and visual representations, these products have contributed significantly to our understanding of Arctic sea-ice characteristics and variability, knowledge of which is critical for a wide range of applications including operational forecasting and climate research. They have also influenced how the region is framed within broader political and socio-economic contexts. However, the complex and dynamic nature of sea ice is difficult to measure and this requires the application of a number of assumptions and simplifications in data acquisition, processing, and classification. Moreover, differences in these scientific practices can result in different representations of sea-ice conditions. These differences raise important questions over the nature of the underlying decisions, methods, assumptions, and conventions that inform the production of knowledge about complex and changing environments, as well as about the linked ways in which both science and policy (and the institutions that join them) manage the uncertainties in sea-ice observation. This presentation introduces my PhD research which explores these issues using an interdisciplinary approach. The research draws upon ideas from the physical sciences, science and technology studies, and critical cartography to examine and compare various sea-ice data products, as well as the social contexts in which they are constructed. The aim is to gain insights into how dynamic and indeterminate geophysical data is acquired, processed, and reported in Arctic sea-ice science, in order to contribute to a wider understanding of the sociological nature of scientific knowledge."

=====

Title: "Sámi traditional living and health - A young man's healing journey to regain mental health"

Submitting Author: Oscar Sedholm

All Authors: Oscar Sedholm and Jing Liu-Helmersson

Abstract Text: "In this presentation, we will use a young man's healing journey to show the importance and the practice of Sámi traditional knowledge in living with nature for mental health. Growing up in a Swedish urban working class with root of mountain Sámi, he has experienced trauma from both family tragedy and years' school bully. Through discovering and accepting his Sámi identity, this young man used traditional living to heal mental problems. Sámi traditional wisdom, especially spiritual healing (connection with one's ancestors, the traditional living place, the land and the people who lived in there before), has helped this young man to regain health. This healing journal may have potential to help also others who are struggling in a similar path - to fight loneliness, to find one's meaningful place in the immediate and the large social and natural environment that he/she lives."

=====

Title: "HIV prevention in the Far North of Russia: problems and prospects"

Submitting Author: Anna Seliverstova

All Authors: Anna Seliverstova, master's degree student, Masaryk University

Elena Seliverstova, doctor, Arkhangelsk Clinic of Dermatology and Venereology (GAUZ AO "Arkhangel'skiy klinicheskiy kozhno-Venerologicheskiy dispanser")

Abstract Text: "HIV/AIDS is by far the main social concern of these days society. The main tendency for Russia is the epidemy generalization process i.e spread of HIV infection beyond traditional risk groups. The fact is that the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, which is a labor resource for Arctic exploration, is experiencing a steady increase in HIV incidence. In its turn, it puts indigenous people at risk, as control and treatment of the latter are complicated for geographic, climatic, and cultural peculiarities of the region. The research is based upon statistics data on HIV spread in the North-West of Russia in 2012-2018, as well as the results of the anonymous survey (150 residents of the Arkhangelsk region, aged 18-35). The study also includes an analysis of Google Trends data after the release of significant media projects about HIV in Russia in 2015-2018. The results of the research demonstrate a lack of HIV awareness. Despite being conscious of the infection transmission ways (92%), the alarming majority of respondents could not define the boundaries of risky behaviors (63%). Another feature is that a significant percentage of those surveyed stereotypically believe that PLWHA are socially underprivileged, which is far from the real state of things. The worrying result is that two-thirds of those surveyed attach a social stigma to PLWHA. Results show the urgent necessity to enhance preventative actions campaign among all strata of society, and the information on HIV/AIDS ought to be way more detailed and illustrated with numerous examples."

=====

Title: "On the Idea of Decolonization Through Art Practice"

Submitting Author: Dzhuliiana Semenova

All Authors: Semenova Dzhuliiana - PhD candidate, University of Lapland. Specialist in the National Fine Art Museum of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Abstract Text: "Camera is no stranger in indigenous worlds: since the 19th century it had been documenting and in many times curating who are the indigenous through the Western perspective. How art can support one's identity and processes of self-reflection?"

=====

Title: "Language Learning Issues in the Context of Artificial Intelligence Development"

Submitting Author: Marina Seregina

All Authors: Marina Seregina

Abstract Text: "The needs of the modern information society pose an urgent task for higher education to train qualified specialists capable of successfully and on a modern level solving specific applied tasks in the field of digital humanistics, applied philology, theoretical and applied linguistics, namely, in the field of automatic processing of natural language, corpus linguistics, use of digital technologies in creating teaching and research environment. Such specialists should have professional knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of intelligent technologies within an integrated interdisciplinary field at the interface of philology and computer science. The training of specialists in digital technologies in philology and computational linguistics is based on the approaches developed within the new interdisciplinary research area Digital Humanities, which combines social-humanities

approaches and computer science technologies to explore the possibilities of using digital resources in socio-humanities research and education, and the consequences of digitalization of the humanities and sociocultural sphere. Digital humanities from an educational perspective is a set of disciplines that are adapted to the current requirements of science, education and business and provides an introduction to the specifics of studying and solving humanities problems in contemporary contexts. It is important to acquaint students with modern theories in the field of formal language modelling and automatic analysis of texts, methods of using corpus technologies in the humanities, training in the practical application of digital technologies in the socio-humanitarian sphere (education, research work, marketing, advertising, management, culture, etc.)."

=====

Title: "Corporate social and environmental responsibilities of energy companies: the case of Russia's Arctic"

Submitting Author: Alexander Sergunin

All Authors: Alexander Sergunin, St. Petersburg State University and Moscow State Institute of International Relations

Abstract Text: "The main research objective of this study is two-fold: First, to examine energy companies' CSER strategies in the Russian High North and, second, to figure out what should be done to bring these strategies in line with international standards and make them helpful for the AZRF's sustainable development.

Along with the above general goal, there are a number of specific objectives with this study:

- To explore the Russian CSER discourse in relation to the AZRF, including various theoretical schools and approaches in the Russian academic and expert communities.
- To examine the legal/normative framework for the CSER activities at the federal, regional and local levels, including collisions, lacunae and gaps in the Russian legislation that impede CSER development in the AZRF context.
- To study extractive industries' CSER strategies with regard to indigenous peoples of the Russian North, including socioeconomic partnerships; voluntary giving; and direct compensation.
- To examine energy companies' CSER strategies in the AZRF urban context with the aim to find out whether these companies follow international standards, such as improving transparency, consulting stakeholders, and commitment to standards related to the environment, labor rights and safety?
- To develop/improve an energy company CSER index/rating on the basis of existing ratings, such as PORA Polar Company Index (2019); CSR mining company index (Zhdanyuk, Nikulina, Kruk, 2019) and CREON/WWF Russia Oil and Gas Industries Environmental Responsibility Index (2015)."

=====

Title: "The Master's Programme 'Digital Linguistics' at University: teaching and research"

Submitting Author: E M Severina

All Authors: E.M. Severina, Southern Federal University

Abstract Text: "The Master's Programme 'Digital Linguistics' has been functioning at the Southern Federal University, Russia, since 2018. The main aim of the Programme is to prepare graduates for conducting research and text analysis within the framework of Digital Linguistics. That approach is new for the University and poses a lot of challenges both for the staff and students. The Programme is multidisciplinary and includes courses in mathematical modelling, computer linguistics, cognitive linguistics. The students are to

acquire knowledge and competences which are outside traditional Bachelor's Programmes at Russian Universities. The staff of the Programme seek collaboration with other Universities in Russia in order to discuss common issues and find solutions to some educational and research difficulties."

=====

Title: "personality stability in the era of global transformations: Arctic identity and worldview experience of the nordman J.W. Goethe"

Submitting Author: Olga Nikolaevna Shadrina

All Authors: Shadrina Olga Nikolaevna

Abstract Text: "In report are researched the personal development challenges in a «world without borders» (global society). The author conceptualizes such term as «Arctic identity», highlight its socio-cultural, socio-political, philosophical, and historical features. Basic components of personal sustainability explicit in the mental and socio-communicative contexts, so the author connects the prophetic vision of the northern European genius J.W. Goethe about the “man in the global space” to the contemporary issues and obstacles to the «man in Arctic». In conclusion ones formulates proposals for the sustainable and flourish development of personality in the post-traditional space of Arctic region."

=====

Title: "Participation of the Arctic Indigenous Peoples in the Legal Provision of the Banning of Persistent Organic Pollutants"

Submitting Author: Zarina Shagieva

All Authors: Shagieva Zarina

Abstract Text: "Through this study, the legislative support of the banning of persistent organic pollutants has been analyzed, regional features of the origin and influence of the pollutants on the Arctic population have been identified, the specifics of the development of legislation on persistent organic pollutants in the Arctic have been determined, which allows us to confirm the significant involvement of indigenous peoples, as well as the international nature of regulatory acts."

=====

Title: "New health challenges for children with disabilities and their parents during the COVID-19 pandemic city of Arkhangelsk"

Submitting Author: Leonid Leonidovich Shagrov

All Authors: Leonid Leonidovich Shagrov

Abstract Text: "The daily lives of children with physical disabilities and their families have been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The children face health risks, especially mental, behavioral, social and physical risks. This study highlighted substantial effects on the health of children with physical disabilities and loss of opportunity, with a massive interruption of medical follow-up and rehabilitation, during the lockdown. Regular assessment of the health benefit/risk is essential to support families and ensure continuity of care during a pandemic."

=====

Title: "Sustainable traditional land-use of indigenous peoples of the Arctic in terms of global challenges"

Submitting Author: Victoria N Sharakhmatova
All Authors: Victoria N Sharakhmatova

Abstract Text: "The Arctic and subarctic countries of the world are characterized by serious attitude to the environmental consequences of the climate change in the Arctic. That is reflected in governmental documents such as Arctic strategies. The Arctic countries have developed the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, which was adopted in 1991 and approved by all polar states. The Strategy declares that the Arctic countries are committed to the idea of international cooperation in the field of the Arctic environment, its sustainable and equitable development, and thereby protect culture of indigenous peoples. Almost all strategies reflect the principle of the respect for the rights of indigenous peoples.

The Arctic is a territory of international cooperation and rivalry. Many issues and global issues are being addressed by the Arctic Council. The Arctic Council is an international organization and its activities are based on the cooperation of the member countries on a stable basis, the constituent act is the Ottawa Declaration (1996).

The strategic importance of the Arctic for the modern and future development of Russia and the world is universally recognized and multifaceted. The importance applies both to its role in ensuring the defense interests of the Arctic states, and to the presence in the shelf of the Arctic seas of the richest reserves of natural resources, where hydrocarbons are particularly important. The Arctic region is also of significant geopolitical interest for international shipping thanks to the Northwest passage and the Northern Sea Route connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean."

=====

Title: "Perpetuation of Indigenous Knowledge in Arctic Communities"

Submitting Author: Victoria N Sharakhmatova
All Authors: Victoria N Sharakhmatova,
Kamchatka Branch of Pacific Geographical Institute (KB PGI) FEB RAS, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky,
Far Eastern Branch of Russian Foreign Trade Academy, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Abstract Text: "Among the indigenous peoples of the Arctic, there is great interest in seeing indigenous knowledge maintained within communities and also used appropriately in other settings. There is concern over where efforts to use indigenous peoples' knowledge is leading. Many indigenous peoples themselves fear that their knowledge is rapidly disappearing, as elders pass away without passing their valuable knowledge on to younger generations. What can be done to change this trend? Are there examples of successful efforts to perpetuate indigenous knowledge in the communities in the modern era?

When indigenous knowledge is used in scientific programs, it is not clear how it can be evaluated properly. Scientific research is evaluated through "peer review," but indigenous knowledge can only really be evaluated by members of the community in which the knowledge is held. Are there appropriate counterparts to "peer review" that can be applied to indigenous knowledge?

The use of indigenous knowledge outside the community is sometimes described as a choice between benefiting the community or benefiting the researchers. Are there ways to study and use indigenous knowledge to benefit both groups? How should the holders of indigenous knowledge be given credit when their information is published or included in a research project?

The use of indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation process and natural resources use. How can the use and apply them to diversity conservation and natural resource use in

the co-management and co-production process?"

=====

Title: "The nomadic ornament: ethnic identity in the ornamental tradition of Izhma and Nenets reindeer herders."

Submitting Author: Valerii Sharapov
All Authors: Valerii Sharapov

Abstract Text: "The article presents recent field data on the ornamental tradition in the technique of decorating fur products among those modern Izhma Komi and Nenets, who live together in reindeer-herding settlements of the Nenets and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrugs. We discuss the ideas of Komi and Nenets masters about what represents the ethnic and cultural specifics in the artistic decoration of fur products. In the reindeer herding villages of the NAO and YaNAO, a growing unification of the style and decoration of everyday fur clothes among Komi and Nenets could be observed. At the same time, all masters easily distinguish between Komi and Nenets specifics of the ornamental tradition and techniques of sewing. For the Nenets masters, "Komi ornament (ngysma madava)" represents the décor of fur shoes made by thin inserts of colored cloth at the seams on the fur shoes, as well as alternating lines of the fur of contrasting color at the malitsa hem. Izhma masters use some elements of the Nenets ornament in the design of fur products and call such patterns "yaran Madava (nenets pattern)." Komi women rarely use patterns while making fur appliques (decorating modern fur shoes is the single exception) and reproduce geometric compositions by memory. Fur mosaic of Komi is characterized by a tendency to generalize and by a laconism of ornamental motifs, in contrast to the tradition of Nenets, which is characterized by careful elaboration of more complex ornamental compositions by stencil."

=====

Title: "traditional arts and crafts as a factor in the expressions of the identity indigenous youth of the Arctic."

Submitting Author: Dilbara Sharipova
All Authors: Dilbara Sharipova

Abstract Text: "Depending on the traditional way of life, indigenous peoples have developed unique systems of traditional knowledge, crafts, decorative and applied arts. Continuity and transmission of knowledge from the older generation to the younger is a very important part for the development of self-awareness and self-identity indigenous youth of the Arctic. Therefore, today the problem of artistic education of children in the national (traditional) culture is very relevant. The modern environment in which children grow up is a chaotic set of elements of different traditions and cultures, so it is very important to pass on to the younger generation not only the history and cultural identity of their people, but also to fully immerse them in the world of traditional creativity and self-expression.

Increasingly, indigenous youth express their ethnicity, consciousness, ideals, values, benchmark -through artwork and craft, adding traditional elements to everyday modern clothing or accessories. National culture and art contributes to a deep impact on the consciousness of the younger generation, has a moral, aesthetic, cognitive value, and embodies the historical experience of many generations. Immersion to the traditional art, study of crafts, participation in the creation of national clothing, ornaments - all of this allows today's indigenous youth to form a positive ethnic and cultural identity, to become an integral part of their people."

=====
Title: "Material heritage of Euro-Arctic Russia: writing the unknown histories"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Sharova

All Authors: Ekaterina Sharova (Arctic Art Institute), Tatyana Lefman (Arctic Art Institute, Northern (Arctic) Federal University)

Abstract Text: "The territory of Euro-Arctic Russia is known as "the Russian North" or "the Arkhangelsk North" in the Russian culturological tradition. Due to its remote placement, a unique material culture was preserved in the region. Despite the rich cultural heritage, there is little research of visual and material history of the region.

Belomorskie Uzory (the White Sea Patterns) is a Soviet "creative industry" in Arkhangelsk which played a central role in reviving the handmade traditions of Euro-Arctic Russia. How did the idea to create an enterprise for the preservation and development of Northern folk art come in 1968? What is its uniqueness, and what are the prospects of the company's work in creating a new design based on traditional crafts today, in the XXI century? These questions became central in the research conducted by the Arctic Art Institute and the Department of Cultural and Religious studies of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University. The project's working group has its focus on the materials of two archives — the State archive of the Arkhangelsk region and the archive of the Belomorskye Uzory enterprise.

Documentation of material objects, presented in the project, can be divided into two types: collected in research expeditions in districts of the Arkhangelsk Region and made by craftsmen of the enterprise. Like modern music pieces, based on folk tunes, works made on the basis of traditional material culture cause debates about authenticity, interpretation possibilities, preservation and development. Initial results of the archival research are available at the webpage:

<http://arcticartforum.arcticartinstitute.com/livingnorth/>

=====
Title: "Challenging the existing canon: new modes of knowing in Euro-Arctic Russia"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Sharova

All Authors: Ekaterina Sharova (art historian, curator/Arctic Art Institute).

Abstract Text: "Arctic Art Institute was established by several independent artists, curators and sociologists in 2014. The organizers were born in Euro-Arctic Russia, studied abroad or in the capitals and decided to establish a grassroot independent institution in order to make a change in the challenging situation with production of innovative art and culture in Euro-Arctic Russia, as well as changing the colonial mindset in arts. Art history of the North has hardly existed as a discipline. In the history of art in Russia, the North has been a romanticised area where artists from the capitals could get their inspiration. Collections of Northern art are stored in museums in Moscow and St Petersburg. "Can the Northerner speak?" was one of the key questions asked by the curators and researchers of the Arctic Art Institute in their projects.

Arctic Art Forum was initiated as an experimental educational platform for young arts and culture professionals. Since 2016, the Forum has played a key role in development of innovative cultural practices in the region. The IV Arctic Art Forum has had its focus on indigenous culture and arts.

How can the new knowledge challenge the established canons in the centralized country? How can the ancient Northern heritage be used in creating and teaching new histories? How an interdisciplinary approach can create new knowledge in this traumatised context? More information: www.arcticartinstitute.com"

=====

Title: "Master class: Lost traditions of embroidered vogul handkerchiefs."

Submitting Author: Victoriya Shashkova
All Authors: Victoriya Shashkova

Abstract Text: "The master class represents the process of research and practical experiment - embroidery of the ritual headscarf of voguls (Mansi). The source for artistic reconstruction was the ethnographic album of Baulo A.V. "Sacred places and attributes of the Northern Mansi at the beginning of the XXI century," the object of the researches is a headscarf found in a holy place, the village of Khulimsunt. The craft of embroidered clothes with wool threads of ostyaks, voguls was lost at the beginning of the XX century. The study of ethnographic material in the collections of museums in Russia, Finland, Hungary made it possible to restore both headdresses - headscarves, slashes, and clothes. Artist Victoria Shashkova demonstrates the cut, embroidery techniques of the kerem-khanch and khanda-khanch. To embroider a headscarf, use two strips of nettle fabric measuring 40x80 cm, red, blue and brown woolen threads, and an igla. The master class is conducted by the designer of the Center for Folk Art Crafts and Handicrafts Victoria Shashkova, People's Master of Russia."

=====

Title: "Education as Healing Work in Our Communities: Findings from the "Teaching and Learning Two-Spirit" Graduate Research Project"

Submitting Author: Kyle Shaughnessy
All Authors: Kyle Shaughnessy, Dalhousie University

Abstract Text: "For many Two-Spirit people, there is a felt sense of cultural purpose and intention as we carry out our specific roles in our communities and families. As knowledge keepers, exchangers, and translators, Two-Spirit educators are stepping into roles of mending damage left in the wake of ongoing colonial violence. What role does Two-Spirit education play in the larger context of reconciliation? Is being an educator, a teacher, a mentor, a sacred role? How is reclaiming our teachings around sexual and gender diversity contributing to a necessary healing process? Does this work help to restore pre-colonial notions of gender and sexual diversity as reclaiming the sacred spaces we once occupied? This presentation provides a platform for reflection and exploration of these questions and others, as the stories and perspectives of several Two-Spirit educators, participants in the graduate research project "Teaching and Learning Two-Spirit," are shared and woven together."

=====

Title: "Learning from Inuit perspectives and priorities in research involving Inuit and non-Inuit researchers"

Submitting Author: Megan Sheremata
All Authors: Sheremata, Megan, Lucassie Arragutainaq, Peter Paul Cookie, Alli Naluktaruk,

Annie Novalinga, Perty Tookalook, Annie Weetaluktuk-Rousseau, Salamiva Weetaluktuk, Joel Heath, William Gough, and Gita Ljubicic.

Abstract Text: "Relational accountability is a principle that emphasizes the responsibility of researchers to address the priorities of community partners in research. Drawing on the collaborative approach of a non-Indigenous researcher working in partnership with the Arctic Eider Society and the eastern Hudson Bay Community-Driven Research Network, this presentation discusses the role of relational accountability in research involving Inuit knowledge, or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. First proposed by hunters from the communities of Kuujuaaraapik, Umiujaq, and Inukjuak in Nunavik (northern Québec) and the community of Sanikiluaq, Nunavut, this research characterizes Inuit knowledge of the cumulative impacts of environmental change on sea ice and salinity in eastern Hudson Bay. We outline the critical role of enacting relational accountability in research throughout all stages of the project, which helps in establishing space for learning from Inuit perspectives and values throughout all stages of research. In this way, relational accountability plays an important role in mutual learning in building a shared understanding of Inuit priorities for research, and of what meaningful and equitable knowledge co-production means to community research partners. We share these reflections to contribute to an emerging discourse on collaborative methodologies in environmental research involving Indigenous Peoples and non-Indigenous research partners across the circumpolar north."

=====

Title: "WEAVING TRADITION AND DESIGN."

Submitting Author: Larisa Vladimirovna Shestakova
All Authors: Shestakova Larisa Vladimirovna

Abstract Text: "The various processes of manufacturing modern accessories from plant materials based on traditional methods of mats weaving of the Ob Ugrians are examined. The newness and relevance consists in the preservation and application of traditional weaving techniques in modern design solutions."

=====

Title: "The extractive infrastructures of knowledge"

Submitting Author: Sasha Shestakova
All Authors: Sasha Shestakova. Ruhr University, Bochum. PhD Student

Abstract Text: "I intend to discuss how the Soviet Ethnographical (Hirsch, 2005) and Kraevedenie (Gavrilova, 2019) research and its museum and film representation have conditioned the contemporary Russian anti-indigenous violence and extraction in the Arctic. I will utilize the theoretical framework of critical infrastructure studies, thus perceiving Ethnography and Kravedenie as a large-scale system, which has been capable of facilitating the existing extractive actions of the Russian state and international capital. The infrastructural perspective would also allow me to discuss the ongoing nature of the colonial destruction, perceiving colonialism as a "structure, not an event." (Spice, 2018) I will thus follow scholars (Sablin, Savelyeva, 2011) who have discussed Russia's colonialism in terms of settler colonialism.

My presentation will also touch upon the temporal frameworks, which have emerged from these infrastructures. I will argue that they have led to the legislative "incarceration" of indigenous people within specific territories (Danahoe et al, 2008) by "incarcerating" them within backwardness-oriented temporal frameworks. Thus, I will perceive these infrastructures in terms of "latency", which reveals the lasting effects of invasive

infrastructures' damage."

=====

Title: "English-language image making means for the northern universities' websites"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Shiman

All Authors: Ekaterina Shiman, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "University discourse is a special kind of institutional discourse that serves a broad sphere of human activity, associated not only with the acquisition and production of knowledge, but also with the whole spectrum of human relations both within the university and in the interaction of the university with the outside world.

A Northern University should be adequately presented on the university's English-language website. The initial task of the English-language university website is to establish communication with the main target group - international applicants interested in studies and research in the Arctic. The English-language site should be designed with reference to the needs of this group of users.

The versatility of image as a scientific concept determines the integrative nature of the presented research, which combines the data of culturology, economics, linguistics and other humanitarian fields. The focus of the research is on the linguistic means of forming a positive image of a university internationally from the point of view of the linguocultural approach.

The relationship between language and cultural concepts is, however, extremely important to study in order to interact effectively in a multicultural environment. This is exactly the kind of environment the university space holds, because in the era of globalization a modern northern university is an international community which is constantly expanding and developing its international activities by means of external (interaction with international partners) and internal internationalization (internationalization of the home). The focus of the university's activities is largely reflected in the nature of the discourse."

=====

Title: "Co-design and Participatory Development of Real-time Digital Storytelling Systems in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region"

Submitting Author: Ali Shiri

All Authors: Ali Shiri, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta
Sharon Farnel, University of Alberta Library

Abstract Text: "This presentation will introduce a Canadian, federally-funded research project titled Inuvialuit Voices that focuses on developing a real-time digital storytelling system for the Inuvialuit Digital Library in the Canada's western Arctic region. The proposed digital storytelling system aims to facilitate live capturing of Inuvialuit community stories and their seamless integration into the Digital Library. Informed by Indigenous research methodologies, this project adopted a community-based research framework consisting of ethnography and participatory design. As part of the participatory design method, community elders and Inuvialuktun language instructors from the six Inuvialuit communities - Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatak, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Ulukhaktok were invited to participate in a multi-day workshop. The participants were invited to tell stories, elaborate on the nuances of the Inuvialuit storytelling process, and suggest digital storytelling features and functionalities that could be incorporated into the design of a real-time digital storytelling system. The presentation will also provide an overview of the key steps and elements in supporting and creating a culturally and contextually relevant digital

storytelling process, with proposed user interface features, as well as sample stories captured by the system and made available within the Inuvialuit Digital Library. Examples of best practices for designing digital storytelling systems for Indigenous communities will also be presented."

=====

Title: "Digitalization in reindeer husbandry as a new factor of regional food security"

Submitting Author: M Shishaev

All Authors: Shishaev M., Institute for Informatics and Mathematical Modeling - Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre "Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences" (IIMM KSC RAS)

Maretskaya A., Luzin Institute for Economic Studies — Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre «Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences» (IES KSC RAS)

Abstract Text: "Human well-being and full nutrition is a cardinal sign of food security, in accordance with the national doctrine and the regional projects of food security law. Reindeer husbandry plays multiple roles for indigenous peoples of the North in the context of food security: on the one hand, it provides food with unique properties (a combination of nutrients); on the other hand, it is an important component of the cultural (ethnic) identity of the people and, consequently, a significant component of well-being; finally, reindeer husbandry is a source of income necessary for the formation of a full-fledged food basket of households. Thus, reindeer husbandry is a very important component of regional food security.

The main question of the article: what is the position and prospects of reindeer husbandry in the Murmansk region in the context of modern processes of digitalization of agriculture? The structure of traditional chains of added value formation in reindeer husbandry, challenges and threats to the sustainable development of reindeer farms in the projection on the main elements of the chains of added value formation are considered. The possibilities and limitations of the use of modern digital technologies to improve the efficiency of the main processes of the chains of added value formation of reindeer husbandry are evaluated. The general characteristic of the Russian experience and state programs of digitalization of agriculture and an assessment of their applicability to reindeer husbandry of the Murmansk region are given."

=====

Title: "Online communication in urban space management: Arkhangelsk"

Submitting Author: Tatyana F Shubina

All Authors: Tatyana F. Shubina

Ph.D., Associate Professor, the Department of Philosophy and Sociology, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov.

E-mail: t.shubina@narfu.ru

Polina V. Shubina

Ph.D., Associate Professor, the Department of Philosophy and Sociology of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov.

E-mail: p.shubina@narfu.ru

Abstract Text: "Information technologies, changing the communications, help political institutions and communities to interact freely, and people – to develop self-organization and social activity. In modern management, the use of the Internet has become a defining tool for information and interaction. For many sparsely populated territories of the Russian north

the Internet has become a tool for organizing stable government-society information links. Online resources with feedback functions help authorities and residents to organize dialogues, and the federal project "Formation of a comfortable urban environment" is one of the reasons for such dialogues. The survey participants named social networks (51.6%) and various Internet sites (37%) the main project's information sources.

Internet technologies transform communication practices – from information's consumption to its creation. Social networks allow people to express their opinion and ask questions freely. Such functionality is possessed, survey participants say, by the city administration official websites (49.5%) or special websites for publishing citizens appeals and public initiatives (43.2%).

However, the lack of answers and comments make people doubt the possibility of a constructive dialogue: 38.3% of respondents did not even try to start a dialogue with the administration, and 39.8% of respondents would prefer rallies, pickets and petitions, rather than using social networks.

Thus, the lack of information or the authorities' reluctance to communicate with the people destroy cooperation, make people lose initiative and activity, and also form a distorted idea that people have no desire to participate in projects aimed at their comfort."

=====

Title: "Structure of settlements and construction of the house-complex in the XIX-XX centuries (northern part of Archangelsk Oblast)"

Submitting Author: Elena Shulatikova
All Authors: Shulatikova Elena, Lenoblproject

Abstract Text: "The Northern Dvina and Pinega river catchments are located on the vast Russian plain in North-Western Russia. A large number of settlements were founded on the banks of rivers, which was the only transport infrastructure. So, almost all villages were established on the river banks. Local populations partially replaced hunting, fishing and gathering by animal husbandry, agriculture and local forest use. For farming it was important to have arable lands and livestock. These lands are mostly located in the valleys of rivers with natural drainage and nutrition flood . The shape of the villages is mainly an ordinary coastal layout, because the orientation of the sun was important. Sometimes they are single-row, but more often multi-row (the most ancient layout of the villages). Later, when the roads was laid, settlements of street planning was established .

The structure of the northern house of the 19th -20th centuries is well studied. The scheme of the Northern house-yard XIX – early XX is simple, rational, and well adapted to livestock farming in the North. The house usually consists of a hut (sometimes two-storey), a porch and a covered two-storey "yard", where are summer rooms, a hayloft, workshops, a closet, and below the premises for livestock were located. The construction of the house began with household yard for keeping livestock. Then to the yard small winter hut or warm part of the house with a stove was attached."

=====

Title: "Arts as an indicator of the Indigenous People state and the surrounding nature."

Submitting Author: Polina Shulbaeva
All Authors: Polina Shulbaeva

Abstract Text: "The arts and crafts of indigenous peoples are of great value not only as valuable objects of decorative and applied art, but also as a reflection and indicators of the state of the people in the different contexts.
Passing from generation to generation, traditional crafts and arts are reflected in the daily life

of indigenous peoples, invisibly telling the history of the peoples, their development, well-being and spiritual stability. The popularization of art elements among indigenous youth, and the revival of traditions within communities, become a catalyst for the preservation of ethnic groups, the study of the native language, history and the formation of cultural identity.

In addition to the basic value, the elements of art can be indicators are reflected the practice of traditional occupations and crafts, traditional land use, linguistic diversity, intergenerational communication, the presence of festive and ceremonial events, climate and nature change, and much more. Using such indicators, indigenous peoples can build their own scenarios and models for the future development of the people in the changing conditions of the Arctic, the preservation and promotion of the national language, interaction with the land, future evolution of art and culture."

=====

Title: "Citizens' Participation in Arctic regions: The case of Participatory Budgeting in Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug, Russia"

Submitting Author: Ivan Shulga

All Authors: Ivan Shulga - Senior Specialist and project leader on Strengthening Participatory Budgeting in Russia, the World Bank;

Anna Sukhova - Community Development and Social Protection Specialist, the World Bank

Abstract Text: "Yamal-Nenets autonomous okrug (Yamal) populated by 541.479 people is one of four Russia regions which territory (769 km²) fully belongs to the Arctic Zone. Starting from 2018 Yamal municipalities implement various participatory budgeting (PB) models based on the principles of direct citizen engagement in identification, discussion, prioritization and oversight of small community projects to be financed from a public budget. In 2019 with the support of the World Bank the region started a large scale initiative aimed at strengthening PB models through increased engagement of special groups of population (including disabled, indigenous people and youth), taking into account the regional context (administrative structure, budgetary system, remoteness of settlements, climate conditions, lifestyle of indigenous population, etc.).

Unique feature of Yamal PB (compared to other about 60 Russia regions implementing PB at the regional level) is in the regional support to outstanding PB models developed, financed and implemented by municipalities. The region supports the municipalities with the overall guidance, capacity building and information sharing, and provides grants to the most successful municipal practices.

Currently Yamal promotes two main types of PB initiatives: around 30 PB for general population and 125 PB for school students (under which teenagers propose, discuss and prioritize ideas for improvement of their schools). Most remarkable PB examples are in Noyabrsk and Labytnanghi cities, Purovsky rayon. Two years of the project implementation demonstrated the high relevance of PB approach to the regional context as well as strong support by all level stakeholders, and high level of citizens' participation."

=====

Title: "How old religions help meet new needs: the case of Yakutsk."

Submitting Author: Lena Sidorova

All Authors: Lena Sidorova

Abstract Text: "The paper will be based on a study of modern religious practices in the city of Yakutsk, which is home to most of the local population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). With its large nativist movements, Yakutsk provides a fascinating example of post-Soviet

religious dynamism since the late 1990s. New organizations such as the group "Us tumsu" (Union of three) and "Aalgystah aartyk" (Sacred Pathway), groups of followers of Sakha beliefs have appeared in recent decades. The group "Us tumsu" is a cultural movement based on the Sakha religion "Aar Ayya itekhelee," which was officially recognized since 2011 as a religious organization. The main ideal of this group is changeable human nature, their religious activity based on a return to a vision of man sufficiently trustworthy to eradicate the "spoiling" of modern Sakha especially young men. Another new religious group is «Aalgystah Aartyk», for whom the main ideas are the veneration of numerous spirits of natural lakes, places, water meadows and rivers. This group is based on these perceptions, but more adapted to urbanised conditions. Communications with ancestors pass through meditations at meetings of groups through tyyl (dreams). Both groups originated in Yakutsk city, from which new missionaries travel to rural districts to set up groups and organizations of believers."

=====

Title: "Local Wisdom: Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Arctic Politics"

Submitting Author: Evgeniia Sidorova

All Authors: Evgeniia Sidorova

Abstract Text: "The utilization of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in wildlife management has been a prominent topic for several decades. Since its establishment, the Arctic Council (AC) has emphasized the importance of TEK and its utilization in its work. Yet, the AC has not been successful in the process of knowledge coproduction. Why has TEK not been meaningfully incorporated into the Arctic Council? To answer this question, the study created and applied the Participation-Indigenous-Local-Application-Cross-cultural evaluation scale to the AC documents in order to analyze to what degree TEK has been incorporated into them. The research included interviews with 15 Indigenous leaders, officials, and scholars who were involved in the work of AC and/or worked with Indigenous communities and TEK projects. This study argues that lip service occurred as a result of several factors: state diversity in the perception of TEK as a concept, lesser effectiveness of Permanent Participants in the incorporation of TEK, politicization of TEK, and the resistance of Western scholars to TEK."

=====

Title: "Interconnection of food security and the resilience of Russian Arctic cities"

Submitting Author: Daria Sidorova

All Authors: Daria Sidorova

Place of work - Agroexport

Place of PhD thesis preparation - Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "Food security in the Arctic is a complex issue that is developing at the junction of tradition and innovation. It is related to such aspects as limited transport infrastructure, high cost of food, traditional lifestyle of indigenous population, influence of climate change and transformation of traditional landscapes. The Russian Arctic is a sparsely populated but highly urbanized area where about 90% of people live in cities that survived even after the sharp population decline in the post-Soviet period. The author believes that food security is an important internal component of the Arctic cities' resilience. On the first year of research, 20 Arctic cities were divided into 3 types with high, medium and low agricultural production per capita. To create this typology, 13 basic statistical indicators were used to characterize the level of consumption, local production and food trade and 3 auxiliary ones to provide a more comprehensive analysis (population, average

wage and city specialization). This typology allowed to characterize current situation, but it turned out to be «static» and thus couldn't be used to characterize viability of cities. Therefore, with the help of regression analysis and case studies, author intends to find out which food security indicators underlie the resilience of Russian Arctic cities."

=====

Title: "Energy Development in the Arctic: Capabilities and Stranded Assets"

Submitting Author: Roman Sidortsov
All Authors: Roman Sidortsov, University of Sussex
Anna Badyna, University of Sussex

Abstract Text: "TBD"

=====

Title: "the analysis of the Izhma Komi legal position."

Submitting Author: Karolina Sikora
All Authors: Karolina Sikora Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "International law conceptualises the legal category of indigenous peoples as culturally distinct groups, which have a history of being colonised and discriminated by the new settlers, and yet still inhabiting ancestral lands. This definition has been widely accepted by the international community and followed by the nation states while recognising the rights of indigenous peoples within their respective territories. The Russian Federation, however, established its own concept of so-called small-numbered indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East. This category has been extensively criticised by indigenous rights experts, as too narrow and thus excluding from the scope of protection several ethnically distinct groups. In this presentation I look into the legal position of one of such not-recognised indigenous groups, the Izhma Komi people. In order to offer the complete overview of the status of Izhma, I present the historical background of Izhma self-identification as separate indigenous peoples and delve into the reasons why they have not been recognised as small-numbered peoples."

=====

Title: "The Arctic As A New Factor Of Global Logistics"

Submitting Author: Liudmila Siluanova
All Authors: Liudmila Siluanova
PhD of Economy, Associate professor
Director of Higher School of Economics, Management and Law
Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov
Russia, Arkhangelsk
E-mail: l.siluanova@narfu.ru

Abstract Text: "During the last ten years the Northern and Arctic countries pay special attention on increasing the Arctic region role in the global transport system. According to the existing strategic documents of these countries, many of them link their future economic growth with infrastructure development in the Arctic: transport, logistics, communications, digital infrastructure, etc. For this purpose, new transport routes are being laid. These routes allow companies to optimize transport costs and save time for the delivery of goods. The icebreaker fleet and port infrastructure are being upgraded. International regulatory and

legal framework for the Arctic economic development is also being improved. All these trends lead to a constant increase in the volume of cargo traffic through the Arctic transport corridors. The Arctic development, transport and logistics infrastructure is a kind of necessary condition of investment projects in the Arctic. Projects' successful implementation is impossible without such conditions. The author assessed the potential capabilities of the Arctic infrastructure system and its basic component - the Northern Sea Route. The assessment allowed to identify promising areas for its effective integration into the global trade routes network."

=====

Title: "Regional development at (post) extractive Arctic industrial cities of Finland and Russia: youth perspective"

Submitting Author: Anna Simakova

All Authors: Simakova Anna, Ph.D. fellow, Russian Science Academy (Republic of Karelia, Petrozavodsk)

Abstract Text: "This abstract deals with sociological survey results of a mutual Russian-Finnish project devoted to both, youth living and working in the Arctic. The project titled "Live, Work or Leave? Youth – wellbeing and the viability of (post) extractive Arctic industrial cities in Finland and Russia" was supported by both the Finnish Science Academy and Russian Foundation of Fundamental Research for the period of 2018-2020. Analyzing the attractiveness of (post) industrial cities in the Arctic (Kemijarvi, Kirovsk, Revda, Kovdor, Neryngri, Novy Urengoy, Aldan, Khandyga) as places both to live and work, this project mainly focuses on youth qualitative data (youth welfare determinants) and quantitative data (Finnish and Russian statistics on youth, youth survey results) in (post)industrial cities of the Arctic. The survey results have shown that generally Arctic youth is happy, and these attitudes relate rather to psycho-emotional factors rather than to socio-economic ones. There was no correlation found between level of youth happiness and municipalities' socio-economic situation. As a proof, level of youth happiness in Novy Urengoy (gas production) and Aldan (gold production), the richest municipalities, is quite low and amounts to 44% only. Generally, comparing to Yamal and Yakutia, Murmaskaya oblast turns out to be the driver in many positions such as youth migration outflow, youth high social activity, youth happiness, the safest place to live etc. As a result, a number of maps visualizing youth flows would be outlined for Murmaksкая oblast, Republic of Sakha(Yakutia), Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomic District and Finnish Lapland."

=====

Title: "Assessing mining relevant law in the Finnish Arctic from justice perspective"

Submitting Author: Jukka Similä

All Authors: Jukka Similä, University of Lapland,
Henri Wallen, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Mining is a key driver of economic transition in the Arctic. In the Finnish Arctic region, mining is one of the rare industrial sectors that is growing and currently it is targeted by considerable foreign investment. Mineral extraction may adversely affect environment and other livelihoods and industries, especially those that depend on green infrastructure, such as tourism and reindeer herding. As a result, there are increasing amount of mining related conflicts. The core of the concept of green infrastructure is an understanding of the natural environment as infrastructure capable of delivering a wide variety of essential ecosystem services.

In our case study, located in mid-Lapland, Finland, we explore how the capacity of mining relevant regulation and other governance mechanisms could be improved to support balanced development between different land uses and livelihoods from justice perspective. To accomplish this task, we first identify through means of empirical research the gap between how stakeholders perceive positive and negative impacts, risks, and benefits of mining activities and what they see fair and acceptable. After analysing the data using applied theories of justice as theoretical background, we organise co-creation workshops with the aim to identify opportunities to improve the capacity of regulation and other governance mechanisms to overcome identified justice challenges.

In our presentation, we will contextualise the justice challenge in the Finnish Arctic region based on literature review and outline the methodology of our case study. To the extent possible, we will also discuss the preliminary experiences and results from the field work."

=====

Title: "Problems of the education system development in the Far North of Russia"

Submitting Author: Arseniy Leonidovitch Sinitsa

All Authors: Arseniy Leonidovitch Sinitsa, candidate of economic sciences, researcher, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1, Leninskie Gory, Moscow, 119991, Russia; senior researcher Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences, 47, Nakhimovskij prospekt, Moscow, 117418, Russia; sinitsa@econ.msu.ru.

Abstract Text: "The Far North occupies more than 70% of Russia's land area, but less than 10% of the country's population lives in these territories. This means that every resident is important for the exploration of the Far North. Extremely difficult living conditions and the later comprehensive development of most regions lead to greater migration mobility of the population. Throughout the post-Soviet period the migratory outflow has been the main cause of population decline in these territories. The main reasons for emigration are unemployment and low living standards. Weak development of the education system is one of the criteria of low standard of living.

The presentation will examine the general trends in the development of the education system since 1991 and highlight the main reasons for the deterioration of it. The review is conducted at all levels of the education system: from pre-school to higher vocational education. The problems of education relevant to the indigenous peoples of the North are considered particularly separately. We distinguish global, all-Russian, and problems specific to the Far North. The most important problem is demographic. Financial issues are also important, but less significant. Physical accessibility of educational institutions is important in the Far North.

We will also briefly consider the future prospects of the education system in the Far North. The analysis shows that the established negative trends will be very difficult to overcome, because the problems have been accumulating for a long time."

=====

Title: "Reindeer Herding in the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East and its Studies over the Last Thirty Years"

Submitting Author: Anna Sirina

All Authors: Anna Sirina, IEA RAS

Abstract Text: "In this report an overview of reindeer herding studies in Russia over the last thirty years is presented, and it includes an analysis of Russian and English language literature in accordance with regions, ethnic groups and the main themes and problems

being studied. The number of scholars of different background involved in reindeer herding studies has increased, many case studies have been done of reindeer herding communities, and the range of problems being studied has become wider. This has happened as a result of different scholarly approaches due to interactions and mutual influences between Russian and Western scholars who have been working in one and the same Siberian field since the 1990s. Reindeer husbandry in Russia in the 1990s has gone through a time of crisis and decline to relative stability, although new problems have arisen connected with climate change, industrial activity, land status and overgrowth of reindeer herds in Western Siberia. The report distinguishes and substantiates three main stages in reindeer herding studies over the last thirty years. A special feature of the most recent research is their complex and transdisciplinary character."

=====

Title: "At the Epicentre of Soviet National Policy (a case study of an Evenki group from Eastern Siberia)"

Submitting Author: Anna Sirina

All Authors: Anna Sirina, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, RAS

Milana Ragulina, Institute of Geography, Siberian Branch, RAS

Abstract Text: "In this report we analyse Soviet national policy towards Northern indigenous peoples in the second half of 1920s, using a case study of the Tuturo-Ocheul Evenki of Irkutsk region. Over the period 1926 to 1930, the group attracted the special attention of the Committee of the North, a newly created governmental organisation, due to its closeness to Russian and Buryat settlements, interethnic contacts and territorial accessibility. Official paternalistic plans for their development were controversial: one was intended to give the Evenki a part of the territory already being used by them, another one aimed to relocate the whole group 1000 km to the North. In both cases the fate of the Evenki depended on official decisions, although the Evenkis' opinion was formally taken into account. We use archival sources in order to shed light on the decision-making process, interrelations between state officials and the local community, the role of officials and scholars in the transformations, and the indigenous people's art of balancing between the local natural and cultural environment and State reforms. We intend to show that the real Soviet paternalistic policy was more complicated than simply assimilation/acculturation or separation/autonomy."

=====

Title: "The Mangu and the Mongols. Hypothesis of the origin of the ethnonym"

Submitting Author: G Yu Sitnyansky

All Authors: Sitnyansky G.Yu., Institute of Ethnology & Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The Mangu people, who lived in the Lower Amur basin, were an ancient ethnic group of circumpolar origin, gradually mixing with the Mongols. The Mangu were herders and fishermen occurring allegedly from the Paleoasiatic proto-Yukagir cultures of the Amur region. As it is considered, the Mongols' ancestors gradually moved from Northern Manchuria to Mongolia, transforming simultaneously from reindeer husbandry and fishing to Nomadism. And it is highly probable that they were originally Paleoasians (Mangu), being eventually assimilated by the Mongols, passing them however Mangu ethnonym. The Mangu remained on the Amur were mongolized later, approximately in the XIII century, and became known as "the Water Mongols" ("suu-moals"). And because of the Mongols' need to make their history more ancient the official version of Mongol succession from Mangu was created. As the ethnogenetic contacts took place, there is a great deal of truth in this version."

=====
Title: "Specific features of the implementation of social risk defense for sustainable development in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Irina Sivobrova

All Authors: Irina Sivobrova, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Head of State and Municipal Management Department, Higher School of Economics, Management and Law, M.V. Lomonosov Northern (Arctic) Federal University (NArFU)

Abstract Text: "There are different conceptual approaches to sustainable development management:

- relationship between economic and social development and environmental conservation (socio-ecological-economic development);

- regulatory efficiency ensuring sustainable development ("market failures" and "Helping Hand", but "Grabbing Hand");

- anti-crisis stability, resistance to environmental disturbances (EBA stress tests, risk management);

- ensuring social stability (collapse of multiculturalism, shrinking middle class).

Because most of the UN Sustainable Development Global Goals are social in nature, considerable attention should be paid to issues of social risk defense of the territories. Social risk defense is a complex of factors characterizing the level of social stability, conditions of prevention and solutions to conflicts and providing social tension reduction.

Determinants of social risk defense includes integrated index of "social potential" enabling to determine community commitment and achievability of social important results as well as integrated index of "social risk" level indicated in projected qualitative characteristics of living standards.

Social potential means life necessities (income potential, residential property and consumption potential), health potential, social infrastructure potential (transport accessibility and leisure infrastructure) and self-fulfillment potential (labor and education potential). Social risk can be calculated as a sum of inflation, unemployment, criminality, migration, environmental and poverty risks.

Since all of the above components have specific features in Arctic territories development, this requires a special approach to solving social issues on the part of regional governments and local authorities."

=====
Title: "Sámi Experiences of Smallpox - Escape from Disaster"

Submitting Author: Peter Sköld

All Authors: Peter Sköld, Arctic Research Center, Umeå University, Sweden

Abstract Text: "Smallpox was the major cause of death in Sweden during the 18th century. In the second half of the century 300,000 people died from the epidemic disease in a country with only 2 million inhabitants. With their traditional land in northern and remote areas of Sweden, thereby constituting an epidemiologically virgin-soil-like population, the Sámi risked to experience extreme levels of smallpox mortality. Despite frequent outbreaks, often during winter markets, Sámi smallpox mortality was remarkably lower than in the rest of the country. Mortality in the age-groups older than 10 years show that the Sámi managed to avoid contact with the infection in a whole different way. The explanation to the differences is not demographic but cultural. The Sámi understood smallpox as an evil spirit. When sacrifices, bargains and respectful behaviour did not make a difference the Sámi escaped from the area. Well aware that the epidemics had a geographic limit they escaped with their

families, reindeer and huts, and migrated far away, and stayed out of the area for several years if necessary. This was a most pragmatic and functional strategy. The introduction of vaccination in Sweden immediately took smallpox mortality to much lower levels in the entire Sweden, even if the northern region experienced a lack of sufficient health care and medical organization."

=====

Title: "Environmental geopolitics in the Arctic: is there logic of conflict in a 'scramble for the Arctic'?"

Submitting Author: Andrei Skriba

All Authors: Andrei Skriba, Higher School of Economic, Director of Laboratory for Political Geography and Contemporary Geopolitics

Abstract Text: "Historically, geopolitics concentrated on the issues of power, influence and security. However, in the Arctic, the struggle for resources has not yet entered an active phase, while geopolitical actions often do not resemble the traditional geopolitics. The level of confrontation remains relatively low, considering the key players and their relations in other parts of the world.

Two main arguments can be used to explain this. First, geographic conditions (not only climatic, but also physical) in the Arctic are not the perfect ground for a security and power competition. Second, something that once was discussed and sometimes even pushed as 'icy geopolitics', under the influence of climate change, seems to be less relevant or does not develop as it used to in the 20th century.

To analyze current relations of the main actors in the Arctic, the approach of environmental geopolitics seems more promising. Taking into account a variety of specific features of the region, and studying politics and environment in a comprehensive way, can tell us a lot about what stands behind official statements and political discourse. For now, we can find that environmental geopolitics in the Arctic works differently from the traditional geopolitical struggle. Though remaining a normal international competition, it seems to be much more apart from the logic of conflict and closer to the 'environmentally responsible' behavior."

=====

Title: "Methodology for Defining Supporting Settlements in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Andrey Smirnov

All Authors: Andrey Smirnov, Viktor Fauzer, Tatyana Lytkina, Galina Fauzer
Institute for Socio-Economic and Energy Problems of the North, Komi Science Centre, Ural Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Settlement in new areas of the Russian Arctic, available for new economic exploitation, started at the beginning of the 20th century: the exploration of mineral deposits, its mining and shipment into southern regions commenced at the same time. Experience of building cities as trade and industrial centers, marine ports, and military settlements, which was acquired in the 18th–19th centuries, was insufficient. It was necessary to define forms of settlement, quantitative parameters of emerging communities, and convenience of the latter. Discussions and knowledge acquisition resulted in a consent to build permanently populated large cities. It was suggested to build basic cities in the North and supporting cities, which would have infrastructural functions, in nearby areas. After making the Arctic Zone in the Russian North the independent management unit consisting of nine supporting areas, it became necessary to justify settlement framework, which would meet new requirements. The purpose of this research is to develop the methodology of calculating the Index of Supporting Settlement which would allow us to

classify an urban settlement as a multifunctional supporting settlement, a supporting settlement, a potential supporting settlement, and as a settlement which does not meet criteria of a supporting one. The creation of this index is based on three methodological principles: complexity, consistency, and account of agglomeration effect. The calculation of the index of the Arctic supporting settlements is carried out due to the concept of demographic gravitation. Acquired results would allow each Arctic supporting zone to determine supporting settlements."

=====

Title: "PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES IN COLLABORATIVE TRANSLATIONS OF NATIVE SIBERIAN LITERATURE INTO ENGLISH"

Submitting Author: Claude Clayton Smith

All Authors: Claude Clayton Smith, Professor Emeritus of English, Ohio Northern University

Abstract Text: "PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES IN COLLABORATIVE TRANSLATIONS OF NATIVE SIBERIAN LITERATURE INTO ENGLISH"

Claude Clayton Smith, Professor Emeritus of English, Ohio Northern University

c-smith@onu.edu

claudeclaytonsmith.wordpress.com

My participation in this conference, for a number of reasons, must remain virtual, through Zoom or Skype.

Dr. Caffee has asked if I could address my experiences in doing collaborative translations, and how I facilitated connections between Russian writers and scholars. The history of my role in such joint projects, from 1989-2019, was documented in a recent brief article by Wesleyan University, my undergraduate alma mater, available here:

newsletter.blogs.wesleyan.edu/2019/11/14/smith-66-on-translating-and-promoting-global-indigenous-literature/

A complete list of the publications for which I have served as joint editor/translator, with Alexander Vashchenko of Moscow State University, is available on my website.

The above is by way of background. "Live" on screen, I will address the problems and possibilities of collaborative editing and translating in reference to my most recent project, *Mists on the River: Folktales from Siberia*, by Yeremei Aipin (Shanti Arts, 2020). Particulars of this publication are available here:

http://www.shantiarts.co/uploads/files/abc/AIPIN_MISTS.html

N.B. Several hundred copies of my first venture in these endeavors—I Listen to the Earth, a prose chapbook by Yeremei Aipin (Ohio Northern University, 1995)—are available per email request, for individuals or in class sets, for the price of shipping."

=====

Title: "Consequences of Hydropower Development: A Comparative Study of Narratives and Memory Making in Southern and Arctic Sweden"

Submitting Author: Felicia Söderqvist

All Authors: Felicia Söderqvist, ETS, Luleå University of Technology

Abstract Text: "Hydropower as a designated renewable has been presented as a clean energy resource necessary to provide for rising energy consumption and combat the threats of climate change and environmental degradation. Throughout the 20th century, continuous hydropower development was deemed necessary in the Swedish context to satisfy a growing population and energy demand. Almost all Swedish rivers are today linked with each other in a vast sociotechnical system of hydropower plants and regulations. Hydropower development meant immense changes of eco-systems, landscape, land-use and how people were able to make a living. Hereby it affected local communities, and in the northern parts of Sweden – where the more extensive hydropower development projects took place - it also affected the indigenous Sami reindeer herding communities who considered it to intrude on their rights, lands, livelihoods and culture. Hydropower can in these instances be framed as a disaster, necessity or success, an environmental threat or savior, a threat to cultural heritage and identity or as part of the local industrial heritage and identity. This also affects perceptions of degree of sustainability. In Sweden, hydropower companies have themselves emerged as stewards of developed rivers, landscapes and heritages, sponsoring projects, breeding fish and offering exhibitions, tours and activities for tourists and local visitors. Such examples can be found at Akkats in the north and Laholm in southern part of Sweden, two contextually different cases of hydropower development which this paper aims to explore in terms of narratives concerning societal consequences."

=====

Title: "Maintaining integrity and identity of old housing areas"

Submitting Author: Anu Soikkeli
All Authors: Anu Soikkeli, University of Oulu

Abstract Text: "Type-planned one-family houses were one of the key factors in solving the housing shortage in Finland after the Second World War. Architectural planning was based on standardization and wood construction, and the houses spread from rural to town areas in villages and towns.

The cultural values of the post-war reconstruction period housing areas have been officially noticed since late 1990's. However, technical and architectural alterations are destroying the identity and integrity of many areas as the type-planned houses are valued only as part of a neighborhood not as an individual building. Many of them are demolished and the sales ads of the buildings even entice buyers to buy a "building plot containing a building to be demolished" – the town plans often allow the constructions of similar shape and size building. Nevertheless, demolition is not the only threat to this type of building. Even greater threat is posed by renovation without consideration for the characteristic features of these buildings.

The presentation will shed light on the qualities and values of the physical environments - scale, materials and details. The case area is Karjasilta in Oulu, where the process change has been ongoing regardless of the town plan's intent to preserve."

=====

Title: "Longyearbyen 2.0.2.0: The trouble with local community"

Submitting Author: Zdenka Sokolickova
All Authors: Zdenka Sokolickova
Department of Studies in Culture Religion, University of Hradec Králové
Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oslo

Abstract Text: "The paper is an ethnographic description of the texture of Longyearbyen's

population in 2020, showing the variety and limited cohesion among its different segments. Starting from the emic phenomenon of perceived discrimination based on nationality, it displays the range of groups and networks that interact in the transient population where hierarchies develop and persist, both because of inner and outer factors. It explores motivations for people to come and to stay, multiple strategies for inhabiting Longyearbyen and the taboo of indigeneity. It explains why the anthropological term of community can and should be contested in the context of contemporary Longyearbyen, and what kind of problems the absence of community poses to the people who live here. In the strive for conjuring a local community, Longyearbyen residents emphasise values and attitudes that do not match the geopolitically motivated strategy of Norwegian central authorities. The fundamental double bind of our time, the question of how to live in a warming world where many desire what only few have, is locally translated into difficulties that people living in the "meltdown" of Longyearbyen experience when being confronted with the overwhelming dilemmas without the support of a collective sense of belonging to a community. The paper was submitted for peer review to Polar Record, call for collection of articles "Changing Svalbard".

=====

Title: "Teenagers without land: Offspring of economic migrants to Svalbard in an overheated world"

Submitting Author: Zdenka Sokolickova

All Authors: Zdenka Sokolickova

Department of Studies in Culture and Religion, University of Hradec Králové

Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oslo

Abstract Text: "There are tens of children living in the Norwegian settlement of Longyearbyen, Svalbard, who joined their parents migrating mostly for economic reasons to the high Arctic from Thailand, the Philippines and other places in the global South. Some of them stay long, become fluent in Norwegian and call the town their home, those arriving in older age struggle with integration. All of them have a precarious legal status because of the special governance regime of the archipelago, their rights regarding health care and education are limited and their identity often hybrid. The paper is an anthropological study of political marginalization in the context of overheating as analyzed by Thomas Hylland Eriksen. Stuck in a legal vacuum, the case of „teenagers without land“ is a local impact of global changes (including effects of COVID-19 pandemic) in a world where many desire what only few have. On an island warming up fastest on planet, with an economy fully dependent on tourism, there is a voiceless group whose story needs to be narrated. Ethical aspects of the research will be discussed in the presentation."

=====

Title: "Imaging late Soviet prosperity: everyday life in Karelian timber production settlements"

Submitting Author: Anna Sokolova

All Authors: Anna Sokolova

Abstract Text: "The development of timber production in Soviet Karelia during the afterwar years had created a new phenomenon of small timber production settlements, located in the midst of the forests. Being isolated by a distance, and the absence of roads and transportation, some of the settlements were located in the border area, with a special access mode. In my paper I will reflect on how the remoteness and isolation created a peculiar image of utmost prosperity in timber production settlements, both among settlers, and those who never even visited these sites. In the descriptions of the past my informants depict timber production settlements as the places, where at least everything was possible to buy on site. However, the analysis of real supply condition shows that while the luxury goods (cars, motorcycles, jeans, imported goods) were relatively more accessible there if compared with the big cities, basic supply (food, fruits and vegetables, houseware) were not in a big variety there. Though the hunger was never an issue, the basic nutrition ration was rater poor, with high percentage of bread and potatoes, and consisted in large of collectables (i.e. fish, wildfowl, berries). I argue that while the image of this tricky prosperity is quite similar among the representatives of both groups, the roots of these notions differ a lot. While the settlers construct the prosperity period as the gap between two periods of hardship, the others do expand the accessibility of some luxury goods on the all other kinds of supply."

=====

Title: "Food security in Arctic from a food regimes perspective"

Submitting Author: Victòria Soldevila-Lafon
All Authors: Victòria Soldevila-Lafon
University Rovira i Virgili

Abstract Text: "This presentation focuses on the challenges of food security in the Arctic using the food regimes approach. The 'food regime' concept allows us to analyze the role of agriculture and food in the different stages of the world-capitalist economy. Nowadays there is emerging a new food regime: the Third food regime, that some authors have called the 'corporate food regime' or 'imperial food regime'. The recent food crises have highlighted the difficulties of the Third regime to address the problems of food insecurity, even in the Global North. The Arctic region has some singularities that make it especially vulnerable to food insecurity. The presentation analyzes the implementation of the Third Food Regime in the Arctic and the challenges of food security in this special context."

=====

Title: "ELDERLY MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC ZONE"

Submitting Author: Andrey G Soloviev
All Authors: Andrey G Soloviev - Northern State Medical University, Arkhangelsk, Russia
Nikolay G Neznanov - V. M. Bekhterev National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Neurology, St.Petersburg, Russia
Anna V Vasilieva - V. M. Bekhterev National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Neurology, St.Petersburg, Russia

Abstract Text: "The elderly population share in the Russian Arctic zone is growing due to an increase in life expectancy and young people outflow to the middle territories. The mental disorders frequency among the elderly occurs in 40-74 % of cases. There are subjective and objective difficulties of mental disorders early detection in the elderly in combination with specific "stresses of old age". The greatest diagnosis arise difficulties in remote regions of the

Arctic zone, which are sparsely populated, difficult to access due to long distances and a permanent transport infrastructure lack.

In order to improve early mental disorders detection effectiveness in the elderly in the Russian Arctic territories, we propose the following activity areas:

- shifting the focus from mental health services, which are not expected to increase, to primary care doctors, as well as specialists in the field of social services;
- specialists training in the rules of using screening tools
- psychological relatives training with training in their simplest techniques for detecting mental disorders possession in elderly people; this is important for the "start criteria" development for contact with medical and social services;
- involvement of foster families in the care of elderly people with mental disorders.

The implementation of changes in mental functions early screening in elderly people in the Arctic territories is great medical, social and economic importance, which contributes not only to determining the mental health level, but also to assessing their need for care, improving the effectiveness of medical and social rehabilitation."

=====

Title: "“Arctic souvenir”: designing visual identity of the Northern Russia for the global market."

Submitting Author: Anna Soloviova
All Authors: Anna Soloviova
Professor, World History Department

Abstract Text: "The paper studies the visualization of the “Russian Arctic” myths in the design of popular souvenirs, produced in the North of Russia (Arkhangelsk region). Visual Arctic images combine the Northern memories of local communities and the actual trends of the Arctic commercialization. Blending of modern global and traditional ethnic themes produces the hybrid semiotic codes that represent the “Russian Arctic” territory at the global cultural market. Arctic visual representations demonstrate several universal features: expansive landscapes, severe climate, premodern roots and sustainable relations between man and nature, solitude and introspection. The archaic ethnic symbols, hand-made technologies and natural materials form the prototypical heritage objects that represent cultural authenticity. Under the influence of experience economy, the Northern folk visual markers obtain the new personalized meanings that influence the subject design. To introduce the local cultural goods to the global experience market their producers combine features of the global “ethno”, “eco” and “slow life” cultural trends."

=====

Title: "Wildfires. Can restricted Indigenous Knowledge help?"

Submitting Author: Vera Solovyeva
All Authors: Vera Solovyeva, GMU

Abstract Text: "In recent years, there is an increase in major wildfires around the world. In the Russian Arctic, fires' season started earlier and further north – well above the Arctic Circle, in the area where large wildfires previously did not happen (McCarty, et al., 2020). The number of forest fires in South Siberia and around Lake Baikal also increased significantly (Kharuk et al., 2017). Extensive wildfires cause loss of human lives, destroy homes and commercial buildings, damage infrastructure, release a large amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, pose health risks to elders, children, and those with health complications (CDP, 2018). These days, humanity faces the challenge of how to reduce the risk of extreme forest fires. Can Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous land management

practices contribute to finding solutions and reducing wildfires' scale and extent? This presentation explores traditional land management practices in the Oymyakon ulus (the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Russian Federation), and conditions for the successful intergenerational transmission of indigenous knowledge. It also analyzes Russia's current fire-ban policy, which contradicts the Indigenous practice of setting fire on the previous year's dry grass. The author formulated evidence-based, place-related recommendations that emphasize the importance of Indigenous knowledge and a "bottom-up" approach in policymaking. Social transformation and the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the climate change adaptation policy with a "bottom-up" approach is vital in developing effective adaptation strategies."

=====

Title: "Domestication in Action – Multiple dimensions of using reindeer as a draught animal"

Submitting Author: Päivi Soppela

All Authors: Päivi Soppela 1,2, Sanna-Mari Kynkäänniemi 2, Henri Wallen 1,2

1 Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, P.O. Box 122, FI-96101 Rovaniemi, Finland

2 Department of Archeology, University of Oulu, P.O Box 8000, FI-90014, Oulu, Finland

Abstract Text: "This study is part of a wider interdisciplinary research project the aim of which is to create new methodology for identification and interpretation of past and present animal domestication. The project focuses on interactional events between humans and animals as indications of domestication, such as draught use. We interviewed herders who train reindeer for tourism and racing for their experiences of the selection, training and use of draught reindeer, and human-reindeer interaction and relations, among others. The field work was conducted in 2019 among 13 reindeer herders (9 men, 3 women) in northern Finland. Calm reindeer are nowadays preferred in tourism services for their safety, whereas wilder individuals are still appreciated as race reindeer. Selection and training of draught reindeer are simultaneous, dynamic processes that progress side by side. It was highlighted by the herders that training of draught reindeer is based on a mutual trust between reindeer and human, established with frequent contacts and started at an early age. Herders highlighted that reindeer continuously read behaviour and emotional state of the trainer. Likewise, trainer also need to read the intentions of the reindeer and predict its behaviour, adjusting training to the personality and motivation of the reindeer. The cooperation between the trainer and reindeer is based on a mutual agreement and learning. Herders saw that training of draught reindeer maintains a close relationship with reindeer. Moreover, draught reindeer use in tourism and racing was seen to play an important role in reindeer herding culture and increase its visibility."

=====

Title: "Arcticametrya. How to tame the cold?"

Submitting Author: Elizaveta Sorokina

All Authors: Elizaveta Sorokina, Valeriia Tolkacheva, Anastasiya Shemetova, Elena Krupinskaya, Viktoriya Boginskaya

Abstract Text: "Arcticametrya is a printed toolkit based on the successful architectural experience of designing public spaces in the North. Often Southern urban design practices are simply copied to the Far North, creating even greater problems and that is why there was a need to create such a toolkit. The main chapters of the toolkit are about how to tame the cold, wind and snow.

During the development of the project, the need to create a sustainable platform for continuous education and the exchange of experience between Northern experts became apparent. This is why Arcticametrya has now turned into an educational platform.

The structure of Archeometry consists of three components now: education, research and practice. The education block is aimed at updating the Arctic agenda. The research area includes analysis of the Northern regions of Russia and international experience. The practice block is the direction of project architectural activity. The last direction at the initial stage of the project Arcticametrya considered specific cases of design solutions of bureaus and companies participating in the project.

Archeometry has a cyclical structure, in which a series of interviews is conducted, then new knowledge is formulated, it is applied in urban planning and then a new toolkit is published on the basis of successful practices."

=====

Title: "Indigenous mining employment in Canada's North: What do we know and what do we need to know."

Submitting Author: Chris Southcott
All Authors: Chris Southcott

Abstract Text: "The extent to which Indigenous peoples in Canada's North benefit from employment in mines in their region has been a point of debate since the Berger Inquiry of the 1970s. Much of the debate until the 1980s focused on the fact that regional Indigenous communities could not control development processes that were taking place in the north and that they could not hope to benefit until they did have some control. Since then, most regions in Canada's Far North have increased their ability to control development through Modern Land Claim Agreements, Impact and Benefit Agreements, new environmental assessment regimes, and new co-management structures. What has been the impact on Indigenous employment in Canada's North? Building on research conducted as part of the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA) project, this presentation will analyze existing data to examine the extent to which Indigenous communities are benefiting from employment in the mines in their region. It will also summarize what is known about the impacts of this employment. Findings show that results are mixed. Communities in some regions have had difficulties benefiting from long-term employment. In addition, employment has brought new concerns to these communities. The presentation will point to new questions whose answers could help communities ensure that they could better benefit from employment in the mining industry."

=====

Title: "Extractive development and Inequality in Arctic Communities: Mining in Northern Canada"

Submitting Author: Chris Southcott
All Authors: Chris Southcott

Abstract Text: "Arctic communities struggle to find economic activities that can help them become sustainable and promote well-being. Under contemporary global conditions there are few alternatives to the recent increased interest in extractive industry in the region. Since the 1970s communities in the Canadian Arctic have instituted new governance mechanisms that many believe greatly empower these communities. Communities in the Canadian north are increasingly interested in promoting mining developments in their region because they

believe these new governance mechanisms allow them to ensure these activities can support the increased well-being of these communities. Yet several studies have indicated that these activities may increase inequality in communities, between those who have jobs in the mines and those who do not, and on a number of other levels. This presentation will examine existing census and other data in an attempt to determine the extent to which new mining activity in northern Canada is associated with increased inequalities in this region."

=====

Title: "Самь туйй - Saami craftsmanship from the past to contemporary times."

Submitting Author: Valentina Sovkina
All Authors: Valentina Sovkina

Abstract Text: "Saami craftsmanship has diverse variations. This knowledge has been transmitted for centuries from our grandparents. This presentation will touch upon the subject of transformation of our craftsmanship culture. The main questions I will discuss are: which traditions survived, which have been restored, and which are going away. I will present several craftsmanship tricks that are passed on in families. I will also talk on how handicrafts are related to language and the transfer of knowledge to the younger generation and the meaning of Saami ornament."

=====

Title: "Model Arctic Council for Sustainable Development"

Submitting Author: Anthony Specca
All Authors: Dr Anthony Specca (Polar Aspect / Trent University)

Abstract Text: "Pedagogical research has shown that diplomatic simulations, such as Model United Nations (MUN), enhance learning about social, political and environmental issues. Capitalising on the worldwide popularity of MUN, in which over 400,000 youth take part annually, a group of UN officials and MUN proponents founded MUN Impact in 2017 to galvanise youth support for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). MUN Impact has since reached thousands of pupils in over 100 countries with online conferences, simulations and 'delegate training' programmes focused on sustainable development. It offers a model for using diplomatic simulations to support Arctic sustainable development.

Since 2016, Polar Aspect have developed and run many Model Arctic Council (MAC) conferences and delegate training programmes for secondary-school pupils and university students, both in person and online. Similar to MUNs, MACs are diplomatic simulations in which participants role-play delegates attending a cycle of Arctic Council meetings. Research shows that Polar Aspect MACs raise awareness and understanding of the Arctic, its peoples and its challenges; inspire further learning about the region, and help build skills in public speaking, negotiation and consensus building. On the agenda of every Polar Aspect MAC to date have been issues related to Arctic sustainable development.

This paper will introduce the MAC concept, review data showing the educational value of MACs, and explore possibilities for using them as an innovative pedagogical tool not only to teach youth from northern communities about Arctic sustainable development, but also to encourage them to take community action in support of it."

=====

Title: "Moving from citizen science to stewardship action through scenarios storytelling in Alaska and the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Katie Spellman

All Authors: Katie Spellman, University of Alaska Fairbanks, IARC and Douglas Cost, University of Alaska Fairbanks, IARC and SOE

Abstract Text: "Linking environmental knowledge gain to a change in pro-environmental behaviors has been a "holy grail" in the field of environmental education, and this pursuit has been extended into the rapidly maturing field of climate change-related public participation in scientific research (PPSR), commonly called "citizen science" (Toomey and Domrese 2013). Projects all along this spectrum have documented increased scientific and climate change literacy among participants (McCormick et al. 2003; Evans et al. 2005, Bonney et al. 2009). Behavioral change has been harder to achieve, particularly in the larger scale contributory programs, with the majority of participants feeling powerless to act on such large scale issues covered in the PPSR projects (Jordan et al. 2011). Scenario story development is a strategy that has risen in popularity within the climate change adaptation and planning field, and is a process of taking the information available, asking "what if?", and articulating stories from these possible futures that can directly inform planning, decision-making, and stewardship action. In this chapter, we document our application of scenarios storytelling to create and prioritize pathways of stewardship action from the data collected in a youth-centered contributory PPSR project on wild berry abundance and quality across Alaska. In mini-workshops, youth used their PPSR data to imagine possible factors that would affect berry availability to their community or to animals, including possible actions that they could take as they explore the question "What do communities need to have sustainable berry resources in a rapidly changing Alaskan climate?""

=====

Title: "Indigenous land claims and co-management: Challenges in Norway, lessons from Canada"

Submitting Author: Aaron John Spitzer

All Authors: Aaron John Spitzer
Department of Comparative Politics
University of Bergen

Abstract Text: "Beginning in the 1970s, Indigenous peoples in both Canada and Norway have politically mobilized, asserting collective rights and seeking renewed control of their lives and land. In Canada, since 1975, such renewed control has accrued from land-claims settlements, more than 20 of which have been achieved, covering the northern half of the country. These settlements have followed a template, first acknowledging Indigenous title over certain of their lands and then ceding their remaining lands to Canada in exchange for rights and benefits, especially land co-management. This paper shows that Norway's 2005 Finnmark Act set in motion a similar settlement process – the first and only Indigenous land-claim process in Europe. As in Canada, that process hinges on acknowledging Indigenous land title and establishing land co-management. However, in Norway, co-management came first while title has trailed after. Such sequencing, I suggest, "places the cart before the horse," generating path dependencies that have caused institutional conflict. I show that Canadian settlements are sequenced more logically and successfully, exemplifying a "best practice" that Norway would be wise to follow."

=====

Title: "“More than happiness? Breaking down disciplinary borders in the study of well-being as a scholarly concept”"

Submitting Author: Florian Stammer

All Authors: Florian Stammer, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Reetta Toivanen, HELSUS, University of Helsinki

Abstract Text: "Anthropology has had a hard time defining well-being as a useful scholarly concept in the past, for lack of clarity of definitions, and for the fact that political discourses and other disciplines such as psychology and health sciences have worked with the concept more extensively. This presentation emphasizes the potential of well-being for not only policy recommendations but scholarly analysis, if research on well-being is based on solid ethnographical evidence resulting from participant observation and co-produced notions of a good life between scholars and practitioners. We show this potential with ethnographic evidence from Arctic Youth well-being research in Russian and Finnish northern settlements. Such notions can then enter discourses better with established scholarly endeavours such as thriveability theory, or practical initiatives such as the OECD better life index."

=====

Title: "Opportunism, Agriculture, and the Food Frontier in a Climate-Weirded Alaska"

Submitting Author: Serena Stein

All Authors: Serena Stein, Princeton University

Abstract Text: "This paper outlines how the Alaskan Arctic is imagined as an agribusiness frontier in the context of climate change. Through ethnographic observation in summer 2019 and analysis of media coverage of Alaskan agricultural development, we trace the how this future-oriented imaginary has emerged, and how ad-hoc networks utilize its social capital to promote local food values, both settler and indigenous. As agriculturally viable land moves North, media coverage of expanding future projects to “farm the tundra” belie a speculative “imaginative project” (Tsing, Friction)—a frontier—in which the empty, barren Arctic has potential of profitable production that may offset agricultural losses elsewhere. The actual unpredictability of the “climate-weirded” landscape, combined with the lack of political will that would mobilize state resources, makes large-scale Northern agribusiness unlikely in Alaska, but the imagined frontier still produces a social space in which existing infrastructures are re-organized as an opportunistic network to allow agricultural production. The insistence on the Arctic as ‘a place of constant change’ is perhaps best understood as an opportunistic imagination and urge toward a productive agricultural future in Arctic Alaska and move toward livable futures. This paper explores the use of “opportunism” as an emergent value and heuristic for Alaska food production ventures through ethnographic analysis of the future-oriented food production sites which were part of our field experiences: improvisational planting, Native agricultural projects, and speculative crops."

=====

Title: "Slippery Ice: Arctic Waters in the Norwegian Ice Edge Debate"

Submitting Author: Philip Steinberg

All Authors: Philip Steinberg, Durham University

Berit Kristoffersen, UiT: Arctic University of Norway

Ingrid Medby, Oxford Brookes University

Abstract Text: "Since 2004, when Norway first banned oil exploration in the Marginal Ice

Zone, a steady flow of scientific reports, parliamentary white papers, and law suits have kept the issue prominent in national media. As critical literature has stressed, the Marginal Ice Zone, and, in particular its southern edge (the 'ice edge', or iskanten), is not a straightforward, definable geophysical fact but a technoscientific and political object. Here, however, we posit that the ice edge is also a cultural object, as it incorporates and advances Norwegian cultural understandings of water. Yet this cultural production of the ice edge itself incorporates contradictory water imaginaries. Beyond incorporating popular Norwegian imaginaries of the ocean as a space of historic fisheries, contemporary petroleum production, and future 'blue economies', the Norwegian ice edge also sits uneasily with Norwegian ocean imaginaries because of its reference to a frozen ocean when, in fact, the ocean encountered by Norwegian residents, including those engaged in fishery and oil activities, is almost universally liquid. Thus the cultural production of the ice edge is an ongoing negotiation where imagined materialities as well as imagined meanings are embedded into present and future visions of Arctic ecologies and economies. Through an investigation of interventions in the ice edge debate – by government ministries, NGOs, activists, concerned citizens, and through media reporting – we explore how the debate over the ice edge is, among other things, a debate over the cultural meaning of water in the Norwegian public arena."

=====

Title: "Air pollution in the extractive and energy sectors in the sparsely population regions in Russian Arctic: case study"

Submitting Author: Nadezhda Stepanova
All Authors: Stepanova Nadezhda, Aleksanteri Insitute,
Gritsenko Daria, Aleksanteri Insitute,
Ialongo Iolanda, Fiinish meteorological Insitute

Abstract Text: "Air pollution causes substantial economic and health risks and major cause of environmental degradation. The emerging economies, such as China and Russia, with the highest levels of air-pollution economic losses, can focus on policy measures to decrease economy-related air pollution. We study emissions dynamic in territorial and sectorial dimensions to understand relevant factors of the emitting behavior of the companies on-land. We study three areas of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), the largest north - eastern region of the Russian Arctic zone, related to diamond, coal and energy production – diamond-extractive industrial settlement of Aykhal, coal-mining complex in the area of South Yakutia territory of the advanced development and Yakuts city heat and energy generating center. We assume that emission dynamics primarily relates to the companies activities. We use satellite-derived data for the NOx emissions from 2010 to 2020 as well as the local socio-economic statistics for the production and consumption and the companies environment protection programs implementation. Analysis suggests that the rapid NO2 growth over the studied areas is likely related to the fast developing resource and pollution intensive industries as well as weak emission controls, while state support of gasification and energy-effectiveness leads to the NO2 dynamics decrease. We also argue that NO2 satellite monitoring is the promising tool to observe economy-related sectorial emissions over the sparsely populated territories."

=====

Title: "Forest songs. Singing as a tool for cultural revitalization"

Submitting Author: Krister Stoor
All Authors: Krister Stoor

Abstract Text: "In northern Fennoscandia has the Sámi people always been a part of the

landscape. Yoiking (singing) its land, the forest, lakes, mountains, rivers is to be connected with history and ancestors. How can we use old recordings to do analysis of what music and text really tell us.

The Sámi of northern Sweden has lived for generations in the Arctic and sub-Arctic area, subsisting on traditional hunting, fishing and reindeer husbandry. During the 19th century the competition of land with newcomers and settlers arise. Due to legislation 1886, Sámi lost their land (skatteland) they had paid taxes for centuries and the culture were under pressure, the language lost its position as a major communication between people. New lifestyles were enforced. In the 20th century extractive industries like mining companies, forest industry and tourism increased, affecting traditional livelihood. However, thanks to 20th century researcher like the first Sámi professor Israel Ruong we have a rich archival material as early recordings of stories and songs in the native language. This paper proposes to discuss how we can use sound recordings and careful analysis of both music and text, I intend to demonstrate the role of individual creativity in the yoik – the Sámi chanting, and by implication, the place of creative improvisation in the traditional genre of the yoik as a whole."

=====

Title: "English, German, Swedish and Icelandic glacial terminological nominations of ice and snow processing with Haskell."

Submitting Author: Vladimir Strelkov

All Authors: Vladimir Strelkov

Abstract Text: "Currently, there is great interest in the Arctic space. This is primarily due to the large number of hydrocarbon deposits in the Arctic zone. The need to work with the Arctic terminology of snow and ice arises. This paper deals with the processing of terminological nominations of snow and ice on the Haskell language platform. The aim of the work is to create an algorithm for processing a model of the terminological system of snow and ice nominations in English, German, Swedish, Icelandic. This research will help to create an effective expert system for working with glaciological terminological systems in Germanic languages. The linguistic model for describing the subject area of snow and ice nominations is the lengvo-semiotic model. According to this model, a terminological system is a system of signs. When describing a terminological sign, C. Morris's sign model will be used. This approach will allow the most qualitative structuring of the model of terminological system and take into account the peculiarities of Germanic languages. That will allow to optimize the indexing of data of future expert system and to develop the most suitable search algorithm. The result of the work will be the implementation of an algorithm for processing the iconic model of the snow and ice terminological system in Haskell."

=====

Title: "pubCryoanthropology: cold in the livelihoods of Yakutia Rural Communities (traditional practices and modern challenges)"

Submitting Author: A A Suleymanov

All Authors: Suleymanov A.A. The Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Yakutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "The evolution of the role and place of cold in the livelihoods of Sakha Republic (Yakutia) Rural Communities is considered. Reconstructed the historical dynamics of the influence of a complex of cryogenic factors (snow, ice, permafrost and generally cold) on traditional economic and sociocultural practices of rural communities of Yakutia,

including advantages, which their representatives learned to extract from the climatic conditions of winter time - "Resources of Cold ".

Established positions of cold in the selection of the location for winter settlements and the layout of the estate, their impact on the architecture and functionality of residential and household buildings. Presented a characteristic of deep-freezing practices in food storage and preparation, use of cryogenic phenomena and processes for sanitary and hygienic purposes. The meaning of "cold" practices in agriculture and cattle breeding, irrigate agricultural lands, fishing and hunting has been defined. Shows a concrete examples about conscious management of cryogenic processes by representatives of rural communities of Yakutia in their economic activity.

It was concluded that it was largely due to the cold that a whole complex of elements of the traditional life support system of the aboriginal ethnic groups of Yakutia arose.

Based on the field studies carried out, an assessment was made of the current and potential threats associated with the "cold deficit" that has arisen in the region and the ongoing degradation of permafrost. The mechanisms of response and adaptation that exist in this regard have been identified."

=====

Title: "Housing Crisis in Nunavut, Canada and its Socio Economic and Health Inequalities and their Solutions"

Submitting Author: Amir Sultan

All Authors: Amir SULTAN means I am the only author and my affiliation is Paris Saclay University

Abstract Text: "Canada portrays immense and gigantic differences between state of accommodation/housing, health, social inequalities, education and economic conditions of people when it comes to Northern and Southern hemisphere of the country.

The reasons for saturated population in Inuit Nunangat are the promises made by the rulers of past that Inuit should settle in sedentary communities in the North where they would be provided social welfare, but these welfare programs proved to be either insufficient or non-existing for Inuit people. Therefore, Inuit are living in overcrowded homes in Canada which has resulted in severe housing shortage, poor quality housing and homelessness. This has led to spread of contagious diseases and mold, mental health issues, gaps in education for children, sexual and physical violence, food insecurity and adverse challenges for the youth of Inuit Nunangat. To ease the crisis first of all funding should be stable and predictable, then there should be ample construction of transitional homes which could be used to accommodate people before they could be moved into proper public housing. Policies regarding staff housing should be amended if possible, these vacant staff houses could provide shelter to eligible Inuit people then it could lessen the housing crisis somewhat. The advent of COVID-19 has made the issue of affordable and safe housing more serious because without safe housing there could be no health, education and well-being of the Inuit people in Inuit Nunangat. This study focus on how the government of Canada and Nunavut are dealing with this issue."

=====

Title: "Determinants of Suicide and Its Prevention in Alaska"

Submitting Author: Amir Sultan

All Authors: Amir SULTAN which means I am the only author and my affiliation is Paris Saclay University

Abstract Text: "Importance of mental health has been long negated throughout the world but

in the recent past it has got its due attention which it deserved specially in the Arctic region. The issue of suicide and mental health issues are prevalent in circumpolar regions and Alaska. Historical trauma, cultural assimilation by colonial powers, boarding schools, substance abuse, cash economy, stigma attached to expressing suicidal thoughts, unavailability of timely and culturally tailored mental health consultations and lack of trained postvention behavioral health staff at the regional, community and rural level have been the prime determinants of increased suicide rate in Alaska during the course of time.

The state of Alaska had been drafting and implementing suicide prevention plans i.e. 2012-2017 and current 2018-2022 to address and dilute this menace of suicide as much as possible but still every suicide and every mental health situation becomes new case study for the victims, survivors, health providers at state, regional and community level. Importantly some new measures and initiatives have been included in the new suicide prevention plan like involving clergy in suicide prevention, organization of collective events of healing for the Alaskan people (which were caused by historical trauma) , increasing number of behavioral health service providers, incorporating tailor made Crisis Intervention Training at the rural level and so on.

The situation of Covid-19 in Alaska has surged and there are references claiming Covid-19 isolation could be detrimental to mental health, therefore, this situation must be tackled with far-sightedness and pre-emptive approach."

=====

Title: "POLAR SILK ROAD IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIA-CHINA RELATIONSHIP AND WORLD'S GEOPOLITICS"

Submitting Author: Amir Sultan

All Authors: Amir SULTAN which means I am the only author and my affiliation is Paris Saclay University

Abstract Text: "This is an undeniable fact that since globalization has taken the world by storm and by wide acceptance, the annual consumption of fossil fuel increased unprecedentedly which also led to the most talked about issue of climate change in the 21st century. The Arctic region has been the most effected region in the world which on one hand led to adaptation concerns and environmental repercussions for the people in circumpolar region, whereas on the other hand new opportunities in the realm of economy, untapped energy resources, transportation lanes, strategic, security and defense have emerged.

The Polar Silk Road which connects China to Europe via Northern Sea route passes through Arctic Ocean where the sea ice has been depleting continuously. This Polar Silk Road is the safest, shortest and economical shipping route for China to transport its goods to Europe using icebreakers which could run for 7-8 months of the year at least.

Polar Silk Road would connect China with Europe using Northern Sea route in Arctic Ocean bypassing all trade routes in Pacific and Indian Ocean through which currently China is undertaking its trade shipping routes. The current standoff between China and its rivals India and US has made Polar Silk Road even more significant. EU is mainly divided when it comes to formulating its policy towards China and more recently EU is moving towards more independent policy towards China which is free from US influence. Therefore, Polar Silk could be vital for Russia-China and EU for future trade"

=====

Title: "Russian Arctic Policy and Indigenous Peoples Rights"

Submitting Author: Rodion Sulyandziga
All Authors: Rodion Sulyandziga, CSIPN

Abstract Text: "Over the past decades Arctic has gone through the most unprecedented transition in human history. Previously seen as detached from global political dynamics, today it is one of the most dynamic and hotly contested regions in the world. Warming at twice the rate of the rest of the world, the northernmost region of the planet is increasingly perceived as environment at risk. Melting glaciers and rising temperatures have led to increased human activities such as tourism, increased commercial shipping and exploration of vast natural resources. One of the most notable changes in Arctic became the wave of commercial interest triggered by the oil boom of the 1970s that enabled industrial enterprises to start their operations in region. Arctic has drawn the attention of the outside world as well since the region's wealth attracts non-Arctic states eager to have a greater role in determining regional development and participate in the race for earlier unavailable natural resources."

=====

Title: "Rising great power competition and Arctic as a new playground: new triangle Russia-China-USA"

Submitting Author: Dmitry Suslov
All Authors: Dmitry Suslov, Deputy Director, CCEIS, NRU HSE
Vasily Kashin, Deputy Director, CCEIS, NRU HSE

Abstract Text: "China is paying increasing attention to building up its economic and political presence in the Arctic. By increasing cooperation with the Arctic states, China pursues a set of objectives in the sphere of economy and national security. A sense of the urgency of these objectives increases along with the aggravation of the conflict between the PRC and the United States. At the current stage, China's Arctic policy is primarily aimed at diversifying transport flows and sources of natural resources for the Chinese economy. Nevertheless, its subsequent goals are full participation in the Arctic governance and, probably, a military presence in the region. The Arctic states will have to develop their own approaches to a new role of the PRC."

=====

Title: "Gender Equality in the Arctic III Report: Law and Governance"

Submitting Author: Eva-Maria Svensson
All Authors: EVA-MARIA SVENSSON, University of Gothenburg,
OLGA FEDOROVA, Lawyer
ANNA MARIA HUBERT, University of Calgary
TANJA JOONA Arctic Centre, University of Lapland
SIFF LUND KJÆRGAARD
JENNIFER KOSHAN University of Calgary
BERGLJÓT ÞRASTARDÓTTIR University of Akureyri

Abstract Text: "This chapter explores the formal political and legal obligations for public governance of the Arctic region with respect to gender equality. The Arctic refers to the region subject to regional governance through various, partly overlapping, bodies. The objective is to explore the political and legal commitments for which public governing bodies are accountable, how these bodies express their ambitions regarding gender equality in the

Arctic, and how the commitments are fulfilled. The degree to which they meet their international obligations is explored through comments made by the monitoring bodies of international legal instruments.

Public governance is informed by far-reaching legal and political responsibilities aimed at achieving gender equality and equal rights for women and men. The legal and political systems within the Arctic region are heterogenous, but at the same time they share many of the global obligations. Global integration and a rights-based approach, with its point of departure in international legal instruments, may draw towards convergence on a formal level. However, institutional and legal changes do not change how the obligations are implemented and not also the traditions overnight.

The chapter defines the central concepts, examines gender equality in the formal Arctic policy documents of the eight Arctic States and two Indigenous Peoples organizations, and the work of the AC on gender equality issues. The relevant political and legal instruments regarding gender equality are introduced and presented and further analysed thematically. The impact of global agendas and international legal instruments is considered. Policy-relevant recommendations conclude the chapter."

=====

Title: "A resilience-based approach to risk assessments – Building resilient organisations under arctic conditions"

Submitting Author: Jacob Taarup-Esbensen

All Authors: Jacob Taarup-Esbensen, University of Stavanger

Abstract Text: "Reliability and higher levels of safety are thought to be achieved by using systematic approaches to managing risks. The assessment of risks has produced a range of different approaches to assessing these uncertainties, presenting models for how risks affect individuals or organisations. Contemporary risk assessment tools based on this approach have proven difficult for practitioners to use as tools for tactical and operational decision-making. This paper presents an alternative to these assessments by utilising a resilience perspective, arguing that complex systems are inclined to variety and uncertainty regarding the results they produce and are therefore prone to systemic failures. A continuous improvement approach is a source of reliability when managing complex systems and is necessary to manage varieties and uncertainties. For an organisation to understand how risk events occur, it is necessary to define what is believed to be the equilibrium of the system in time and space. By applying a Resilience Engineering (RE) perspective to risk assessment, it is possible to manage this complexity by assessing the ability to respond, monitor, learn and anticipate risks, and in so doing to move away from the flawed frequency and consequences approach. Using a research station network in the Arctic as an example illustrates how a RE approach qualifies assessments by bridging risk assessments with value-creation processes. The paper concludes by arguing that a resilience-based risk assessment can improve on current practice, including for organisations located outside the Arctic region."

=====

Title: "The contribution of natural resource producing sectors to the economic development of regions in the Russian Arctic"

Submitting Author: Shinichiro Tabata

All Authors: Shinichiro Tabata, Hokkaido University

Abstract Text: "I make the statistical analysis of the contribution of natural resource producing sectors to the economic development of the regions in the Russian Arctic, mainly focusing on Sakha Republic and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. By this statistical

analysis, I consider sustainability of such development in these regions. More concretely, I examine official data of public budget of regional and local governments, regional and local tax revenues, fixed investments, profits of companies and wages as well as gross regional product and other production data. I collaborate with scholars in the Russian regions in obtaining and analyzing these data. I focus on producing sectors of oil, gas, diamond and other mineral resources, since they form driving forces of economic development in the Russian and regional economies. By the examination of these data, I demonstrate the contribution of these sectors and big companies to local societies and economies with special emphasis on welfare (wages, labor conditions, etc.) of local people."

=====

Title: "Micro-enterprises in the Arctic environment - Call for a research collaboration"

Submitting Author: Kyllikki Taipale-Eräväla
All Authors: Kyllikki Taipale-Eräväla, University of Oulu, Kerttu Saalasti Institute, Microentrepreneurship Center of Excellence
Katariina Ala-Rämi, University of Oulu, Kerttu Saalasti Institute, Microentrepreneurship Center of Excellence
Anna-Mari Simunaniemi, University of Oulu, Kerttu Saalasti Institute, Microentrepreneurship Center of Excellence

Abstract Text: "This presentation concerns an importance of micro-enterprises for economic, societal and environmental sustainability of Arctic regions. Further, we want to highlight the importance of the Arctic research collaboration on micro-entrepreneurship. Micro-enterprises with less than ten employees present 93% of all European enterprises employing 29,4 million persons and performing 20,4 % of value added (Eurostat, 2019). Economic activities in the arctic environment are challenging because of sparse population, long geographical distances and long-term changes in population structure. Global megatrends urbanization and digitalization together with limited human and economic resources, that are characteristics to micro-enterprises, set demands for unique management competence, networks and business development structures. Micro-enterprises must constantly be in a renewal process due to on-going shifts in the business contexts and society. Addition to purely economy-driven business making, there are large scale of changes in the working life.

At the University of Oulu operates a unique Micro-entrepreneurship Center of Excellence MicroENTRE, producing evidence-based research on micro-entrepreneurship since 2011. Starting from 2021, MicroENTRE plays a central role in implementing the national task of micro-entrepreneurship education and research as the part University of Oulu. The experience, based on nationwide micro-enterprise peer-to-peer network, has proved there is need for international multi-disciplinary research collaboration to understand and support micro-enterprises' needs in the Arctic and other sparsely populated areas. Thus, University of Oulu invites partners to strengthen research collaboration related to this theme. Ideally, combining interest of academic entrepreneurship researchers, business development organizations, and micro-enterprises would form a triple-helix ecosystem."

=====

Title: "Whaling and Ritual in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Minori Takahashi
All Authors: Minori Takahashi (Hokkaido University)

Abstract Text: "Many anthropologists have pointed out that the coexistence of humans and animals forms the base layer of Greenland's society. Whales, as living resources closely

related with the livelihood of Greenland's Inuit, have been especially important. On the other hand, it has been thought that this coexistence of humans and animals comes into being only through ritual acts such as traditional customs and taboos observed during whaling. However, during the fieldwork we have conducted in Greenland since 2014, we have observed a situation that can be termed as loss of ritual. In this presentation we take up whaling in Greenland and think about the presence or absence of rituals that originally would have been conducted during it, while considering the following possible factors: 1) the correlation with the dramatic fall in the number of large whales in the period between the 17th and 20th century, 2) the correlation with the brutal and, later, softer colonial policies, 3) the utilitarian worldview concerning nature, 4) the influence of Christianization, 5) the influence of the postwar modernization policies, and 6) the presence or absence of the elders who connect the past and the present."

=====

Title: "Triptych "Birds-Gods" (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Kristina Tararina

All Authors: Kristina Tararina, student; Svetlana Rashitova, supervisor, Associate Professor of NVSU Faculty of Arts and Design

Abstract Text: "Hot batik. Fabric (cambric), aniline dyes, wax, paraffin. 2016. Size: 107x85, 107x85, 107x85.

The triptych "Birds-Gods" is made in the technique of hot batik. The work is based on the products of Perm and West Siberian animal style, which flourished on the territory of forest and forest-tundra zone of North-Eastern Europe and Western Siberia from the VII century BC to the XII century AD. All parts of the triptych are symbolically and compositionally interconnected. The third part of the triptych seems to return the viewer's gaze back to the first one. All parts are compositionally constructed in accordance with archaic ideas about three-part world order: Sky (owl, eagle), Earth (Great Goddess), Underworld (beast lizard, beaver, waterfowl). As a background, a stylized image of the World Tree was used. In the upper part branches are directed to the sky, and in the lower part – to the Underground world.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/7Btz/iKSNMQ3hi>"

=====

Title: "Praying like Muslims': Muslim Immigration and Men's Religious Gatherings in Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Zoia Tarasova

All Authors: Zoia Tarasova
University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "When the Soviet Union broke up the first thing to which the Sakha (Yakutia) people turned in their attempts to construct a new post-Soviet Sakha identity was their indigenous religiosity. This became epitomised in the founding of an Association of Folk Medicine in Yakutsk and its hosting of an international conference on shamanism in 1992. As it often happens to identity-building discourses, this religious endeavour soon faded away, giving lead to other projects in the making of Sakha identity, such as the explorations of their genetic origin and the revival of the indigenous breeds of cattle and horse. Today, however, some clusters of Sakha society are turning back to what their predecessors crafted in the 1990s and namely the religion of Aar Aiyy. Curiously, this renewed interest of Sakha

in religion appears to have a very palpable gendered dimension, being predominantly engaged by men. Every Sunday at noon, groups of Sakha men gather for collective prayers and algy's rituals. Although the nucleus of this religious movement is located in Yakutsk, it is quickly sprawling across rural areas. What is this movement? What social, political and economic factors might have motivated it? Why does it have such a pronouncedly male face? What do these men seek to achieve through prayers?"

=====

Title: "Master class: Manufacture of traditional snuffbox Ob Ugrians"

Submitting Author: Galina Tarasova
All Authors: Galina Tarasova

Abstract Text: "The master class demonstrates the technology of making traditional snuffbox from birch bark of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North of the Khanty and Mansi.

The source of study and practical work was: the State Catalog of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, the free base of museums of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Ugra, information and reference system for collections, G.A. Tarasov, a report on research work "Types of connecting locks of birch-bark snuffbox of the Khanty and Mansi peoples of the 17th - 20th centuries," Urai. 2017.

There are presented exhibits of birch-bark snuffbox, made on the basis of samples of various collections with shape analysis, technological methods of manufacture, decor.

In the manufacture of snuffbox, materials are used: birch bark, wood, leather. Tools - knife, awl, hammer. The author demonstrates the process of making a snuffbox: a method of fixing the walls of a box in a lock, fixing the bottom with wooden cloves.

The master class was prepared by Galina Tarasova as a designer of the Center for Folk Art Crafts and Handicrafts."

=====

Title: "Norm Building in the Exceptional Arctic"

Submitting Author: Weiwei Tasch
All Authors: Weiwei Tasch, University of Pennsylvania, Postdoctoral Researcher
Cristina Bicchieri, University of Pennsylvania, Professor of Philosophy
Jeremy Tasch, Towson University, Professor of Geography
Daniel Houser, George Mason University, Professor of Economics

Abstract Text: "With most of the Arctic consisting of frozen water, climate change leads to melting of ice which jeopardizes the (seemingly) permanence and stability of the region. Facilitating the Arctic's healthy future extends beyond understanding the competitive and cooperative interactions among the five coastal nations located within the Arctic Circle. For example nations located outside the Arctic Circle but who have formal Arctic interests—including China, India, Japan, Italy, and South Korea—could consider the Arctic's natural resources as public rather than common goods. Yet a range of other nations, which have neither territorial claims nor other types of presence in the High North, in contrast hold that the Arctic Ocean should remain open to all nations under the principles maintained by the "common heritage of humankind." We conceptualize the Arctic's economic resources, and the outcomes from its changing environment and evolving political-economic responses, as four types of goods: Common-pool resources, public goods, private goods, and toll goods. We suggest that only when the types of goods concerned are clear do "norms" emerge. Through the development of a novel database of 512 articles from six representative news-outlets

including the Anchorage Daily News, The Moscow Times, Ottawa Citizen, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Wall Street Journal in 2007-2020, we use thematic and semantic network analysis to identify, analyze, and interpret the conceptual and changing understandings of the role that consensus, regarding types of goods, plays for the emergence of norms in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Boiling Frogs and Hotter Summers: Social Ambivalence towards Climate Change"

Submitting Author: Jeremy Tasch

All Authors: Jeremy Tasch, Department of Geography & Environmental Planning

Weiwei Tasch, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics Program

University of Pennsylvania

Abstract Text: "People both in and far away from the Arctic are flooded with a dynamic range of information regarding how the region and its residents are affected by climate change—including at times contesting opinions on whether climate change is “good,” “bad,” or even “adiaphorous,” (neither good nor bad). This is exacerbated by the region’s exceptional social and material environments, which may at times be indiscernible from each other in their social functions and observable characteristics, while at other times the land–water distinction is literally elemental. Yet the Arctic—particularly its littoral zones—are where humans have assembled for thousands of years and this is where they meet their most extreme risks from climate change. But faced with uncertainty, people may hold on more tightly to their beliefs and gravitate toward evidence and opinions that support their perspectives, even when confronted with conflicting information and increasing risks. As segments of the public become increasingly distrustful, progressively blasé regarding a world that is slowly getting hotter, and willing to avoid information that might challenge their existing beliefs, the public can also become increasingly “risk ambivalent” to climate change. Through analysis of news media and interviews, this paper explores how local interpretations of the ways that businesses, governments, civil society groups and other stakeholders are contending with the uncertain consequences of climate change contributes to “risk ambivalence,” particularly among a broad cross section of Alaska’s residents."

=====

Title: "Migration range shift of wild tundra reindeer and its impact on the local socio-ecological system in the Siberian Arctic"

Submitting Author: S Tatsuzawa

All Authors: S. Tatsuzawa 1,3*

I. Okhlopkov 2

E. Kirillin 2

M. Nikolay 2

1Hokkaido University, Japan

2Institute for Biological Problems of Cryolithozone, SB RAS, Russia

3North-Eastern Federal University, Russia

Abstract Text: "There were two large tundra reindeer herds (Taymyr, Lena-Olenek) between the Yenisey and the Lena river, but they have showed significant demographic changes in their population and distribution in 21th century; a drastic population crash of Taymyr herd and local increase in the west part of Lena-Olenek herd. This can also be interpreted as the declines of two old herds and an emerging of new one in the middle range. Although the causes of these changes are not known, they make it difficult for local/indigenous people to

maintain their traditional livelihoods (reindeer herding/hunting). Therefore, we conducted satellite tracking surveys to clarify their migration ranges and interaction with each other. From tracking data of about 50 animals, the followings were found: a) Their year round home ranges have been shifted to the south, and utilization of tundra area was decreasing compared with 30 years ago. ; b) Although they are dispersed in several summer ranges, their wintering ranges tends to concentrate on the Mirnynskiy region of the Republic. ; c) Their current migration ranges are restricted to “reindeer lichen habitats”, and they are faced with a conflict with local industries for the use of wintering areas. These results show that the tundra reindeer population may be further exacerbated by decline of reindeer lichen due to both of global warming and artificial developments, and the third herd’s shrinkage might mean a fatal disappearance of wild tundra reindeer in this vast area (about 20% of the total distribution range in the world)."

=====

Title: "Governmentality and crises in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Monica Tennberg
All Authors: Monica Tennberg, research professor
Arctic Centre, University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "Since late 1990s, governance has become a popular approach to study Arctic political and legal developments. Arctic governance aims at international order, stability and governability while facing complex, intertwined changes and their multiple consequences, increasing fragmentation of international mechanisms of cooperation and geopolitical realities of global competition over natural resources. While governmentality studies in general has become popular in social sciences, the approach has been rarely used in the Arctic context. Governmentality is a concept introduced by the French philosopher Michel Foucault. It offers still a novel, critical approach to study both conceptually and methodologically Arctic governance. Governmentality refers to an assemblage of discourses, practices of power and agency, and ways of thinking coming together to both frame and manage governable “crises”. Governmentality is a response to “crises”, problematic states of affairs, with re-evaluations, re-appraisals, and new projects in the art of government. The author interprets Arctic cooperation from the perspective of governmentality and crisis from early 1990s until today."

=====

Title: "Topology of an island in the geocultural space of the Arctic regions of the Russian North."

Submitting Author: Nikolay Terebikhin
All Authors: Terebikhin Nikolay, Norther (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov
Tamitsky Alexander, Norther (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "Sacred sites and sacred places as monuments of hierotopic creativity occupy the highest positions in the semiotic hierarchy and play a key, system-forming role in organizing (constructing) the landscape of memory of local and ethnic communities in the Arctic regions of the Russian North.

The topos of island possesses a powerful numinous potential and semiotic status. That’s why it takes a strong position in the Arctic memorial landscape. From this point of view an island could be considered as “the primordial symbol of the Russian North”.

The research was carried out on the basis of folklore-ethnographic materials and church-historical sources, revealing the semiotics and commemorative generating potential of the

“island local development” in the sacred landscape of the Pomorland. The study of the topos of the island as a place of memory in the sacred landscape of the Arctic territories and water areas allows us to conclude that all the places of worship and sanctuaries of the indigenous peoples of the North (Sami, Nenets, Vepsians), as well as all the monuments of Orthodox hierotopy localized on the island territories of the Russian North are eternal repositories of enduring values, commandments and meanings of human existence in the sacred space of high latitudes. Possessing the highest sacred and semiotic status, the islands fulfill the mission of reference points on which the entire communicative framework of the landscape of memory of local and ethnic communities of the Arctic regions of Russia rests."

=====

Title: "Utilising North: Russian Space Exploration and its Place in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: Makar Tereshin
All Authors: Makar Tereshin, University of Tartu

Abstract Text: "In my presentation, I will focus on Russian space exploration and its terrestrial infrastructures in the Arkhangelsk region. Particularly, I will look at the fallout zones of the Plesetsk Cosmodrome that were used to discard rocket boosters after launches to orbit. Expanding on scholarship that has described the interconnectedness of space and Earth through a range of material, ecological, and technological processes (Battaglia, Olson, & Valentine, 2015; Olson & Messeri, 2015), I will present how attention to the work of space infrastructure and the space debris can problematise the extraterritorial social and material connections ensuring human presence in space. Following Peter Redfield (2002), my talk presents how the Cosmodrome, as part of a global network, extends the new extraterrestrial frontier down to the ground, reconfiguring terrestrial places both in their relation to the cosmos, and to each other, via this space link. Thus, following actual technical practice and imaginative discourse of the Soviet and now Russian space program, I hope to foreground how the Northern territories of the fallout zones were discursively and physically produced as “vacant” or “uninhabited”, paving the way for establishment of “sacrifice zones” for military wastes (Lerner, 2010)."

=====

Title: "Indigenous peoples’ agency within and beyond extraction: the Case of Schefferville Region"

Submitting Author: Sophie Thériault
All Authors: Sophie Thériault, Full Professor, Faculty of Law (Civil Law Section), University of Ottawa, Canada
Sabrina Bourgeois, Phd student in political science, Political science department, Laval University, Canada
Zoé Boirin-Fargues, Phd Student in Law, Faculty of Law, University of Ottawa, Canada

Abstract Text: "In the Schefferville mining region (Northern Quebec), as in many other places in Canada, Indigenous peoples experience and negotiate mining encounters at the crossroads of overlapping, and often competing, governance frameworks and territorial rights regimes. While institutional and legal arrangements shape the conditions under which Indigenous peoples can participate in mining decision-making processes, ambiguities in these arrangements, as argued by researchers, can also generate spaces for Indigenous peoples to assert their jurisdiction and exercise their agency on extractive projects within their traditional lands. Based on the case of the Schefferville region, this presentation will reflect on how the different colonial trajectories and Indigenous peoples’ rights configurations

in the area contribute to shape the agency of Indigenous peoples on mining development and post-mining futures. More specifically, it will highlight the different means used by Indigenous peoples in the Schefferville region to exercise their agency in relation to mining development within their traditional lands, while also identifying the structural constraints to the exercise of that agency. The presentation will finally provide some thoughts on the transformative changes needed to enable Indigenous peoples to define their new mining futures."

=====

Title: "MINING EMOTIONS – Why do we need affective approaches to resource extraction"

Submitting Author: Kirsten Thisted

All Authors: kirsten thisted

Abstract Text: "Within the field of resource extraction there is consensus that emotions should be avoided. However, not only political discourse, but also scientific discourse is greatly influenced by emotions. Mining not only relies upon the mobilization of emotions but also fosters emotions, which support certain discourses and narratives while silencing other. Hence the expression "Mining emotions". Based on "the affective turn" in cultural studies the presentation investigates how the current discussion about uranium mining in Greenland is linked to a Danish-Greenlandic affective economy instituted during the colonial era. The primary purpose of this example is to demonstrate how complex historical and emotional aspects, which usually belong to the domain of the humanities, must be included when analyzing mining, especially with regard to decision-making processes. Without including such aspects, research might support dominant discourses and their power to identify which arguments count as rational, and which are "merely" emotional – besides often misunderstanding what is at stake in a given political debate. The paper is developed as part of the REXSAC project: Resource Extraction and Sustainable Arctic Communities REXSAC - A Nordic Centre of Excellence."

=====

Title: "Colonialism, Indigenism and Nationalism in the Hans Egede statue debate in Greenland"

Submitting Author: Robert C Thomsen

All Authors: Robert C. Thomsen,

Dept. of Culture and Learning / CIRCLA Arctic Research Centre

Aalborg University

Denmark

Abstract Text: "The Black Lives Matter movement and related calls for social justice have once again pushed to the fore questions of inequality in the wake of colonization. Along with other oppressed groups, Indigenous populations in the Arctic are seizing the current momentum to try to effect real change here also.

At the level of politics few continue to oppose the view that past wrongs must be righted, and that those historically subjugated by practices and discourses of colonialism be provided with the voice and power of self-determination. At the level of specific unfolding of such principles, however, within Indigenous populations there is often less agreement about the practical form that the re-assertion of identity ought to take. Also in the case of Greenland identity discourses are competing, and the visions for the future are not always neatly aligned.

The heated debate in the summer of 2020 about the future of the statue of the Missionary Hans Egede serves to illustrate an important array of national, post-/de-colonial and indigeneity discourses. This paper seeks to describe the different positions, and understand the perceptions of selves and others that are characteristic of them. The sometimes heated exchange in the debate provides a window through which to observe how different views of 'Greenlandicness' struggle for hegemony here. Consequently, it may provide a deeper understanding of why post-colonial politics in this part of the North Atlantic tends to get mired down in misunderstandings and accusations, rather than shared visions and collaboratively paved roads to the future."

=====

Title: "Speculating on Biomedical Adaption and Posthuman Survival in More-Than-Human Worlds of the Finnish Arctic"

Submitting Author: Emilia Tikka

All Authors: Emilia Tikka, PhD Candidate at Aalto University, School of Arts, Design and Architecture, Department of Design and Research Associate at Tampere University, Department of New Social Research

Abstract Text: "As global warming advances two times faster in arctic areas, reinforcing extinction of species, increase of rain, floods and decreasing of snow, radical re-imaginings of human-nature-technology relations are required. Occidental biotechnological aims to 'fix' the impacts of climate change such as revival of extinct species or geoengineering environments, are often echoing the modernist episteme of extraction. Here 'nature' is mostly seen as inanimate raw material to be used for human ends. To problematize this, I ask: How can we imagine technoscientific futures with nature beyond green utopias or apocalyptic dystopias? Speculative Design is a critical design approach aiming to problematize hegemonies and stir cultural change through contesting fixed realities by imagining other worlds. In this frame, Speculative Design approach will be taken as a method to critically investigate possibilities of human adaption to arctic climate through biotechnological enhancements. Speculative stories of symbiotic modes of adaption with nature, follow Donna Haraway's question on "how genetic engineering might be used to bind people into new symbiotic partnerships?" These technoscientific imaginaries to "stay with the trouble" draw from feminist posthumanities, in which human is not seen as separate but rather embodied and embedded in 'nature'. The further methodological investigation will focus on developing Speculative Design as collaborative method to bridge nature science research and non-occidental cosmologies in order to imagine situated futures with nature, in the Nordic Arctic."

=====

Title: "INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC IN THE 21 CENTURY: STATUS, TRENDS, PERSPECTIVES"

Submitting Author: Arkadiy Tishkov

All Authors: Arkadiy Tishkov, Elena Belonovskaya

Abstract Text: "In the connection with the chairmanship of Russia in the Arctic Council in 2021-2023 within the frame of the International project Pan-Eurasian experiment (PEEX) and activities of the «International Science Initiative in the Russian Arctic» Working group (ISIRA) IASC the development of the e-catalog of the international projects implemented in the Russian Arctic was began.

As a result for our day in the Russian Arctic every year:

- 100-150 international projects and grants are realized;
- there are about 10 international scientific centers for Arctic researches at universities;

- 4-5 international polar stations are functioning;
- 6-8 international scientific laboratories were founded and working;
- 15 arctic scientific marine expeditions on the scientific research ships were conducted;
- 12 scientific organizations of various government structures are carrying out research in the Russian Arctic.

The analysis and revealing of the international scientific cooperation in the field of ecology allow making following conclusions:

- new international scientific initiatives of researching and evaluating of global and circumpolar processes and phenomena are necessary;
- cooperation in the studies of the regional effects of the “quick” climatic changes on the atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, soils and biota is actual;
- conjoint researching of adaptation for nature conservation, farm management and life sustenance in the contemporary climatic changes is important;
- collaborative analysis of the trends of the traditional land use of the native Arctic people is actual;
- scientific and organizational support of the Russian government is desirable for carrying researches and expeditions."

=====

Title: "Adaptation mechanisms to the conditions of the Arctic in the Nenets culture"

Submitting Author: Marina Titova

All Authors: Marina Titova, PhD student, Northern (Arctic) Federal University (NArFU), Arkhangelsk

Abstract Text: "The Arctic as a very complex and multifaceted phenomenon can be described from two angles: from the inside and from the outside. If we rephrase this statement we can say that this region is characterized from the indigenous and non-indigenous viewpoints. Aboriginal Arctic population has developed universal adaptation mechanisms, providing both physiological and psychological comfort.

For indigenous inhabitants northern latitudes are not “terra incognita”: the Arctic has become a human oecumene due to the centuries-old co-evolution of people with a changing environment. Indigenous peoples are fully adapted to the tyranny of the Arctic nature. Their life includes dependency on the annual cycle. It forms spiritual connection with the original habitat and attunement to one another. Life in the Arctic contributes to the development of a special Arctic philosophy – ecosophy. Its main characteristics are mutual help, avoidance of extremes, well-considered decision-making and sense of collective will. Indigenous communities succeeded in adaptation to the Arctic conditions and lost the need to transform their living space. Human energy is spent on maintaining a balance between the world of people and the world of nature.

Life in the Arctic according to aboriginal perception is not survival, but a full-fledged life."

=====

Title: "Environmental strategies for overcast and low-sun High North cities"

Submitting Author: Valeriia Tolkacheva

All Authors: Valeriia Tolkacheva

Abstract Text: "The project is based on the hypothesis that the sunlight deficiency negatively affects the mental health of citizens. The goal is to raise attention to this topic and find urban environmental solutions to this problem.

The specificity of the far north is an unusual biorhythm for the body, associated with polar

nights and days, which create additional difficulties for citizens. Such as low tone, weak immunity, impaired circadian biorhythms, neuroses, depression. At the urban level, this can lead to an increase in suicide rates, deviant behavior, overall morbidity, and outflow of people. At the country level to the loss of 272 000 000 000 rubles a year.

To reduce these negative effects, it is proposed - environmental strategies for overcast and low-sun High North cities. The first step is an audit, which will allow us to identify shortcomings. For this purpose, there are 4 sociological differentiating factors (identity, street activities, communities, public health) and 4 urban environmental factors (natural inclusion, light scenarios, color scenarios and spatial organization). They are divided into more detailed indicators. The next step is to improve the lowest indicator for which a separate product is developed (whether it is a program of socio-cultural events or a new range of color solutions for facades, etc.)

This approach will make it possible to rationally and progressively improve the quality of the environment, improve the economic indicators of the city, increase the overall level of security, and keep human capital in a healthy and prosperous state."

=====

Title: "Tourism and Northern Development"

Submitting Author: Elena Totonova
All Authors: Elena Totonova

Abstract Text: "The economic development of the North becomes sustainable, if at the same time there is not only the settlement of the territory, but also the preservation of the traditional economy of the indigenous peoples, and respect for the environment. One of the types of diversification of the economy of the North is tourism, which is now one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy. With the development of tourism, new centers of economic activity appear in the North, which contribute to improving the conditions and quality of life of indigenous peoples. The development of tourism not only provides work, but also is an incentive for the development of private entrepreneurship of indigenous peoples. The foci of tourism development are influencing and changing the territorial development of the northern territories.

The tourism market of the northern territories is an independent object of state socio-economic policy, which in modern conditions is focused on the formation of a new model of the functioning of this sphere, combining effective market mechanisms with the preservation of traditional nature management as a component of the specific entrepreneurial resources of the North (cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, tribal communities and other). Given the high importance of the impact of tourism on the development of the northern territories, the main factors in the development of the tourism industry in the North are qualified personnel, entrepreneurship, and economic institutions."

=====

Title: "Hot spots of variability in critical sea ice characteristics having a direct impact on indigenous Arctic population."

Submitting Author: Bruno Tremblay
All Authors: Bruno Tremblay, McGill University
Camilo. Serrano, McGill University
Stephanie Pfirman, Arizona State University
Robert Newton, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
John Anderies, Arizona State University

Shauna Burnsiver, Arizona State University
Tatiana Degai, University of Northern Iowa
Andy Mahoney, University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa
Abbigail York, Arizona State University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is currently transitioning from a perennial to a seasonal sea-ice cover. Increased variability in sea-ice conditions during this transition is a robust feature simulated by Community Earth System Model–Large Ensemble (CESM-LE) and is in-line with the observational record in the Pacific and Eurasian sectors of the Arctic. As the sea ice thins, a given positive anomaly in surface radiative fluxes, ocean heat transport and/or ice export lead to larger amplitude loss in sea-ice extent; the strong negative ice-growth-thickness feedback in turn can lead to large recovery in surface area in a relatively short time. For instance, different ensemble members from CESM-LE that have a similar decline to that observed in the last decades can evolve to an ice-free Arctic within a few years or return to a typical sea-ice extent of the 1980's before a collapse to an ice-free Arctic in a little more than a decade. In this contribution we report on geographical location and changes in location and timing (seasonality) of hot spots of variability at inter-annual and longer time scales. Preliminary results from a wavelet analysis of the simulated sea-ice extent from CESM-LE show an increase in inter-annual variability in the presence/absence of sea-ice in coastal area of Beringia earlier and later in the melt and freeze-up shoulder seasons. Other factors that affects adaption of indigenous population that will be presented include changes and variability in landfast ice onset and break-up dates, number of false freeze-up and false melt onset events"

=====

Title: "Female and male speech in Chukchi (Luoravetlan) language of Lower Kolyma."

Submitting Author: Dina Tretyakova

All Authors: Dina Tretyakova, Association of Luoravetlans (Chukchi) of Republic of Sakha(Yakutia)

Abstract Text: "This paper presents a study of the Chukchi language among women of Lower Kolyma - the Chersky and Kolymskoe villages of Lower Kolyma district of Yakutia. The traces of the Chukchi language division into male and female speech have been investigated on the basis of interviews, life story and memories of author`s ancestors.

Gendered language phenomenon persisted among older women of Lower Kolyma until the 1980s and was evident in both vocabulary and pronunciation. Proficiency in female (jenskii yasik) language has long been a sign of a "proper" Chukchi woman and has been linked to the limited spheres of a woman's life. This limitation was facilitated for a long time by the continuation of the traditional activity of reindeer husbandry and the way of life of Chukchi women, who followed reindeer husbandry men from generation to generation.

The main point of the study is that the disappearance of the female speech of the Chukchi language from modern usage was the result of a change in the Chukchi way of life in the 20th century. Changes in both languages -- male and female -- occurred with different intensity. The formation of written and literary forms of the Chukchi language in the beginning of XX century was based on the male Chukchi language. The completion of the study will allow not only to study this rare phenomenon, but also to supplement the vocabulary of the modern Chukchi language."

=====

Title: "RESEARCH OF CHANGES IN THE PARAMETERS OF HEART RATE VARIABILITY AND CEREBRAL HEMODYNAMICS DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF A COGNITIVE"

Submitting Author: Dmitry Tsaregradcev
All Authors: Dmitry Tsaregradcev, Igor Chub

Abstract Text: "Objective of the research: to trace changes in the parameters of heart rate variability and cerebral hemodynamics during cognitive load. During the educational process, students are exposed to a complex of stressors, which is a factor that activates the adaptive mechanisms of the body. In the works of S.N. Melnik, et al. (2016), conclusions were drawn about the insufficiency of blood filling in the arterial bed, a decrease in the volumetric blood flow rate and difficulty in venous outflow during mental exertion, as well as the inclusion of compensatory mechanisms in the form of an increase in sympathetic effects on the heart rate to increase the heart rate. To date, the study of cerebral circulation and adaptive influences on it from the side of central hemodynamics with its multilevel regulation at the student age remains an urgent topic for research, the results of which are important in planning and organizing therapeutic and recreational activities to form a healthy lifestyle, protect and strengthen students' health. Changes in the parameters of heart rate variability is a rather informative method for assessing the state of nervous regulation and, as a consequence, assessing the functional resources of the body. For the study of cerebral hemodynamics, the rheoencephalography method is used, which makes it possible to assess the blood supply in the arterial and venous bed. In our research, we analyze the changes in the parameters of heart rate variability and cerebral hemodynamics during cognitive load in the form of an arithmetic problem."

=====

Title: "The psychological state of students involved in savate at the initial stage of preparation"

Submitting Author: Erika Tsinis
All Authors: Erika Tsinis, Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "Savate (French boxing) is a French martial art that has its origins in street fighting techniques from the early 19th century. Savate is, first of all, a sports discipline that requires the most serious physical training from an athlete, which is the basis for the formation of a boxer's physical activity. In addition to serious physical fitness, students are exposed to other stressful factors associated with studying at a university. Considering that student age is the final stage of age-related development of psychophysiological and motor capabilities of the body, the main goal of the initial training of Savatists is the realization of the psychophysiological potential of the individual. The analysis of the results obtained allows us to highlight the important role of Savate training in "growing up" and in the development of a student's personality as a beginner athlete: the presence of personal growth arising in the process of training sessions and sports activity; experiences in competitive situations modeled in sports activities; harmonious selection according to the degree of increasing complexity of competitive situations of various types. The obtained results of the study showed that the psychoemotional state of novice athletes born and living in the northern region is distinguished by the formation of borderline states during the "polar night" and "polar day", which is manifested in an increase in the level of anxiety and a decrease in activity."

=====

Title: "Sustainable supply chain management in the Arctic: practices, drivers and challenges in alignment with the UN's SDGs"

Submitting Author: Antonina Tsvetkova
All Authors: Antonina Tsvetkova,
Molde University College, Molde, Norway

Abstract Text: "Environmental issues, including global warming, are caused by activities elsewhere in the world, although the Arctic regions and communities feel the impact most acutely. The Arctic has recently warmed twice the global average rate - ice and snow are melting, ecosystems are transforming - and indigenous and local cultures have to struggle to adapt. The environmental and societal consequences of waste discharges or accidental oil spills may be far more damaging and long-lasting in the Arctic than anywhere else in the world. Simultaneously, these changes are likely to be a powerful impetus to significant changes in global patterns of trade, consumption and production. They may have considerable effects on shipping and provide wider maritime business opportunities. Sustainable and socially responsible maritime activities will be essential for achieving several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both in the Arctic region and worldwide. When examining just a few of them, the ocean's pivotal role becomes abundantly clear. Unfortunately, some recent research has argued that global, universal and ambitious sustainable development frameworks still do not reflect the Arctic's priorities (Sköld, 2018; Mineev et al., 2020). Further, it is argued that our present knowledge is not sufficient to create truly sustainable supply chains (Pagell & Shevchenko, 2013). The literature on sustainable supply chain management (SCM) has mostly focused on familiar things while overlooking trade-offs and radical innovation. Thus, this study explores how supply chain operations incorporate the sustainable and social responsibility aspect in response to harsh Arctic contextual settings to align with the UN' SDGs."

=====

Title: "Sustainability of the Multilingual Curriculum at NArFU: the Challenges of the Arctic context"

Submitting Author: Elena Ttiapitcyna
All Authors: Elena Ttiapitcyna, Elena Vorobeva
Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "Modern educational environment featuring multilingualism as an essential element of any contemporary university curriculum is mirroring a universal tendency of internationalization within the higher education context. A long tradition of cooperation existing between the universities of the Barents Euro Arctic region has allowed turning the study of Nordic languages and cultures into one of the educational options in NArFU curriculum. The projects of Nordic languages and cultures started at NArFU (Pomor University at that time) in the 1990s and since then have been supported by institutions from Norway, Sweden, Finland and other countries which provided resources for teaching students, their academic mobility and professional development of the teaching staff. Due to the joint efforts of international teaching teams the Nordic languages have become very popular major and optional subjects for NArFU students. Yet the current situation in this sphere is far from ideal and is heavily influenced by unifying pressures of the globalized educational market, which in its turn calls for revising the principles of the university's language policies effectively attending to the particular educational needs of the Arctic region. Based on the study results obtained from language teachers and students who participate in teaching and studying Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish languages, we discuss the perspectives relative to the current training infrastructure available in NArFU and highlight key problematic issues, especially in the light of the increasing competitiveness, suggesting potential solutions for sustaining multilingual

curriculum."

=====

Title: "Indigenous Youth in the Global World: the Search for Identity"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Tulaeva

All Authors: Svetlana Tulaeva, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

Abstract Text: "Nowadays Indigenous youth face the challenge of balancing between their traditional community and the global world. On the one hand, there are strong expectations for the preservation of unique Indigenous culture and traditional way of life in the society. On the other hand, Indigenous youth are actively involved in the modern life: they study, travel, and work in various fields. The presence of these contradictory trends forces Indigenous youth to seek new ways to construct and maintain their identity. The study identified several key strategies for indigenous youth to avoid the dichotomy between their traditional culture and the modern world: 1) the strategy of parallel worlds – a situation where young people combine traditional and modern lifestyles (for example, shift work in the company and life in the tundra); 2) the guide strategy – a situation where young people return to their communities after graduation as professionals (doctors, lawyers, teachers); 3) global nomad strategy – a situation where young people leave for other cities or countries, but bring their local culture into the global world.

The study was carried out on the basis of semi-structured interviews with representatives of young Indigenous people living in the Russian Arctic regions."

=====

Title: "Social movements, indigenous rights, and campaigns against the oil industry in Russia"

Submitting Author: Maria Tysiachniouk

All Authors: Maria Tysiachniouk, Centre for Independent Social Research, Juha Kotilainen, University of Eastern Finland

Abstract Text: "This study investigates whether market campaigns and appeals to UN institutions have had the power of shaping oil governance in the Arctic. We explore the level of influence that market campaigns targeting investment banks, and appeals to UN institutions, have had on management of natural resources on different scales. We analyze protests by social movements against large international oil companies and assess their outcomes for indigenous communities as well as effects on the governance of oil production more broadly. We are guided by the research questions: How have bottom-up campaigns with grievances to the UN and investment banks affected the sustainability of local indigenous livelihoods? How have they impacted on governance of oil production at different spatial scales? Why are there differences in the outcomes from the different campaigns? We analyze and compare two bottom-up movements with grievances to institutions at the global scale: the Green Wave Campaign against oil development on Sakhalin Island by two giant oil consortiums, Sakhalin-1 and Sakhalin-2; and fights against Lukoil Company in the Komi Republic. We analyze and explain the different outcomes from these cases. We show how the campaign against the international consortiums in Sakhalin achieved its goals, while in the Komi Republic they did not. This can be explained by 1) the level of recognition of indigenous groups in Russia and by the investment banks; 2) structures of NGO-indigenous association networks; 3) different political opportunities for NGOs and indigenous associations in different periods of Russian history."

=====
Title: "Global Standards and Local Policies in Extractive Industries: ExxonMobil and Indigenous Communities in Russia and Alaska"

Submitting Author: Maria Tysiachniouk

All Authors: Maria Tysiachniouk, Centre for Independent Social Research
Laura Henry, Bowdoin College

Abstract Text: "This paper examines how global standards adopted by a transnational corporation (TNC) ExxonMobil are translated into concrete practices at sites of extraction in Russia and the U.S. We investigate how are ExxonMobil's interactions with Indigenous peoples shaped by global standards, its own corporate policies, and by national and local factors, such as the different legal, political, and environmental contexts? We highlight similarities and differences in benefit sharing in both localities based on field work that was carried out in Sakhalin Island in 2013-2015, and in the North Slope of Alaska in 2015-2018. Theoretically, we meld Governance Generating Network (GGN) and institutionalist approaches to investigate how global/local interplay of actors determine practices on the sites of oil extraction. We look at local to global as well as global to local networks of actors to show when present, Indigenous movements and NGOs along with influence from governments and corporate actors all play important roles in adapting corporate policies based on global standards to specific localities."

=====
Title: "The first Russian injury registry: evidence-based injury prevention and safety environment in the North Russia"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Unguryanu

All Authors: Tatiana Unguryanu^{1,2}, Andrej Grijbovski^{2,3}, Tordis Trovik¹, Børge Ytterstad¹, Alexander Kudryavtsev²

¹Department of Community Medicine, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway; ²Arkhangelsk International School of Public Health, Northern State Medical University, Arkhangelsk, Russia; ³North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk, Russia

Abstract Text: "Background. The Shenkursk Injury Registry (SHIR) was established in the Shenkursk District, Northwestern Russia in 2015. The SHIR covers all non-fatal injuries (ICD-10 diagnoses from S00 to T78) for which medical aid is given at the Shenkursk central district hospital (CDH). Using SHIR data, the aims of this study were to assess the quality of SHIR data and to describe the characteristics of injuries in the Shenkursk District for use as an evidence basis and for local preventive applications.

Methods. Completeness and reliability of the SHIR were assessed using a subsample of 1696 injuries, occurring in July 2015 – June 2016. Descriptive statistics were used to present the characteristics of 5343 injuries occurring in January 2015 – June 2018.

Results. The completeness of the SHIR with respect to the coverage of cases treated at the Shenkursk CDH was 86%. Two independent data entries from standard paper injury registration forms showed a 79-99% agreement, depending on the variable considered. Dwellings and homestead lands constituted the most common injury sites (47%). The majority of injuries were the result of accidents (87%). Falls (38%) were the leading cause of injuries. Slipping (15%) was the most frequent accident mechanism. The most commonly mentioned factor involved in accident mechanism was ice-covered surface (12% of total

injuries).

Conclusion. The SHIR allowed to develop evidence-based interventions to prevent fall injuries associated with ice-covered surfaces. Sustained investment in safe environment (such as ice traction device) will help to reduce fall injuries among population in the local level."

=====

Title: "Gender Inequality in the Mineral Extraction Sector as a Factor in Arctic Development: U.S., Canadian, and Russian Cases"

Submitting Author: Kathryn Urban

All Authors: Kathryn Urban, School of International Service, American University
Aleksandra Poturaeva, Faculty of Geography, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "Male-dominated mining and oil and gas extraction, where women's engagement is low because of various informal and formal barriers, defines the economic backbone of most Arctic regions. Through a cross-national case study comparison of the American, Canadian and Russian Arctic based on statistical and qualitative analysis of the status of women in the mineral extraction industry, this paper illustrates the regional differences in trends and mechanisms for achieving gender equality in the mineral extraction industry and in the interaction of Workplace, Community, Country and Global scales that define gendered experiences in the Arctic. Women remain underrepresented in all three countries, though there are some promising trends in the U.S. and Canada."

=====

Title: "Developing a holistic community well-being model"

Submitting Author: Reg Urbanowski

All Authors: Reg Urbanowski, Dean
College of Rehabilitation Sciences
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada

Abstract Text: "This paper will present concepts from community-based inclusive development, anti-oppression, subjective well-being and meaning-making literature together with models of meaningful living. It integrates the concepts of conscientization, community capability, hard and soft power, spirituality, meaning-making, wellbeing freedom and achievement, and agency freedom and achievement. It will be presented as a community development approach focused on phronesis, or practical wisdom needed in the development of health and social service programs.

This is an integrative framework that has been used in rural and remote communities and in Indigenous communities in northern Canada for research and community development purposes. Illustrative case examples, with video vignettes from community members, will be presented to demonstrate how the framework can be applied in community-based research and in community development projects.

By the end of this session, participants will understand the basic tenets of the framework and will be able to evaluate its utility for their own research, community programs, or policy initiatives. Participants will also have the opportunity to engage beyond the conference in further development and refinement of the framework as a member of the development team."

=====
Title: "Arctic Design: evaluation criteria for design solutions"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Usenyuk-Kravchuk
All Authors: Svetlana Usenyuk-Kravchuk, Tomsk State University
Nikolai Garin, Ural State University of Architecture and Art
Nikolai Korgin, Institute of Control Sciences Russian Academy of Sciences
Vladimir Sergeev, Institute of Control Sciences Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "The paper presents a part of an interdisciplinary study that aims to develop a methodology for Arctic design (Korgin and Kravchuk 2019) through formalizations of decision-making models, in particular, by the methods of integrated assessment (Burkov et al. 2015). We analyze 40 students' projects of personal equipment, mobile dwellings and transport vehicles for severe conditions of the Russian North. We identified six concepts as components of the integrated assessment mechanism, as follows:

- 1) Geography: the link between the object and the territory of its use, compliance with environmental requirements;
- 2) Resource: the potential to organize self-sufficient production; compliance with the principles of circular economy;
- 3) Culture: the relevance for a local community; the capacity to be integrated into the existing system of objects;
- 4) Ideology (as a set of ethical ideals): the orientation towards creating a dream/illusion, i.e. achieving an ideal state of the "man-object-environment" system;
- 5) Technology: a toolkit for turning the illusion into reality; the necessary and sufficient technical characteristics of a designed object (speed, weight, power capacity, etc.);
- 6) Aesthetics (as a sensual euphoria): the advent of a "miracle", i.e. an object with super qualities, that potentially transform a user's personality into a "better version of him/herself".

The successful evaluation of the selected projects is based on the results of their academic defense, and through the course of the paper, we show which structure of the full binary tree (Burkov et al. 2020) gets maximum approximation of the results based on the identified criteria."

=====
Title: "The role of China's advancement to Arctic in the future of Arctic region"

Submitting Author: Elena Ushakova
All Authors: Elena Ushakova
Xiamen University

Abstract Text: "In recent circumstances of world climate change, Arctic zone has become of great interest for those countries actively involved in its development. With the constant climate warming, deglaciation and increasing of sea-level, commercial transport ways through the Arctic Ocean become a possible economic solution for large exporting countries. Due to importance of north passage for China, Beijing proclaimed itself as a "near-circle State" to get advantages from the development of Northern Sea Route (NSR) that can provide direct access to the Arctic zone and its natural re-sources. Considering this, China has recently published its White Paper on Arctic Policy, where it announces "Ice Silk Road" to be the official Arctic strategy of China. This article underlines the major intentions and interests of China in its Arctic strategy. One of China's intentions is an enhancement of the Northern Sea Route, that still raises concerns from the specialists whether it can be applicable part of Arctic strategy of China. According to Ice Silk Road's connotation Russia should play an

indispensable role in China's advancement to the Arctic zone through NSR. Moreover, the influence of "Ice Silk Road" on Sino-Russian relations can be clearly visible. Both China and Russia appear to prioritize this strategy to ameliorate economic situation and infrastructure in less-developed regions of two countries. However, it stays important to analyze what hidden advantages may two countries get from Chinese advance to Arctic and how China's eager can possibly influence the balance of powers in that region."

=====

Title: "Design and climate: the visual imagery of small-size transport vehicles for the Russian North"

Submitting Author: Kirill Ustinov

All Authors: Kirill Ustinov, Ural State University of Architecture and Art

Abstract Text: "Topicality. Developing the way of living in the Russian North's vast territories is one of the priorities not only of the economic and political agenda but also of humanitarian and socio-cultural one. In this context, design as a "man's extension in his/her belongings" (Lola 1998) acquires a new dimension: its task is no longer limited to harmonizing the existing relations in the system "man-object-environment," but extends to creating initially harmonious relations and connections in situations and conditions where they have not yet taken shape, i.e. a "New Culture" (Garin et al. 2017).

Objective. The paper presents an analysis of climatic features' influence on the image-bearing characteristics of transport vehicles, particularly small cross-country vehicles for the Arctic and subarctic territories. The research aims to identify the key environmental factors reflected in the shape of transport vehicles - both those that have gone down in history and those used today. The main argument: geography/climate inevitably affects the external appearance of parts of the object-spatial environment, and - in the case of all-terrain transport as a vital technology in the Arctic roadlessness - the visual image becomes a tool for "reconciliation" of a man with the environment initially hostile to him/her.

In conclusion, the obtained results are compared with the practice of developing a specific image for small cross-country vehicles. In further perspective, the area of study can be expanded to derive comprehensive recommendations for creating the "outer shell" of various vehicles for the Arctic/Far North conditions."

=====

Title: "Feelings and emotions in extractivism"

Submitting Author: Anastasiya Vachevskaya

All Authors: Anastasiya Vachevskaya, students Kemerovo State University

Abstract Text: "The proposed report analyzes the irrational side (feelings and emotions, reflections) of the interaction of various social groups (mining corporations and their employees on the one hand and municipal authorities on the other, local communities on the territory of which mining is carried out with third party or in the immediate vicinity and, finally, human rights supranational organizations with the fourth) due to extractivism.

Which kind of sensitive spheres of the life of society and how, one way or another involved in the race for the extraction of hydrocarbons, are developing and which ones are degrading. And what is the reason for such a disturbing influence of the extraction of natural resources on all parties involved in this process. Consider the example of the situation in the village Kazas (2014-2017) located in the south of Western Siberia where coal mining is the backbone of the regional economy.

The cause of the conflict and, consequently, of the emotional stress, in our opinion, in such case lies, primarily, in a different understanding of cultural meanings which are at first

glance the same. As one of the possible solutions for the arrangement of "excessive emotionality" we propose to consider and discuss the possibility of applying the performative approach to the situations of such kind."

=====

Title: "Cultivating the Arctic: Agricultural Experiments in Greenland in the 20th Century"

Submitting Author: Susan Vanek

All Authors: Susan Vanek, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Abstract Text: "In recent years the perils associated with climate change have come to be discussed alongside the potentials of a warming Arctic. From the prospect of long dreamt of sea routes opening to mineral deposits being freed by receding ice, a thawing North has excited as much speculation as it has incited fear of environmental catastrophe. Within this furor surrounding the future of the Arctic, the possibility of agriculture to reshape Northern landscapes, reduce dependence on imported foods and provide new employment opportunities has taken on an increasingly prominent, if somewhat subdued, position. However, interest in the agricultural potential of the Arctic and attempts to cultivate the North are far from new, often linked to colonial endeavors in the region. From the first colonies in Greenland, for instance, attempts to utilize the island to produce food crops and animal feed have been carried out. Initially small and dispersed, these efforts gained intensity after the turn of the 20th century, when a decline in marine mammals coupled with a rise in the human population in Greenland, prompted the colonial administration to reevaluate the possibilities of agriculture on the island along with the development of mining and fisheries. This paper examines these agricultural experiments carried out in Greenland during the first half of the 20th century, particularly efforts to grow food crops, and attempts by the colonial administration to promote such practices among the population on the island."

=====

Title: "'Unmoral' Women and Absent Children: Representations of Gender and Age in Rockwell Kent's Greenland Materials"

Submitting Author: Susan Vanek

All Authors: Susan Vanek (Binghamton University - SUNY) & Jette Ryggard (Ilisimatusarfik - University of Greenland)

Abstract Text: "Gender has become a key area of concern in contemporary Arctic research. However, little attention has been directed towards past depictions of gender in the region and their continued resonance today. This paper contributes to a broader understanding of historical representations of gender and age in the North by exploring the portrayal of Greenlandic women and children in the works of prominent 20th century American artist, Rockwell Kent. Kent, like many of his contemporaries, displayed women in his paintings, photographs and writings as caretakers of men and objects of desire, reproducing many of the tropes concerning women common in the United States in the 1930s. Children, on the other hand, were largely invisible or simply treated as elements of the background. This paper explores these representations of Greenlandic women and children in Kent's popular 1930s works in comparison to his discussions of Greenlandic women and children appearing in his published personal journal from the 1970s. It will examine how the changing representation of Greenlandic women and children offered to the public in these works reflect less about gender and age in the Arctic and more of the changing role of women and the family in the US as well as how these representations have contributed to constructions of gender that remain influential in the Arctic today."

=====
Title: "Care and Concern in the Mining Narratives of Veps in Northwestern Russia"

Submitting Author: Anna Varfolomeeva
All Authors: Anna Varfolomeeva
Postdoctoral researcher
Helsinki Institute of Sustainability Science (HELSUS) & Faculty of Arts
University of Helsinki

Abstract Text: "This paper focuses on caring relations formed between stoneworkers and the mining industry. Drawing upon the notion of affect as the process of mutual change undergone by humans and non-human actors, it discusses the case of Veps indigenous minority in Karelia, Northwestern Russia. Since the 18th century, Veps have been extracting rare ornamental stones: gabbro-diabase and raspberry quartzite. The experience of stoneworking (Veps: kivirad) has largely shaped their collective identity. The paper demonstrates that Veps workers engage in close corporeal and material interactions with stone and mining equipment. They express pride in the famous destinations of the local stone, as well as growing concern over the current decline of the mining industry. Simultaneously, while effective work gets prioritized over bodily needs, the self-care of mining workers is often overlooked: they take risks for the sake of productivity, neglect safety rules, and feel emotionally estranged towards their bodies. As the affective entanglements between Veps stoneworkers and their industry were formed, many of them grew detached from their bodily needs. The paper discusses the intertwining of care and concern in mining narratives and points out the parallels between these concepts. It demonstrates that strong emotional attitudes towards the stoneworking industry may result in the miner's detached perceptions of their bodily needs and limits."

=====
Title: "Beaten paths of all-terrain vehicles: cross-regional informal traders on the edge of north-west Russia"

Submitting Author: Valeria Vasilyeva
All Authors: Valeria Vasilyeva, European University at St Petersburg

Abstract Text: "A great part of mobility in the northern regions constitutes private transport that does not require infrastructure to move. One of them is all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), very widespread in the Russian Arctic. Although they are mostly associated with summer transportation and geological work, winter activities of ATV drivers differ a lot. In the case under consideration they serve as informal traders between the industrial town and small villages bringing there lacking provisions and taking back the production of local reindeer husbandry and fishery. The paper will be focused on the self-organization of local communities in the situation of scarcity of governmental control."

=====
Title: "'People about Longyearbyen as a physical framework'"

Submitting Author: Ingvild Sæbu Vatn
All Authors: Ingvild Sæbu Vatn (LPO Arkitekter)
Liisa (Lilli) Wickström (LPO Arkitekter)
Dina Brode-Roger (KU Leuven/Svalbard Social Science Initiative)
Zdenka Sokolíčková (University of Hradec Králové/University of Oslo/ Svalbard Social

Science Initiative)

Alexandra Meyer (University of Vienna/ Svalbard Social Science Initiative)

Abstract Text: "Longyearbyen, the largest settlement (pop. 2300) on the Svalbard archipelago, is transforming rapidly due to both climate change and the switch from coal mining to tourism, research and education. These changes have impacted the social and cultural structure of the town. As part of the 'Right Place Right Form' project aiming to develop a circular economy through the re-use of buildings and materials on Svalbard, an unexpected collaboration between the local architectural studio LPO and an association of social science/humanities scholars (Svalbard Social Science Initiative) developed in 2020. The aim of the collaboration was to examine how different groups in Longyearbyen perceive the town, how they use it and what needs and dreams they associate with the place. In the context of the extremely transient, international and fragmented society of Longyearbyen, it was our ambition to include perspectives of inhabitants regardless of their positioning within the society and on the hierarchical ladder of power, and to disseminate the findings not only to the general public but also to planners and decision-makers as input for a participatory urban development in Longyearbyen. The methodology included nine focus groups and collaborative qualitative analysis of the data, including the creation of maps. This presentation will give an overview of the process and the findings, showing how the project was not only an exercise in collaborative research and the co-production of knowledge, but also an experiment in cooperation between architecture and anthropology."

=====

Title: "Sustainability labelling: exploring the sustainability of tourism branding."

Submitting Author: May Kristin Vespestad

All Authors: May Kristin Vespestad

Abstract Text: "The boom in nature-based tourism represents a major boost for local economies, it does however, bring forward challenges relating to sustainability (e.g. overtourism, deterioration of paths and littering). Innovation Norway has launched the labelling "sustainable destination", which they use to promote specific destinations (on visitnorway.no). By marketing some destinations under this sustainability label, they simultaneously categorize others as less sustainable. Thereby, the use of the sustainability concept communicates a preference and implies desired attitudes of the tourists. Is such sustainability labelling merely a marketing gimmick or will it inspire more sustainable tourism? Nature is an essential resource for tourism in Norway and the Arctic. Diverse understandings, uses and values of nature (Saarinen, 2019) can thus influence sustainable attitudes. Although tourism research on sustainability continues to grow (Hall, 2016), there is a need for more knowledge regarding sustainability in a tourism-marketing context and how this can inspire sustainability in nature-based tourism. This study explores the marketing of sustainable tourism destinations in Norway. Which aspects of sustainability are used in the promotion of sustainable tourism destinations? The article is based on qualitative netnography (Kozinets, 2020), an innovative approach to understanding tourism (Wu and Pearce, 2014) and a suitable method for studying alterations in communications and digital practices (Kozinets, 2020). Analysis of promotional content on websites and social media sheds light on how sustainability is communicated to the tourist market. The marketing is analyzed in relation to sustainability models and sustainable visitor experiences. Limitations, theoretical and practical implications will be provided."

=====

Title: "Arctic teeth: The friction between a white smile and caries in northern Sweden, 1920-1938"

Submitting Author: Hanna Vikström
All Authors: Hanna Vikström, Luleå Technical University, Sweden

Abstract Text: "In the 1920s, the Swedish state through the Swedish Medical Agency, performed an investigation in northern Sweden, The Norrland Survey 1929-1931, to examine the populations' health. People from the north were perceived as being poor, uneducated, and less healthy, and the state wanted to address the problem. The Norrland Survey became the largest population study at the time. Doctors and dentists examined several thousand people in small industrial communities in Västerbotten and Norrbotten. For the first time, dental health was included, caries were very widespread, and was believed to cause other types of diseases. Through the study, poor dental health became linked to vitamin deficiencies. Thus, educating people on food and nutrition became a priority.

Dental health improved, in a few decades, Sweden went from having one of the world's highest rates of caries to one of the lowest, after the establishment of public dental care in 1938. Dental health became political and was included in the construction of the Swedish welfare state.

But why was caries perceived as an obstacle in the construction of the Swedish welfare state? Why and how had white teeth had become an ideal, a marker of a healthy person? Was dental health actually worse in Norrbotten and Västerbotten than in other parts of the country? In what ways did the state try to improve dental health in northern Sweden, and how did it affect the population and the local environment? There are some questions this project will try to answer."

=====

Title: "Yakut river worldview"

Submitting Author: Uliana Vinokurova
All Authors: Uliana Vinokurova

Abstract Text: "River basins are one of the important factors in the development of civilizations, the spatial organization of the state and its peoples. Yakut river worldview stretches in the south-north direction, since all large rivers originating in mountain peaks flow into the Arctic Ocean, which characterizes the features of the spring ice drift. Many settlements built by pioneers in Soviet times do not take into account the peculiarities of freeze-up on Arctic rivers in permafrost basins. Local identities are preserved, formed by the awareness of the common fate of the inhabitants of the corresponding river, many administrative-territorial entities are named after rivers. A sacred attitude towards the rivers-nurses has been formed.

The veneration of native rivers is one of the values of folk pedagogy, which is gaining a new embodiment in modern times. Pedagogical projects are being implemented based on the river worldview and the factor of water as an ecological environment for education. The river worldview is a holistic multifactorial phenomenon formed by the long-term co-evolution of man with the environment. Its modern ethnopedagogical potential is in demand due to the increasing importance of rivers and water resources in the context of global climate change, transport logistics, the role of local identity in educational clusters based on the basin principle of population settlement."

=====

Title: "Rural Communities in Yakutia: Life in Vulnerable Permafrost"

Submitting Author: Liliia Vinokurova
All Authors: Liliia Vinokurova

Abstract Text: "All rapid social transformations and climate changes, impacting on arctic and subarctic communities, undoubtedly, deserve critical examination. Earlier some cases of social and gender challenges for aboriginals, which were created by climatic changes were studied. The effects of climate change are making this even more pronounced when traditional settlement system and traditional economy are threatened. We have studied the experience of adaptation and resistance of rural communities of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to the effects of climate change. It was related to the social reaction of rural residents to natural disasters associated with the climatic changes impacts. In Yakutia, the relocation of a rural settlement in the Olekminsky district is unique experience of local adaptation(Filippova:2020). We have accumulated observations on this topic in Ust-Aldansky and Olekminsky districts of Yakutia, where our works were supported by RSF (project № 19-78-10088). To be stressed, the real and possible changes in soils are of great concern to rural residents: permafrost transformations are observed throughout the republic. In recent years, we have studied rural communities in the central regions where transport lines were destroyed. For example, the case in the Amginsky district, when the district's communication with the main transport route was interrupted, showed all the vulnerability of rural communities in the permafrost area."

=====

Title: "'Omnipotent foremother?': water in livelihood of rural communities in Yakutia"

Submitting Author: Liliia Vinokurova
All Authors: Liliia Vinokurova

Abstract Text: "Historically, people in Yakutia inhabited territories along rivers and lakes, which provide fresh water all year round. The traditional "Alas settlement" system was based on the use of a local network of reservoirs, usually consisting of a thermokarst lake, small rivers or streams. The presence of large reservoirs also served as the main criterion for the formation of collective and state farm settlements in Soviet times. Water resources are indisputably important for the traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples of Yakutia. The report will be devoted to changing attitudes towards water resources, watery elements among local communities in rural Yakutia.

The availability of reservoirs, their volumes and water quality are a prerequisite for the sustainable existence of rural indigenous communities, which are mainly employed in the agricultural sector. In this context, the sphere of the relationship "man-water" has formed many cultural worlds, which are changing in their development to the present day. For example, the cultural world of livestock breeders living around lakes, according to experts, is different from the cultural world of people living on the banks of large rivers. In the traditional culture of indigenous peoples, the river and lake were omnipotent animate sacred creatures("Grandmother", "Omnipotent foremother"), but in time socio-economic processes, changes in nature and climate have noticeably deformed this attitude."

=====

Title: "Tuoi-Khaia: Gone from Maps, But Not from Memories"

Submitting Author: Uliana Alekseevna Vinokurova
All Authors: Uliana Alekseevna Vinokurova, Doctor of Sociological Sciences and the Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences.
Anastasiia Alekseeva, Graduate Student of the Department of Sociology and Personnel Management at the Finance and Economics Institute of M.K. Ammosov NEFU, Researcher of

the Arctic State Institute of Culture and Arts.

Abstract Text: "In 1959, the Vilyuy Hydroelectric Power Plant construction began in the Mirninsky Region of the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic. Then, in 1967, the Vilyuy HPP completely flooded the Evenk hunting village of Tuoi-Khaia. More than 500 residents were left homeless, cut off from their original homes, trade, and occupation. When relocating, the Republic's authorities promised comfortable housing, material assistance, and monetary compensation at their new place of residence. But the internally displaced persons received nothing. In the 90s, the displaced people, together with Deputy Spartak Andreev, fought for their rights and managed to ensure social benefits. In May 1992, the Sakha Republic government issued a decree "On Social Benefits for Migrants from Tuoi-Khaia Village of the Mirninsky District," which then was canceled in 2003.

At the moment, our team has identified about 150 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who need honest coverage of the events that occurred at those times. The surviving former residents of the Tuoi-Khaia Village wish to renew the decree, which was canceled in 2003. They also want to obtain a migrant certificate, taking into account all those born on the former Chuoninsky Village Council territory before 1967.

The result of the work will be a documentary film reflecting the ethnoecological tragedy occurring in Yakutia. As long as eyewitnesses are alive, we want to shoot a documentary and give them a voice! With this film, internally displaced persons and the project team are calling out to the world so that such a tragedy will never repeat itself anywhere."

=====

Title: "Changing hunting culture in the Arctic: The case of traditional willow grouse trapping in Finnish Lapland"

Submitting Author: Pekka Virtanen

All Authors: Pekka Virtanen

Abstract Text: "The paper analyses how willow grouse trapping, a part of the traditional hunting culture in northern Lapland has changed over the last six decades, based on two case studies from Utsjoki in Finland. The research material consists of field interviews and observations by the author (2015-2019), which are compared with a similar study from the mid-1950s in the same region (Valonen 1956). The data is complemented with statistical data on willow grouse population and annual catch, as well as relevant research literature. Human beings seek to adapt to natural environments, but they also change the natural environment, either intentionally (e.g. road network), or unintentionally (e.g. climate change). The traditional adaptive strategy used by trappers was semi-nomadism, whereby they moved to the hunting grounds in the wilderness after the snow had fallen. They stayed in specially built huts, which were also a sign of the territorial rights of a particular family, for long periods during the trapping season. Nowadays, trapping is done on a daily basis, while individual hunting territories have expanded due to introduction of snow mobiles.

The paper seeks to answer two interlinked research questions:

- While traditional knowledge & technology remain important, their role is changing in the new context. What is their role vs. modern transport & ICT technology in trapping?
- How the trappers perceive the role of different change factors - socio-economic development and changes in the natural environment due to climate change - on the hunting activity?"

=====

Title: "Deprovincialising Arctic Research?"

Submitting Author: Piers Vitebsky

All Authors: Prof Piers Vitebsky, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge;

and North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk

Abstract Text: "For natural scientists, the Arctic closely resembles the Antarctic. For social scientists and Arctic residents, by contrast, these two regions have very little in common. The Arctic land and sea have been known, traversed, and named for millennia. The low population density is part of this story: the Antarctic resembles Mars, whereas the Arctic resembles the Sahara or the Amazon. Temperate colonialisms were driven by agriculture, trade, raw materials, or ideas of remoteness. This colonialist impulse went both south to the tropics and north to the Arctic. In each of these two directions, the Europeans found radically different environments and populations, resulting today in different hegemonic discourses about the problems of the third world ("development") and the polar regions ("climate change"). Specialists in Africa, Indonesia or Latin America frequently learn from each other's work, but few outsiders cite work coming out of the Arctic, despite the very similar roles of centralising states, extractive economies, and social underdevelopment. I shall point to some roots of Arctic exceptionalism, especially the dominant role of the natural sciences in Arctic research, the urban fantasy of a pristine wilderness, and the masculinist (and racist) cult of the white explorer."

=====

Title: "“Spirit of the Forest” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Galina Vizel
All Authors: Galina Vizel

Abstract Text: "Sculptural composition “Spirit of the Forest”, faience, glaze. 2016. Size: 68 x 31 x 12.

The belief in ancestral spirits originated in ancient times. The compositions are dedicated to the myths and legends of the indigenous people of Yugra. The spirit of the forest lives in the thicket and helps in hunting. Spirits are the masters of the forest. A good hunt depends on contact with the forest spirits which exist in every deep forest.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/DzxK/thgxJewF5>

=====

Title: "“Water Spirit” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Galina Vizel
All Authors: Galina Vizel

Abstract Text: "Faience, glaze. 2016. Size: 67 x 30 x 13. Water spirit or "Water prince-master". The main duty of water spirit is to give fish. It lives in the mouth of the Irtys River to allow fish to pass into both rivers. All rivers and lakes had their own master."

=====

Title: "“The Goddess of Kaltash” (Arctic Makes)"

Submitting Author: Galina Vizel
All Authors: Galina Vizel

Abstract Text: "Fireclay, faience, glaze, oxides. 2016. Size: 97 x 44 x 19.
Mother Kaltash – mistress of all earth things – the Goddess of motherhood. Its power is

embodied in the earth, sky, water. Sprawling braids like the Ob with the mouth, from which daylight and moonlight pour.

Link <https://cloud.mail.ru/public/kU32/UTWV4god5>"

=====

Title: "MuskoX Experiments in Siberia as a Site of Encounter for Scientists, Politicians, Indigenous People and Tourists"

Submitting Author: Vladislava Vladimirova

All Authors: Vladislava Vladimirova, Uppsala University (Sweden)

Abstract Text: "This presentation takes muskox in Siberia as a central focus to explore the development of ideas and process in Soviet and contemporary Russia. Muskox was imported in the 1970s, as part of Soviet-American environmental cooperation, and thus played an important role in international politics. Soviet biologists summarized the goals of the project: filling an empty ecological niche, and strengthening Arctic ecosystems. Muskox reveal developing ideas about biology, ecosystem ecology, and biodiversity conservation. In 1983, the state reserve Bikada was established with the purpose of conservation and study of muskox. In 2000, muskox were allowed for sport hunting, allegedly in response to their successful adaptation. This indicates the dominance of new ideas in nature conservation and is met with criticism among biologists and environmentalists. At the same time, scholars and authorities export muskox into new parts of Northern Russia, with the objective to increase biodiversity and enrich the resource basis for leisure hunting and tourism. Domestication and farming of muskox have also been discussed, for production of meat, milk and wool. In 2010, scientists initiated a domestication experiment at the reindeer herding enterprise in the village of Surinda. The experiment provides much needed financial support to the reindeer herding enterprise and increases the social status of local indigenous Evenki people. Finally, musk ox, Russian scholars predict, will not compete for grazing with wild or domestic reindeer. Is this claim grounded in reality, as it contradicts Canadian studies and indigenous people experiences and can in the long term cause conflict?"

=====

Title: "Long-term Arctic Sustainability Monitoring"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Vlasova

All Authors: Tatiana Vlasova, PhD

Institute of Geography RAS

Councilor, International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

Chair, Cold and High Altitude Regions commission, International Geographical Union (IGU-CHAR).

Andrey N. Petrov, PhD

President, International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

Chair, Social and Human Working Group, International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)

Abstract Text: "Sustainability achievement can not be a fixed goal in a rapidly changing Arctic. Challenges as well as their solutions are changing gradually over time as people's values orientations also changes. That is why it is so important to monitor these long-term changes involving knowledge and assessments from different groups of arctic stakeholder (such as Indigenous peoples, scientists, educators, business, decision-makers, etc.) at diverse and cross-cutting territorial and administrative scales- from global, national to local Arctic community. Achieving sustainability means implementation of Sustainable development goals as well as building resilient Socio-Ecological systems in the Arctic. Sustainability is becoming a top priority for many Arctic institutions, programs and forums.

Based on the deep content analysis of available information from Arctic institutions, programs and meetings as well as local media, first of all we identify priority themes concerning Arctic Sustainability. Within them we delineate main challenges, their best solutions and key variables to be monitored within the Sustainability monitoring network which construction is envisioned to be tightly connected with many Arctic Observing and Data Systems. Acknowledgements : The research was supported by State Assignment IGRAS №0148-2019-0008 and within the framework of the Belmont Forum project “Arctic Sustainability: Synthesis of Knowledge” (NSF # 1532655)."

=====

Title: "Belief in reincarnation in modern life of the Khanty and Mansi peoples"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Voldina
All Authors: TATIANA VOLDINA

Abstract Text: "The traditional ideas of the Khanty and Mansi peoples about reincarnation fit into a single integral worldview system that permeates all spheres of their life and can be attributed to the main meanings in their culture. Over a century and a half, a sufficient amount of ethnographic information has been accumulated, allowing us to draw certain conclusions and generalizations and present the views on reincarnation among the Khanty and Mansi in the form of a holistic system. The concept of reincarnation among the Ob Ugrians has deep roots, much of this ancient heritage has come to us in the form of archetypal symbols, the multifaceted meaning of which is not fully understood by modern representatives of culture. Sometimes this leads to rethinking, thinking up, confusing concepts, which can be considered as a development of views, but guardians of traditions are more often perceived as a distortion or departure from primordial spiritual knowledge. This state of affairs creates certain difficulties and characterizes the state of the question of the soul as a whole.

Currently, there is a certain difference in understanding, ownership and transfer of information related to the spiritual culture of one's people between people of different generations. In 2017-2018 we conducted a survey to determine the degree of preservation of traditions associated with reincarnation, and to determine the dynamics of their changes among representatives of different generations. The results of this survey will be presented in a report."

=====

Title: "Subjective well-being of arctic teachers in the context of inclusive school transformation"

Submitting Author: Lyudmila Volosnikova
All Authors: Volosnikova Lyudmila, Tyumen State University
Fedina Lyudmila, Tyumen State University

Abstract Text: "According to the Human Development Report (UN, 2019), the quality of human capital is the main predicate of regional competitiveness. The Arctic World is a unique space where cultures, nationalities, traditions, languages, and confessions intersect. Education in the circumpolar world is implemented in a wide inclusive space. Multiculturalism and different nationalities of the subjects of education, high variability of the environment indicate the need for inclusive transformation of the school. The uniqueness of the school's educational space in the Arctic lies in its inconsistency. Here it is important to combine innovation with tradition, modern progressive technologies with conservative cultural experience.

The personality of the teacher attracted special attention of education researchers in the

pandemic. A teacher is a profession that society needs for the development of healthy persons. It is impossible to replace a teacher mechanically with technologies and new educational programs. Researchers in different countries have shown that the subjective well-being and psychological health of children is determined by the connection with the school and the teacher. At the same time, inclusion, instead of improving the psychological well-being of the subjects of the educational process, leads to increased stress in teachers, and as a result-rejection of inclusion. The subjective well-being of an Arctic teacher can be a predictor of inclusive school transformation. The feeling of life satisfaction gives the teacher the basis for organizing training in heterogeneous groups, determines the quality of life and communication, and is a predictor of quality education focused on the values of justice."

=====

Title: "Who were landowners ("votchinnik") in Iamal Peninsula in the first third of 20th century?"

Submitting Author: Elena Volzhanina

All Authors: Volzhanina Elena, Tyumen Scientific Center, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia, Tyumen)

Abstract Text: "The presentation deals with the landownership in the Iamal Peninsula using the data from original documents of Iamal Territorial Registration expeditions which worked in the first third of the 20th century. The Expeditions were looking for the traces of votchina in the Iamal Peninsula in the first third of the 20th century. I study criteria by which the expedition members determined the patrimonies and the image of the landowner (votchinnik) at that time, the methods of mapping of patrimonies. A patrimonial (rodovye) and votchina rights to use land and water were formed by the beginning of the 20th century. Pasture lands were in communal ownership, but the territory of the summer and winter places of grazing, spring calving and autumn slaughter were divided among separate clans (rod). Clans' possessions were divided into small lots belonging to individual families, – votchina. A noticeable violation of the practice of traditional land use in the Iamal peninsula had already been since the end of 20's years of the 20th century. The foundation of new trading stations on the peninsula, the organization of new activities (carrying, industrial fishing), collectivization made for a noticeable conscious reduction of seasonal migrations and change meridional direction to latitudinal by Nenetses. The votchina was preserved only in the Northern Iamal, in the south it was destroyed by the appearance of new nomadic families from other regions, as well as the replenishment of the reindeer herders by yesterday's fishermen from the coast of Obskaya Bay."

=====

Title: "Subsidence of the Arctic Infrastructure Due to Permafrost Thawing"

Submitting Author: Deniz Vural

All Authors: Deniz Vural 1, E. Vural Yavuz 2, Naki Akçar 3

1 Polar Research Institute, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey

2 E. Vural Yavuz, Faculty of Engineering, Turkish-German University

3 Naki Akçar, Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern

Abstract Text: "Native populations across the Arctic had used to build their living spaces on these lands, on permafrost over the centuries. However, due to dramatic increases in air temperature have left permafrost vulnerable and thawing with effects regarding carbon stores, mass movements, hydrological shifts as well as infrastructure are anticipated given climate projections. These complex interactions have contributed degradation of near-surface permafrost to cause critical threat on both utilization of natural resources and sustainable

development of Arctic communities. Additionally, negative inputs, for instance, poor quality of construction, socio-economic transitions, anthropogenic activities and unpredicted climatic changes fuel further exacerbations, especially on natural events that meet by 2050. Based on the observations, nearly 70% of current infrastructure in the permafrost domain are located at risk of thawing of near-surface permafrost which may cause severe damage to not only related-environment, but also the entire ecosystem. Furthermore, the high costs of either adaptation methods or relocation of infrastructure are open to new debates to tackle with another crisis at the same time. Besides, losing living habits because of climate immigration is one of the most significant parts yet to realize. Thus, this study will be researching the effects of abrupt permafrost thawing on the Arctic as well as pan-Arctic regions regarding subsidence of infrastructure and further damages."

=====

Title: "The Sustainable Education on Promoting Awareness: Climate Change and Polar Regions"

Submitting Author: Deniz Vural
All Authors: Deniz Vural¹, Özgün Oktar¹, Burcu Özsoy¹

¹ Polar Research Institute, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey

Abstract Text: "In the 21st century, the education system remains inaccessible right for millions of children across the world. According to researchers, more than 72 million children in the age of primary school don't have the opportunity to go school. In addition, 759 million adults are illiterate and don't have awareness to develop their living conditions and this affects their childrens, as well. Education is the key factor for not only to raise knowledge on a specific topic but also help build bridges between the disciplines that create awareness on the individual's behaviour.

Climate change has a devastating impact on the environment, especially polar regions are the places which are suffering twice as much from this effect. Based on a survey in 2019, millennials are more likely to support the thought that climate vulnerability is personally important to them and they are more willing to engage in taking action. Considering the sustainable development goals on education and accessibility for all, we need to consider creating awareness without any age limit or tackling the knowledge background of the group. Within this framework, Turkish Student's Polar Research Team (PolSTeam) has reached out to over 500,000 people to raise awareness by education and outreach activities on polar regions vulnerability due to climate change. Since 2015, they have particularly focused on primary and middle school students across Turkey to encourage them to take actions on mitigating the effect of changing climate. Thus, the study highlights effective ways of education capacity building on polar regions."

=====

Title: "The Russian Federation's Arctic Policies: Understanding it's Impact and the Persoectives of the Inidgenous People of the High No"

Submitting Author: Meilem Wangnaolim
All Authors: Meilem Wangnaolim
Jawaharlal Nehru University

Abstract Text: "Climate change is acting as a catalyst of change in the Arctic that is unprecedented and disruptive. The thinning of the ice has made the region increasingly accessible and has opened up vast economic opportunities including commercial shipping, development of oil and gas, fishing, tourism and mining. But the changes have been taking

place at the expense of the sustenance of lives, livelihoods and culture of the Indigenous People of the Arctic. Therefore, it is imperative to understand how the region is governed and its impact on the Indigenous People, whose lives are closely intertwined with the environment of the Arctic.

In this context, the paper intends to analyse the Russian Federation's policies and initiatives in governing the Arctic and its people. Important questions include, to what extent important legislations have been enacted with the participation of the Indigenous People themselves and whether it reflects inclusivity. It will also attempt to highlight the narratives of the Indigenous communities regarding their homeland, which has thus far been subjected to immense change owing to climate change, land-use change, the presence of the corporate sector and the migration patterns. The study will use the qualitative framework utilizing both analytical and descriptive tools. Discourse analysis method will be applied to critically engage with the narratives of Russia and the counter-narratives from the fringes."

=====

Title: "Who is in charge of what? A new approach to multilevel governance in the context of sustainable urban development"

Submitting Author: Dorothea Wehrmann
All Authors: Dorothea Wehrmann, German Development Institute
Michał Łuszczuk, Maria-Curie-Skłodowska University
Jacqueline Götze, German Development Institute
Katarzyna Radzik Maruszak, Maria-Curie-Skłodowska University
Arne Riedel, Ecologic Institute

Abstract Text: "In the Arctic, the concept of "sustainable development" is an evergreen that scientists and politicians refer to since the 1990s. The meanings ascribed to the concept, its importance and use, however, have differed significantly in Arctic politics and over time. This can be explained inter alia with the regions' heterogeneity and its rapid environmental transformation but also with changing actor constellations and discourses. As a floating signifier, the concept clearly succeeded in encouraging cooperation across scales but also blurred or even hampered practices that are perceived as "sustainable" to some and as "unsustainable" to others (e.g. fly-in and fly-out cities in the context of Arctic urban development). A shared understanding, however, is crucial to advance sustainable development policies beyond national borders, regionally and globally. As a consequence, we argue that a new understanding to multilevel governance is needed that considers different referent subjects and the authority that they exercise in Arctic politics and discourses. By investigating sustainable development imperatives, in the proposed paper, we identify the responsibilities and limitations that are linked to actors across scales (non-state and state actors as well as international and regional organisations) in the context of urban development in the European Arctic. We compare sustainable development practices and forms of cooperation as envisioned in policies and discuss the multilevel understanding needed to improve how actors cooperate with each other across different scales towards advancing sustainable urban development in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "Educating the first Sakha railroaders"

Submitting Author: Sigrid Wentzel
All Authors: Sigrid Wentzel (University of Vienna)

Abstract Text: "In July 2019, Nizhniy Bestyakh, a village in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya), the Russian Far East, was finally able to celebrate the opening of an eagerly awaited railroad

passenger connection. Through analysis of rich ethnographic data, my paper explores the “state of uncertainty” caused by repeated delays in construction of the railroad prior to this, and focuses on the effect of these delays on students of a local transportation college. This college prepares young people for railroad jobs and careers, promising a steady income and a place in the Republic’s wider modernization project. The research also reveals how the state of uncertainty led to unforeseen consequences, such as the seeding of doubt among students about their desire to be a part of the Republic’s industrialization drive.”

=====

Title: "BEAR IN MIND: THE AMBIGUITIES OF OTHER-THAN-HUMAN PERSONHOOD"

Submitting Author: Andrew Wiget
All Authors: Andrew Wiget, New Mexico State University
Olga Balalaeva, Independent Scholar

Abstract Text: "The notion of Other-than-Human Personhood is often invoked in the attribution of sacrality or religious significance not only to animals but to other existents such as mountains, forests, glaciers and rivers, often as part of a claim for special legal status. But Other-than-Human personhood is itself a term so riddled with ambiguities that its usefulness depends upon recognizing those ambiguities and resolving them in ways that are commensurate with dominant discourses. As Pedersen puts it, "the ontological turn ...involves adopting a certain, and theoretically highly self-reflexive, stance towards what ethnographic data might be, what concepts they might evince, as well as what such data and their conceptual yield might do to common senses of what reality is." (Pedersen 2012). Such reflexivity may prove especially valuable when multiple ontologies exist not only among the local community and state institutions but within the local community itself, where different stresses, such as commercial hunting, land use regimes, or other commodifying practices erode an ontology formerly more widely shared. Not only informed consent, but effective policy-making, would seem to depend upon understanding and accommodating the potentially catastrophic incommensurabilities that emerge from conflicting ontologies. For many Northern peoples this challenge is today most dramatically illustrated by the way in which indigenous peoples share the world with the Bear."

=====

Title: "SIBERIAN NATIVE WRITING IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD INDIGENOUS LITERATURES"

Submitting Author: Andrew Wiget
All Authors: Andrew Wiget
Professor Emeritus, New Mexico State University

Abstract Text: "Despite their productivity, Siberian indigenous writers are not well-known. This presentation locates Siberian indigenous literature in the world context. It compares the historical emergence and contemporary status of Siberian indigenous literature with that of Native American, First Nations, Latin American and Australian Aboriginal literatures. This comparison makes it possible to explore those social and institutional factors that shape indigenous literatures and which may account for the relative obscurity of Siberian native writers on the world stage."

=====

Title: "Queering Indigenous land-based Education"

Submitting Author: Alex Wilson
All Authors: Dr. Alex Wilson, University of Saskatchewan

Abstract Text: "Land-based approaches to education have become increasingly popular in northern Canada. This shift has supported the revitalization of Indigenous cultures and languages. Many of these programs present 'traditional teachings' that promote a range of rigid essentializing constructs or understandings of nature, cosmology, gender, sexuality and other aspects of culture, identity and way of being that indicate the influence, internalization and transposition of colonial, cultural constructs. The presentation delves into this resistance and persistence through the reclamation of Indigenous ways of knowing and being and calls for the queering of land-based education and explores ways in which this can be done. As Indigenous scholar K. Young has observed, queering is about "transforming poison into medicine" (personal communication, January 18, 2019). Premised on a queer Cree cosmology and its expression in teaching and learning this presentation discusses the impacts of colonization and colonialism on gender and sexuality for Indigenous peoples. The presentation will discuss ways to reimagine a future in which we detoxify our "traditional" teachings by identifying and unpacking colonial of thinking and being that have introduced oppressive practices into many of our teachings and ceremonies; and identify actions we can take to re-queer our future so that our traditional knowledge can once again be taken up in ways that nourish and animate the relationships between humans, land/water and other living things. The queering of land-based education reasserts Indigenous peoples' sovereignty over our land, bodies, and cultures, and promotes our individual and collective wellbeing, survival and sustainability."

=====

Title: "Recommendations for Arctic research funders from the Inuit-led evaluation of the Sikumiut model, a co-designed and co-creation o"

Submitting Author: Katherine Wilson
All Authors: Katherine Wilson, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Shelly Elverum, Ikaarvik Barriers to Bridges
Andrew Arreak, SmartICE Qikiqtaaluk Region
Nicolas Brunet, University of Guelph
Trevor Bell, Memorial University of Newfoundland and SmartICE
Gita Ljubicic, McMaster University

Abstract Text: "For the past five years Inuit and non-Inuit researchers in Mittimatalik, Nunavut, Canada have been working together to re-conceptualise research as a means to achieving Inuit self-determination in research. This project aimed to change the status quo by establishing an Inuit management committee (named Sikumiut) to govern the research locally. In the Sikumiut model, Inuit youth conduct and facilitate the research and non-Inuit researchers provide the training and mentorship for Inuit to do the research themselves. In this first application of the Sikumiut model, Sikumiut members conceived of a research project to document and mobilize their Inuit knowledge to improve sea-ice travel safety for their community.

Ikaarvik is a pan-territorial group based in Mittimatalik that engages and empowers Inuit youth to create relevant and meaningful research in their communities. Ikaarvik has been an integral partner in this project supporting the involvement of Inuit youth capacity building. As the project is reaching its conclusion, all partners wanted to take the opportunity to reflect on what we learned about working together, i.e., what we did well and what changes should be made to the Sikumiut model to do certain things differently next time. Ikaarvik youth and staff have been conducting workshops and interviews to develop an Inuit-specific evaluation framework to then pilot on the Sikumiut's sea-ice travel safety

project. Our presentation will summarize the feedback from the Inuit-led evaluation of the Sikumiut project and make recommendations to Arctic Science funders to improve the co-design and co-creation of knowledge in Arctic research."

=====

Title: "Icebreaking imaginaries: The Arctic Pilot Project and scientific knowledge"

Submitting Author: James Wilt

All Authors: James Wilt, University of Manitoba

Jonathan Peyton, University of Manitoba (Jonathan.Peyton@umanitoba.ca)

Abstract Text: "In 1976, the Canadian federal government's Petro-Canada joined forces with Alberta Gas Trunk Line and Melville Shipping to create the Arctic Pilot Project (APP), a proposal to ship liquefied natural gas from the Arctic Islands to Eastern Canada using large icebreaking tankers. The plan—described by a newspaper as “one of the most ambitious resource developments ever proposed for Northern Canada”—required the production of scientific knowledge about ice conditions and behaviour in order to ensure predictable commodity circulation and minimize Inuit opposition to the project. These efforts to render the constantly shifting material into a stable condition of capitalist production represented what Jen Rose Smith describes as a “racialization of Arctic ice” that undermined Inuit knowledge and usage of the matter. While the APP was declared dead by media in 1984 after failing to move beyond the environmental regulatory stage, this accumulation of scientific knowledge was highly productive in generating the possibility of future extraction, with many of the original participants continuing to advocate for the project in recent years. This analysis highlights the key role of scientific knowledge in advancing extractive projects, the political ecology of industrial failure, and the growing field of “ice humanities.”"

=====

Title: "Nucleic acids at the crime scene – analyses in case of permanent low temperature"

Submitting Author: Jakub Winkler-Galicki

All Authors: MSc Jakub Winkler-Galicki - Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Faculty of Biology Laboratory of High Throughput Technologies

BA Mateusz Józefowski - Brand Creation Specialist, Marketing Department in Tpay

BA Paulina Walczak - Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Faculty of Theology, Dialogue and Social advising

BA Mikołaj Woźniak - Adam Mickiewicz University, Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Department of Strategic Studies

Abstract Text: "It is well known that the temperature and soil condition have impact on the decomposition of the body, however how the situation of crime scene analyses can be solved in condition of the permanently lower temperature. One of the most important cases, currently, is the nucleic acids traces revealing, protection, collection and then further analyses. In case of crime scene which is at the open space the temperature will impact not only the decomposition processes but also the preservation of the material. Both DNA and RNA can be better preserved but the quality of the material can be restricted and reduced because of appearing changes in genetic material such as transition, translocation or random fragmentation. Furthermore, the uncontrolled heating of the material after collecting can lead to development of degradation. For analyses performed in the forensic laboratories, which are focused on personal identification it is essential to obtain the sample which is non-degraded, or the level of degradation is as minor as possible, however the temperature changes can make it difficult. That is why the development of the protocols and panels allowing the

revealing and analyses of samples which were exposed on the changeable temperature is needed. Even though the special terminative bags for the evidence portion exist the sudden change of temperature in transport can impact the quality and quantity of the material. The main goal of the speech is to show the threats of NA avoidance destroying and potential protection against that for forensic."

=====

Title: "The afterlife of Nautanen - a case study of an abandoned mine in Northern Sweden"

Submitting Author: Camilla Winqvist

All Authors: Camilla Winqvist

REXSAC - Resource Extraction and Sustainable Arctic Communities

Abstract Text: "In this paper I will present the first case study from my dissertation project. The objective of my research is to explore how stakeholders in different parts of the Arctic have dealt with mining legacies – both material and immaterial – during different time periods and in different places. My first case study area is the abandoned mining site of Nautanen, near Gällivare in northern Sweden. The mining operations are long gone, but the complex legacies still linger in the collective memories of the local community and in the landscape. I aim to understand how different stakeholders have interpreted and re-purposed the legacies from mining, as well as the re-economization of the landscape itself. My approach is multidisciplinary, combining theory and method from critical heritage studies, history of technology, economy, geography and social/cultural anthropology. I primarily work with methods such as archival research and interviews, as well as archaeological field work at industrial and post-industrial sites in the Arctic."

=====

Title: "ARCTIC CULTURES: The Open Polar Sea"

Submitting Author: John Woitkowitz

All Authors: John Woitkowitz, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "This talk reports on the Open Polar Sea case study as part of the Arctic Cultures project. The case study examines the history of ideas about an open polar sea and theories about the existence of undiscovered lands in relation to imaginations of a mythical Eden in the Northern and Arctic regions. The work of nineteenth-century Prussian cartographer and geographer August Heinrich Petermann forms the point of departure for this study, tracing the manifestations of his theories across scientific networks and knowledge communities in Europe and North America. These transnational discourses intersected with a Verwissenschaftlichung of geographical knowledge over the course of the nineteenth century, (re)configuring understandings of the geography of the Arctic regions. Contemporary understandings of natural philosophy and cartographic technologies, moreover, transformed the spatial imaginary of the polar sea, providing a new vocabulary imbued with the authority of science to constitute the Arctic region. Based on multiarchival research in libraries, archives, and museums in Germany, England, and the United States, this study draws new connections among sites of knowledge collection and production. It thereby allows for a transimperial history of Arctic knowledge production that transcends the national and emphasizes the entangled nature of nineteenth-century polar exploration and science. In doing so, this paper situates the history of the open polar sea and the existence of land beyond the sea ice within wider debates of knowledge production, imperial geography, and the legacies of colonial science for understandings of the Arctic regions today."

=====
Title: "Locating Early German Arctic Research: Transimperial Science and Networks in the Making of the Open Polar Sea"

Submitting Author: John Woitkowitz

All Authors: John Woitkowitz, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge

Abstract Text: "German Arctic policy mobilizes a history of exploration and science in the Arctic regions to situate Berlin's presence in the region within a long tradition of polar research. Staking out space for German Arctic science and diplomacy, a fracticious history of polar research is collapsed into narratives aimed at underwriting present day policies and activities throughout the circumpolar world. Based on multiarchival research, this paper examines the transimperial history of German polar research in the second half of the nineteenth century and its legacies for understandings of Arctic science and policy today. Drawing on research in archives, libraries, and museums in Germany, England, and the United States, this paper examines the circulation of theories of an open polar sea and their role in the emergence of early German Arctic exploration. Grounded in contemporary notions of natural philosophy, history, and science, proponents of this theory transcended the national and reconceptualized the Arctic regions at the intersection of science and speculation. Specifically, the Arctic geography of Prussian cartographer August Petermann and his advocacy for the first German Arctic Expeditions during the 1860s reveals an entangled web of knowledge exchange and transimperial interconnections across Europe and North America. Building on recent intervertions in global and postcolonial history by Rebekka Habermas, Kristin Hoganson, Ulrike Kirchberger, Sebastian Conrad, and Michael Bravo, this paper, therefore, complicates national frameworks and argues for a more critical contextualization of early German Arctic research within the history of nineteenth-century science and diplomacy."

=====
Title: "A Case Study of Arctic Indigenous Entrepreneurship for a Sustainable Economy"

Submitting Author: Jonathan Wood

All Authors: Jonathan Wood, University of Akureyri (Iceland), Stefansson Arctic Institute. Previously applied and accepted under Young People in the Arctic – Current Realities and Future Visions.

Abstract Text: "In my presentation, I used the case study of Kuujjuaq, Quebec, Canada as a success story for indigenous entrepreneurship and sustainability with mostly internal resources. Kuujjuaq has created a burgeoning economy, and I explore this through the linkage theory of economics and sustainable development. For example, via indigenous corporations, such as Makivik in Kuujjuaq, the town has created horizontal linkages through job training programs and school funding. Makivik Corporation, by including local shareholders and negotiating legislation with the Canadian federal government, also creates fiscal linkages by keeping tax revenue in the region and thus circumventing the resource curse and other pitfalls of Arctic communities. Of course, forward linkages are also created by hiring locally for projects rather than using fly-in, fly-out methods. Kuujjuaq's success also demonstrates cooperation between resource extraction megaprojects and indigenous ways of life. Not only have the number of indigenous hunters gone up in the region since the founding of Makivik Corporation due to its policies, Raglan Mine (the largest contributor to the regions Gross Regional Product) has also found success in mining nickel while maintaining a good relationship with indigenous Canadians. This cooperation has not been so easy in the past and Kuujjuaq, although still with many problems, provides many

pathways for the success of other Arctic communities."

=====

Title: "Arctic SAR: Security for Whom?"

Submitting Author: Corine Wood-Donnelly
All Authors: Corine Wood-Donnelly, Nord Universitet
Hannes Hansen-Magnusson, Cardiff University

Abstract Text: "This presentation will reflect on the relationship between Arctic SAR and security in the context of the geopolitics of Arctic sovereignty and how this plays out differently in Canada and Norway. It will include a background of Arctic territorial acquisition and the role that SAR/safety frameworks play, both in creating demands from, and supporting claims to sovereignty. The presentation will compare SAR infrastructure, national frameworks and impacts of SAR operations at the community level."

=====

Title: "Terrorist attack as a threat for personal security in arctic region."

Submitting Author: Mikołaj Woźniak
All Authors: BA Mikołaj Woźniak, BA Paulina Walczak, MSc Jakub Winkler-Galicki, BA Mateusz Józefowski,

Abstract Text: "Nowadays Terrorism is one of the most dangerous threats. During pandemic time countries, security services and another subject paid more attention to coronavirus threat. Of course, it is essential case, but we must remember about other, too. One of that is terrorist attack. Today terrorist is much different than in the past. Terrorist use different tactics and tools to commit their crime. The main goal during that speech is to answer for questions: How modern terrorist attack look and how victims can survive when they find their-self in that place?

According to the Danish Intelligent Service Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste terrorism threat in arctic region is low. What is more, that service public a rapport where we can find information that in arctic region war or conflict risks between states are bigger than the risk of terrorism attack. The next purpose of that speech is to answer for a question: what the risk of terrorist attack in arctic region is? Author will describe potential subjects which would be interested in terrorist activities in that area and factors which have the significant impact for that state.

That speech will have two parts. First: theory (for example definitions of terrorist) second: practice (for example about specific tips and rules how victims can behave during modern terrorist attack according to American and Israeli approach)."

=====

Title: "Time-Travelling the Anthropocene: The Discontinuous Temporalities of Permafrost"

Submitting Author: Charlotte Wrigley
All Authors: Charlotte Wrigley, Laboratory for Environmental and Technological History
Higher School of Economics, St Petersburg, Russia

Abstract Text: "Permafrost covers almost a quarter of the Northern hemisphere, and sequesters huge reserves of greenhouse gases. Accelerated melting due to anthropogenic climate change is causing the permafrost landscape to change: thermokarst megaslumps leave behind giant craters filled with mammoth carcasses, ancient viruses infect reindeer

populations, methane bubbles out of lakes and into the atmosphere. In North-eastern Siberia, an ambitious project is underway to halt this process by restoring the prehistoric 'mammoth steppe' ecosystem. Called the Pleistocene Park, the aim is to encourage rewilded megafauna to roam and trample the landscape, compacting the frozen soil and preventing thaw. Fuelling this idea are the millions of Pleistocene animal bones found all over the Siberian tundra; locked in place by the permafrost for thousands of years, they are now being made visible by the material forces of melting. Uncovered here are slippery temporalities and notions of planetary control, where the ghosts of the past are harnessed to provide a future vision of apocalyptic redemption. Eventually, the Pleistocene Park hope to welcome mammoths to the tundra once more, resurrected by the controversial new science of de-extinction.

Drawing on fieldwork undertaken at the Pleistocene Park, as well as at a mammoth cryopreservational laboratory in Yakutsk, I will examine the shaky temporalities generated by permafrost freeze and thaw in the Anthropocene. Particularly, how the very loss of permafrost and its preservational properties create apocalyptic anxieties of an unknown future, as well as a renewed intent to 'save the world' by mining a deep past."

=====

Title: "Challenges of COVID-19 on the Arctic in the Dimension of Security and China's Policy Options"

Submitting Author: Qingchao Xu

All Authors: Qingchao XU, Assistant Professor of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; Director and Research Fellow of Center for Arctic Sustainability Studies, China Institute of Innovation and Development Strategy of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Abstract Text: "The return of Great Power Competition is the leading paradigm on international security studies, which applies to the Arctic as well. Pompeo's speech of May, 2019 signals the emerging new turning point of Arctic geo-strategy, while the COVID-19 Pandemic speeds up the "New Era of Strategic Competition". The Arctic security-related fragility has been fully exposed to the Pandemic. There are three imaginary scenarios about the future Arctic security dilemma from China's perspective, namely, the ongoing new Cold War, China-US-Russia strategic triangle relations, and decoupling of China and the Arctic. Restricted by China's capacity in Arctic participation, policy options facing China include: First, enlarging Arctic involvement; Second, withdrawal from Arctic affairs; Third, to pursue new balance with creative involvement. The Arctic policy under Biden administration is supposed to reshape the strategic environment on Arctic security, imposing directly on China's future Arctic strategy."

=====

Title: "The Geopolitics of Changing Arctic : Challenges and prospects"

Submitting Author: Sneha Yadav

All Authors: Sneha Yadav is a Research Scholar at Jawaharlal Nehru University, currently in 3rd year of Ph.d. Area of interest lies in Geopolitics, International Relations, Foreign Policy, Central Asia, Inner Asia and global politics. The title of The research is Geopolitics and Foreign Policy: Kazakhstan as a transcontinental bridge between Europe and Asia, 1991-Till present.

Abstract Text: "Arctic security has been in the limelight for political, economical, geopolitical and strategic reasons. Earlier there was limited debate surrounding Arctic region and its security with superpowers majorly Russia and USA contesting over stronghold in the region

but, with changing times, melting ice, Arctic's energy resource potential and energy abundance came in to forefront making it an important point of debate for major powers and other actors as well. Going through unprecedented changes physically, socially, geographically and geopolitically, has led to considerable impact on Arctic security altogether. Thus it is intriguing how most of the Arctic neighbours are changing their stands in Arctic region while some playing dominant and some playing recessive in its own. With its important changing geopolitics, climate change and the impact of melting ice has opened newer possibilities for countries to explore and making Arctic security vulnerable to political conflicts and debates. The amount of attention Arctic region is getting today is an evolving graph with not only countries involved but international organisations, non governmental organisations, Arctic states and most importantly non-Arctic states have also shown interest in the region. This geopolitical shift can be an outcome of the potential maritime route that can be explored after Arctic sees more physical changes. States are marking their stakes and trying to become a part of the council to be more prominent in the region. Thus, having a geopolitical approach is important to discern Arctic challenges and prospectives in such changing times."

=====

Title: "Arctic Makes"

Submitting Author: Ustina Yakovleva

All Authors: Ustina Yakovleva

Abstract Text: "I create works without sketches, as I am interested in self-forming composition as part of the creation process; drawing develops as a living creature, taking new forms throughout the work. Individual elements like the beads, stitches, and lines construct my structures and form my visual language. In my works, I use automatic writing process which binds the time into the material form. My practice revolves around labour-intensive contemplative practices that navigate my works. I define myself as a process-based artist embedded in the nature and the traditions of my north Russian heritage. Through long running meditative and pagan practices I create objects, installations, books and paintings, all as an effect of time and local surroundings."

I apply 2 works:

1. Video "Spindle" , duration 5:41 min
<https://yadi.sk/i/l8OasGk0WcEKfw>
2. Photography from the series "Chakola"
https://yadi.sk/i/_C3pEJIn6eA-GA

I'm going to the residence in Arkhangelsk and plan to collect new material there."

=====

Title: "The role of corporate social responsible oil & gas company in social sphere on case of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug."

Submitting Author: Uliana Yakusheva

All Authors: Uliana Yakusheva

- 1) Northern Arctic Federal University;
- 2) N. Laverov Federal Research Center for Integrated Arctic Research of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Despite of huge number of articles about the benefits to locals from mining

companies, there is a lack of research about the impact of corporate social responsible oil&gas companies. The literature review shows that there is no methodology to evaluate the spin-off effects from voluntary corporate activities. The study focuses on measure the impact from social activities of oil and gas companies. The author designs method based on indicators and rating ranking.

All criteria are divided on two groups: a) government interests on CSR activities (2 indicators) b) corporate participation in social live of region (12 indicators). The score is varied from 0 till 70 where 0 is no CSR activity and 70 means corporate solve all social issues in region. The study is based on measure of role Lucoil-Komi in social sphere of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug since 2013 until 2019. The results shows that the social development in region depends on oil & gas companies."

=====

Title: "Design of Russian-language websites of Chinese universities: aesthetics and content"

Submitting Author: Sun Yanan

All Authors: Only Sun Yanan

Abstract Text: "With the development and popularization of network technologies and network applications, the creation and design of websites is not only purely technical task, but also an important way to form University culture and they play role as signs and tools of cultural space. Many universities have created and are improving websites with good design, which are integral parts of the information space and educational marketing and provide more opportunities for the development of multi-level education. Our research presents the materials of Russian-language websites of Chinese universities from the standpoint of discursive analysis of websites; reveals their linguistic, cultural features and contents of aesthetics. We consider the discursive content of websites as a polycode text. Websites are an important component of a specific institutional discourse with their own structure, which is the official Internet information discourse of an educational organization. Websites' visuals and design should be attributed to specific text categories with analyzed hypergene. The websites of Chinese universities occupy significant place in the communication, information, political, ideological and educational international space. They are a kind of translator of current social values and state policy. The structure, composition of materials and interface design directly depend on the historical, cultural and political trajectories of China's development, so they have pronounced cultural features. Language analysis of the Internet discourse of University websites was carried out at the morphological, lexical, syntactic levels. We have found striking linguistic features of the Internet discourse of Russian-language sites of Chinese universities."

=====

Title: "Nenets gift-exchange in the city and tundra: customary regulation of social relations"

Submitting Author: Elizaveta Yaptik

All Authors: Elizaveta Yaptik - phd student of the Institute of ethnology and antropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "In this presentation, I analyse the social relations in Nenets society based on gift-exchange. The analysis is based on my field research in the Yamal region (Western Siberia). Data for the analysis comprises interviews and observations in the tundra and in urban areas. The goal of this presentation is to analyze Nenets customary law as a regulator of familial support system, which is based on kinship and reciprocity relations. I analyze how reindeer-herding and urban Nenets regard the prohibitions on the exchange of gifts: what cannot be given, to whom cannot be given, on what it depends. The complexity of gift-

exchange relationships is related to the definition of a receiver. My informants say: "You can give everything, but you need to know, to whom to give gifts".

There are things that are given as a gift only in the "hearth" circle between relatives along the male line. Such objects include things that carry the history and energy of the clan – children's cradle, dolls of "home patrons" (myad pukhuze), objects from the sacred sledge. For example, the condition for giving away certain gifts, such as reindeer harness, is the absence of buttons (pyasik) on them because a pyasik, as the main object unifying several reindeers into a team, carries a semantic load as the keeper of the happiness of the whole family.

The aim of this presentation is to analyse how traditional and modern views on gift-exchange coexist and how customary law can eliminate or mitigate these prohibitions."

=====

Title: ""Where we live, everything is by nature - both in life and work": specificities of Chukotka natives' labour behaviour"

Submitting Author: Anastasia Yarzutkina

All Authors: Anastasia Yarzutkina

Abstract Text: "Due to industrial production development, mineral resource mining activation and traditional types of economic activity renaissance, the ethno-cultural division of labour in the Far North is nowadays becoming more obvious. The basis of such division comes from specificities of labour behaviour among representatives of different cultures' communities. There is also some discrimination on the grounds of national origin during recruitment. Often, the employer is orientated not towards education, knowledge and skills, but to his/her own view of possible labour behaviour of people of different nationalities. Such a stereotypical model as "Native" or "Chukcha" is defined in Chukotka. This employee image includes not only those belonging to native small-numbered peoples, but also certain labour behaviour characteristics. They are revealed within the process of comparison of labour understanding by employees from different cultural environments and also, of what is suitable and desirable work, labour motives and actions which connect the employee with the labour process, orientation towards the time, level of productivity etc. For instance, work and long-term staying in Tundra during winter is heroism for Russians, and for Chukchis it is normal, but plants' cultivation can be impossible for natives.

Relying on field ethnographic material, the cultural basis of such distinctive behavioural characteristics as a rejection of regulation within labour processes, preferences or a lack of acceptance of certain activity types and attitude towards salary, will be shown and described. The research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), the project "Ethno-Encyclopedia of the Chukchi Culture", № 19-09-00268"

=====

Title: ""At last, I am at home": return to our native Akkani."

Submitting Author: Oxana Yashchenko

All Authors: Oxana Yashchenko, PR specialist, Tigers Realm Coal LCC

Abstract Text: "This paper relates the process of revitalization of Akkani, an old settlement on the northern Bering Sea coast of the Chukchi Peninsula, Russia. The process began in the 1990s, half-century after Akkani was forcibly closed by the Soviet authorities, and is continuing today. Over the past three decades, residents of the nearby community of Lorino, where the majority of Akkani residents were forced to resettle in the 1940s, have been revitalizing their spiritual connection with the place they consider home. Situated along the migration routes of Pacific walruses and grey and bowhead whales, while also offering access

river access and opportunity to gather a rich array of nutritionally important tundra plants, Akkani has become a cultural nest where people practice and teach subsistence skills, tell stories, enjoy recreation and rest, and explicitly celebrate their identity as Maritime Chukchi. Whereas Akkani is one of the numerous villages that once suffered similar fate in the hands of the government policies that viewed such Indigenous settlements as non-viable from the administrative and economic standpoints, the success of its revitalization is unique. Sharing insight from interviews, literature, and archival sources, the paper provides an overview of the pre-relocation use and contemporary experiences at the site. The focus is on the key strategies and values, implemented by the people of Akkani in overcoming the bureaucratic and logistical challenges and cultivating a sense of spiritual connection with this culturally important place among the younger generations."

=====

Title: "Migrants in the Arctic: An Icelandic Case Study"

Submitting Author: Alexandra Yingst

All Authors: Alexandra Yingst

Abstract Text: "In recent decades, there has been an increasing amount of immigration to the Arctic by people from outside the region. Many people, particularly women, come to Arctic nations to work in the fish processing sector. This study explores the lives of migrant women working in fisheries across the Arctic and subarctic, with a focus on the Westfjords of Iceland. Through a literature review of the Arctic and interviews with immigrant women in Iceland, this study addresses the difficulties that immigrant women have with integration into Arctic communities and how this affects overall wellbeing. Immigration to the Arctic is expected to increase even more, and this study can be used to address future issues of immigration and community integration. More people, of various nationalities and identities, will call the Arctic home in the future. Projects such as this one look at how gendered migration is creating more diversity in the Arctic and how sustainable community development can be achieved in changing Arctic communities."

=====

Title: "A framework for co-production of knowledge in Arctic research"

Submitting Author: Ellam Yua

All Authors: Ellam Yua

Julie Raymond-Yakoubian, Kawerak Inc.

Raychelle Daniel, The Pew Charitable Trusts

Carolina Behe, ICC Alaska

Abstract Text: "Co-production of knowledge (CPK) is a process that brings together Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and western science to generate new knowledge and understandings of the world that would likely not be achieved through the application of only one knowledge system. CPK emphasizes the importance of attaining equity in research relationships. The value of a CPK approach, if done appropriately and respectfully, is that it allows us to bring different ways of knowing, experiencing, and looking at the world together to gain a broader, deeper, and new understanding of topics and to generate new knowledge. A true CPK approach is urgently needed in the Arctic to enhance understanding and to inform adaptive and holistic decision making in research, resource management, and policy. The work put forward in this paper builds upon the experiences of the co-authors, all that they have learned from Indigenous communities, the work of the many colleagues working within these and similar topics, and the decades of effort and work conducted by Indigenous Peoples, communities, and organizations. The co-production of knowledge framework shared

here includes tools and concepts designed to assist researchers, decision-makers, and communities in moving towards the goal of conducting research in an equitable way."

=====

Title: "Specificity of the naming process among the peoples of the Extreme North (example based on the names of the Nenets)"

Submitting Author: Tatiana Yudina

All Authors: Tatiana Yudina

candidate of Philological Sciences, senior lecturer

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, Russia

(RF) Higher school of social and humanitarian sciences and cross-cultural communication,

Department of Russian language and speech culture

Abstract Text: "The report reviews the process of giving names by the peoples of the Extreme North (Nenets) within the cognitive aspect and reveals the historically preserved pagan roots of the person-naming rite. The report identifies name lexical sets in accordance with nomination attributes and deals with the problems of naming. We rely on the fundamental works of scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the system of personal names among the peoples of the world: L.V. Khomich, Yu.N. Kvashnin – about the names of the Nenets. In the Extreme North, most of the rituals and traditions were passed down from generation to generation. The naming rite of these peoples has been preserved in its original form in most places. The proper names of the Nenets are associated with the names of birds and animals, natural phenomena; they are linked to the work processes in the main types of domestic activities. The names denoting the people kinship terms are quite frequent. We have distinguished the following functions in the naming process: educational; educative, which is carried out through acquaintance with the ancestry history; developin. As we can see, the problems of linguistics and modern anthroponymy have not been studied enough yet."

=====

Title: "History of settling and environmental management in Northern Dvina-Mezen landscape province"

Submitting Author: Asiya Zagidullina

All Authors: Asiya Zagidullina¹, Elena Shulatikova²

Saint-Petersburg State University

Lenoblproject, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Abstract Text: "The Northern Dvina and constituent Pinega river catchments are located on the vast Russian plain in NW Russia. Nomadic groups visited the most productive areas for hunting, fishing, and followed herds of wild reindeer. In the 4th -7th centuries Finno-Ugric tribes began to colonize the area, partially replacing hunting, fishing and gathering by animal husbandry, agriculture and local forest use and reindeer husbandry. The expansion of Novgorod Russia began contemporary. Following the mongol invasion in the 8th century a large number of settlements were founded on the banks of rivers, which was the only transport infrastructure. In the 15th century, after Moscow occupation, Novgorodians and aboriginal population became state peasants. Since Moscow time, economic and cultural contacts between regions as well as state fees have increased. In the 17-19th centuries many settlements was centers and asylum for old believers.

The history of significant human influence on forests has started in the 15th century, when forests were impacted by selective logging .Slash and burn agriculture was applied mostly around settlements in the beginning and in some places even until the 18th century. Since

the 1840s forest inventory and management rules were centralized and oriented towards profitable forest management. In the 1930s Soviet forestry was re-oriented to “wood mining”. Since 1960-80s pulp industry began to use large clear cuttings in primary forests, what has led to the depletion of economically accessible timber. However, about 80% of the territory of the primary forests has been leased by international forestry companies."

=====

Title: "Framing the “Arctic Abandonism” as the theoretical concept"

Submitting Author: Yulia Zaika

All Authors: Yulia Zaika

Luzin Institute for Economic Studies — Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre "Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences" (IES KSC RAS)

Abstract Text: "The word “abandonism” has been chosen to describe the process which frames the concept of infrastructural changes and physical evidence. -ism is a suffix in many words, originally derived from the Ancient Greek. It means "taking side with" or "imitation of", and is often used to describe philosophies, theories, religions, social movements, artistic movements and behaviors. The suffix "-ism" is neutral and therefore bears no connotations associated with any of the many ideologies it identifies. Used here within the dramatic at the first glance narrative regarding the abandoned places, infrastructures, areas, the suffix also takes the role of powerful instrument in linguistic and communicative sense. The word “abandonism” aims here at framing the wider process affecting not only the Arctic territories but also observed worldwide.

Abandonism as a syndrome derives from the understanding that it is the symptomatic process which covers different aspects of life and, thus, has different diagnose with the following consistent recovery, healing and rehabilitation. Such rehabilitation practices have been discussed and implemented through case-studies and recovery projects, for example “zombie mines” (by A.Killing), brown-fields concept within the industrial areas, abandoned industrial infrastructures as the stand-point at nomadic pathways, and many more. This presentation will try to frame the idea and consider different case-studies."

=====

Title: "Healing time: reconsidering Arctic tragedies towards peaceful narratives through generations"

Submitting Author: Yulia Zaika

All Authors: Yulia Zaika

Luzin Institute for Economic Studies — Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre "Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences" (IES KSC RAS)

Abstract Text: "The idea of the Northern identity poses a lot of questions and has its effect on the perception of the North as well as influence the decision-making, working, and living processes through time, scale, and individual narratives. In this presentation, the time scale of 4 generations of the Northerners will be discussed through the “tragedy-peace” narrative of the Arctic exploration. The beginning of Soviet times was marked with repressive politics of the state targeting different individuals including prosperous peasants. While being rich but hard-working farmers, these families were seen as one of the important bases for the economic growth of the country. The “soft” collectivization to consolidate individual land and farms was therefore suggested by state economists and rejected by Stalin. Instead, the expropriation measures and repressive policies were largely applied throughout the country dramatically influencing people’s destinies. Many peasant families were relocated to the harsh northern environments to build the industrial potential for the country. Subsequent

rehabilitation measures undertaken by the post-Stalin government brought a little to non-relief for the acceptance and understanding of the new Northern home. But this is a changing reality which spreads through several generations. "Time heals all wounds" - this proverb will be taken as the basis to discuss the development and evolution of the sense and identity of the Northern home through four generations of single-family from the disastrous and painful relocation of great grandparents to the harsh unfriendly Arctic environment to the peaceful acceptance of the sweet Northern home by the great-grandchild."

=====

Title: "LEXICAL COMPONENT OF THE GENERAL ENGLISH COURSE'S PROFESSIONAL MODULE (BASED ON COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY TRAINING)"

Submitting Author: Marina Zakharchenko
All Authors: Marina Zakharchenko,
senior teacher of English Language department,
Higher School of Social Sciences, Humanities and International Communication

Abstract Text: "The current study aims to investigate the development of the lexical skills through the work with special terminology. The main problems underlying this work are as follows: Bachelors of Business Informatics get used a lot of computer terms in their specific activity, but they are unable to clarify special computer terms people who out of their professional field. Nevertheless, they should be prepared to promote their projects on the stage of negotiation and to comment on special terminology as it will be their professional duties. The goal of the research is to define pedagogical technology for improving computer terminology training within the professional module of General English course."

=====

Title: "Teaching native (Even) and foreign languages in a nomadic camp."

Submitting Author: Lialko Zakharova
All Authors: Lialko Zakharova
English teacher at Sebyan-Kuel secondary school,
Master student at North-Eastern Federal University

Abstract Text: "Today the general linguistic situation with the Even language in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is clearly assessed as crisis. A gradual loss of language is observed. There is also a tendency towards a decrease in the number of speakers in the village of Sebyan-Kuel in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Teaching the native (Even) language in general education institutions is insufficient.

It was taken a set of measures in order to preserve the native (Even) language. It was opened a nomadic summer language camp to increase the motivation to learn Even on the basis of Sebyan-Kuel National Even School named after P.A. Lamutsky in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The trial teaching of the mother tongue was carried out simultaneously with a foreign language. In the era of globalization the stimulating early-learning several languages acquires special importance. The preservation and learning the native language will be effective with learning English, because all these cognitive skills have an impact on the children's brain's work. It was an attempt to form communicative competence among elementary school students through active and interactive technologies in a nomadic summer camp.

A complex of Even games for trial training was developed. The vocabulary of everyday communication was taught on such topics as "Greeting", "Toys", "Animals", "Dishes", "Colors", "Numerals".

The study concludes that the undertaken set of measures contributes to improving the language situation in the village of Sebyan-Kuel in Yakutia."

=====

Title: "The sign system of an ethnic group: image coding"

Submitting Author: Nataliya E Zakharova

All Authors: Nataliya E. Zakharova

Abstract Text: "All significant changes in society lead to changes in the traditional picture of the world of ethnic groups. Today, information technologies have a strong influence on these processes. At the same time, the figurative system of an ethnic language in a native speaker does not always remain constant. In this case, we should talk about the transformation of the cultural code—a gradual change or adjustment of value orientations. The collapse of foundations occurs when the existing picture of the world cannot adapt to new realities. In order to survive, society must develop an updated picture of the world that can replace the outdated one. In any case, the identification of the original core of culture is important not only for the reconstruction and description of the national picture of the world, but also in order to identify the specifics and the new, borrowed, which is a positive factor for the further development of language and culture. From this point of view, the study of the image-sign relationship seems relevant to us. The identification of common and specific features in the image of the world and the language consciousness of the Evenks will allow us to trace whether the consciousness of the modern peoples of the Anabar region is adapted to the new conditions of reality. Thus, the study of the sign system makes it possible to study the transformation of the image."

=====

Title: "The Island and the Archipelago: features of the development of large industrial areas in conditions of remoteness"

Submitting Author: Nadezhda Zamyatina

All Authors: Nadezhda Zamyatina, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Abstract Text: "The remoteness has many negative impacts on socio-economic development: it narrows the potential market, causes high production costs due to a significant share of imported components and raw materials and fuel, and reduces the potential for innovative search. At the same time remoteness can also have positive aspects, creating conditions for innovative search and creativity, as social anthropologists (Humphrey et al.) noted. Taking into account a number of economic concepts (Jacobs, Reinert), remote territories at a certain stage of development have a "head start" precisely due to isolation, which allows local industries to develop. However, this happens under the condition of some critical volume of the local market (Huskey). A special case of "semi-remoteness" is constituted by territories with no alternative transport network (the only road), which also has a certain impact on local development. The work is based on the generalization of field and literature materials."

=====

Title: "Multidimensional remoteness, «nordicity» and «arcticity»: features of the northern space and impacts on territorial development"

Submitting Author: Nadezhda Zamyatina

All Authors: Nadezhda Zamyatina, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Institute of Regional

consulting

Abstract Text: "The space of the Arctic is distinguished by a number of features, including the general remoteness and often transport isolation, a rare population density and a sparse network of settlements. It is interesting that the concept "North" (in Russia and USSR and partly in Canada) was distinguished precisely by these features, that is, it has a functional nature. For the "Arctic" these characteristics are attributive, but not defining. Adaptation to remoteness leads to a number of transformations in the "normal" space-time distribution of economic, socio-cultural and innovative activities. The concentration of activity in time is expressed in seasonal and temporary forms of work. The concentration of activity in space is very clearly expressed: instead of an urban network, island cities or, sometimes, "archipelagos" of cities appear here. Under these conditions, it is very difficult to obtain the agglomeration effect in traditional way. On the other hand, "island" communities are forced to develop a more diverse range of activities than similar communities of the same population in densely populated areas. Thus, another direction of "concentration" is being formed - multifunctionality. Another unexpected direction is the concentration of different directions of spatial interactions (for example, migrations), or the agglomeration of flows: instead of many random directions, a limited number of powerful ones are usually formed, due to various types of "organized" proximity."

=====

Title: "Soviet-Norwegian Relations Transformation and Image of Norway in Soviet Press, in the second half of XXth century"

Submitting Author: Oksana Zaretskaya

All Authors: Zaretskaya Oksana, Northern Arctic Federal University

Abstract Text: "The subject of this research is the image of Norway in Soviet printed media over the period of 1945 – 1980's, which was formed under the influence of transnational relations between the Soviet Union and Norway. The object is the Soviet-Norwegian relations under the conditions of crucial changes in the system of global politics and international relations. Special attention is given to the peculiarities of establishment and transformation of the image of Norway alongside the character of Soviet-Norwegian relations in Soviet printed media over the stated timeframe. The concept of myth (generalized perception of the reality) lies in the foundation of this work. Examination of the reflection of reality in the consciousness, as well as effect of the political myths upon the formation of a desired image of any objects is a necessary condition for analyzing the printed media. The scientific novelty consists in the attempt to trace the qualitative transformations of Norway's image in the Soviet printed media over the period of 1945 – 1980's. In the period from the end of the 1940s to the beginning of the 1980s the USSR-Norway relations, as well as in general, international relations, developed under the influence of the Cold War. The confrontation of two blocs acquired a direct influence on the Soviet-Norwegian relations since 1949 after Norway joined NATO, as a result of which the countries found themselves in opposing camps."

=====

Title: "Exploration of the Arctic in Research Journals: Limitations and Possibilities of the Written Communication Discourse"

Submitting Author: Inga Zashikhina

All Authors: Inga Zashikhina, Northern (Arctic) Federal University

Abstract Text: "The Arctic is known for its vast geographical coverage and multiple

international stakeholders involved in its research and development. These characteristics add to the importance of written type of communication among researchers and professionals across the Arctic. Publications in academic journals as a means of exchanges among academics and experts in the Arctic have become a vital study object. In our presentation, we would like to highlight the features of the publication discourse, defining such exchanges and influencing the directions of research in the Arctic. We shall also speak of the limitations and advantages of the communicative process conditioned by the publication practices. A clear perspective of the contemporary written communication features happening via publications in the international research journals will allow for the update of stakeholders' communicative strategies. On the other hand, an accurate vision of the modern written communication features may also prompt the potential changes in the international publication practices and make the research and development in the Arctic smoother and more efficient. Thus, our presentation will be interesting for the publishing authors researching the Arctic and academic and professional journals' editors covering the Arctic topic."

=====

Title: "Arctic Landscapes and ArtScience: from Blending to Knowledge Co-production"

Submitting Author: Olga Zaslavskaya

All Authors: Olga Zaslavskaya (IACC/NAKKA, Hungary)

Ekaterina Shramko (Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Art and Design in Wroclaw, Poland)

Abstract Text: "In recent years, the question about communication between science and art has become more important than ever due to lack of verbal forms to comprehend rapid changes. ArtScience has its own history of development with the main focus on natural sciences that tried to use the techniques and practices of art to conceptualize their work in more creative ways. The representatives of social sciences also have found their way to accommodate practices of ArtScience, which is seen as a hybrid form that "in the end creates an emergent form somewhere between art and science" (Ox 2014).

To improve this understanding we provide a comparative analysis of the methods used in scientific and artistic research and illustrate them based on research done in three Arctic cities - in Nadym and Salekhard in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District and Kogalym in the Khanty-Mansiyskiy District, Russian Federation. All the cities are characterized by harsh climatic conditions, history of formation during the boom of oil and gas development in Western Siberia, and unique way of domesticating landscapes. Relationship between humans and landscapes is more complicated than what could be described using traditional research methods. We use artistic methods that allow us to highlight constellations of materials, emotions, values, and desires embedded in the urban landscape. The video installation prepared by the project members aims to demonstrate possibilities of transdisciplinary collaboration between scientists and artists to mutually reinforce both research and creative process through application of different methods of knowledge production."

=====

Title: "Social contradictions of the modern Chukotkan community"

Submitting Author: Eduard Zdor

All Authors: Eduard Zdor, University of Alaska fairbanks

Abstract Text: "The Chukotkan traditional coastal indigenous community barely survived the radical breakdown of social organization, customary law, and subsistence. Now the globalization of the indigenous community gives rise to new conflicts and contradictions that

paint the socio-cultural pattern of the indigenous village.

Subsistence, worldview, and identity contribute to the sustainability of the traditional way of life. However, within the indigenous village group, there is a ramification between traditional and urban lifestyles. There are those who cannot live without hunting and gathering, and those who want to stay within the village and have social benefits. There are those who dream of more comfortable living conditions and high-paying jobs, and therefore want to move to districts and regional cities. And finally, within the group of villagers who are committed to the traditional way of life, there are those who want to pass on their knowledge and skills to the younger generations. But there are also those who want a different future for their children.

These trends reveal the contradictions that build the current socio-cultural feature of the indigenous community, which is characteristic not only of Chukotka, but also of the entire indigenous Arctic."

=====

Title: "The Russian North Image Created by Boris Shergin"

Submitting Author: Svetlana Zelyanina
All Authors: Svetlana Zelyanina, Master (Philology)
English Language Department, Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, 163002, Russia

Abstract Text: "Many travellers, local historians, ethnographers and philologists have written about the Russian North. Those who visited the Russian North and the old provincial town of Arkhangelsk in the 19th and early 20th centuries described them impartially. That documentary evidence of contemporaries lets us see the Russian North and the town through their eyes, feel the character of the town as well as the morals and manners of its inhabitants.

Boris Shergin was a writer, a painter, a thinker, a collector and researcher of folklore. He created a somewhat different image of the North and the town. He left Arkhangelsk in 1922 and spent the rest of his life in Moscow. But he remembered his native land and hometown the way they had been in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, i.e. in his childhood and youth. It makes his memories interesting and valuable. He wrote about the things he knew, loved and understood well: the vast spaces of the North; the sea and its role in the life of the Pomors; the Pomors themselves, their morals and character.

The talk focuses on the component parts of the Russian North image created by Boris Shergin"

=====

Title: "On the emerging discourse and practice of co-creation on Svalbard"

Submitting Author: Jasmine Zhang
All Authors: Jasmine Zhang, Postdoc, Department of Ecology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Abstract Text: "While Svalbard has been presented as an exemplary place of 'Arctic scrambles' (Dodds and Nuttall, 2016) where different actors have come to extract raw materials, wilderness experience and knowledge of ecosystem vulnerabilities', it is also argued to be a contemporary place where new points of orientation may generate new forms of entanglement (Norum, 2016). In this paper we focus on the latter point and discuss one particular direction and associated entanglement that is currently highly visible on Svalbard,

namely an emerging discourse and practice of co-creation. By presenting our reflections from both data-collection and the internal workings of the SVALUR project (<https://www.slu.se/svalur>), we discuss what has been overlooked in the discourse and practice of co-creation. Situating co-creation in broader environmental discourses such as the Anthropocene, we argue that co-creation attempts in Svalbard reflect how wider society has come to criticize and respond to the long-time domination and legacy of natural science in these environmental discourses, both as knowledge producer and governmental instrument. At the same time, the underlying politics of natural science on Svalbard may also extend in the discourse of co-creation, which requires us to ask what do we wish to co-create, what do we co-create for, and with whom do we co-create and how? With examples of working with monitoring systems and long-term research on Svalbard, we elucidate the new entanglements that are inevitably produced in the process."

=====

Title: "Indigenous peoples right to learn their mother tongue at school: Sámi in Russia"

Submitting Author: Ekaterina Zmyvalova

All Authors: Ekaterina Zmyvalova

Abstract Text: "In my research I examine how the provisions of international and national law concerning the right in focus are reflected upon and realized in primary education that targets Sámi learners in in Russia.

The Sámi people are one of the groups of indigenous peoples living in the territories of four states: Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland. In this presentation I will talk about the established school practice of the Sámi language teaching in the Russian context and its impact on safeguarding the Sámi language.

The Lovozero school located in the Murmansk oblast is the only school in the Russian Arctic where the Sámi language is taught. Teaching is carried out in the form of non-obligatory educational activity but in the form of school format. Teaching of the subject has been impacted by different factors, among them the need for new educational strategies. The current situation can unlikely result in the achievement of the learning outcomes expected from the Sámi language subject and consequently problematic implementation of the children's right to learn their mother tongue at school in Lovozero village."

=====

Title: "Psychophysiological correlates of visual comfort in the Arctic"

Submitting Author: N Zvyagina

All Authors: N. Zvyagina, A. Taleeva, D. Kuznetsova

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Abstract Text: "The visual environment of the Arctic is an endless expanse of snow, in which there are no visible elements and a limited color palette. Such a visible environment is classified as homogeneous and assessed as uncomfortable. Such a visual space is undirected. Due to the lack of points for fixation, the eye stops in "empty space", and the brain does not receive information for analysis. The physiology of visual perception-scanning the visual field with subsequent analysis of information-is disrupted. Markers of visual field comfort are parameters of oculomotor reactions and indicators of reactivity of the autonomic nervous system. The aim of the study was to identify psychophysiological correlates of visual comfort in the Arctic and Arctic regions of Russia. We studied the features of eye tracking and the reaction of the autonomic nervous system in visual perception of images of Arctic landscapes and nature of Central Russia. When considering a homogeneous visual space of

the Arctic revealed significant changes in the parameters of eye tracking, was the activation of the ergotropic brain system, which is a marker of development of stress reaction."

=====

Title: "Народная медицина тазовских селькупов. Результаты полевых исследований 2010-2015 гг"

Submitting Author: Наиля Фазыловна Галеева

All Authors: Галеева Наиля Фазыловна, научный сотрудник сектора культурной антропологии "Научный центр изучения Арктики"

Кулиш Александр Сергеевич, директор филиала ГАУК ЯНАО «Окружной Дом ремёсел» «Природно-этнографический комплекс в п. Горноknязевск»

Abstract Text: "В докладе будут представлены сведения о народной медицине тазовских селькупов (народ самодийской группы уральской языковой семьи, являющийся коренным малочисленным народом Арктики, общая численность которой составляет 3 500 человек) по итогам полевых исследований в местах их компактного проживания в период с 2010-2015 года. Представлен анализ литературы по данной теме, сопоставление сохранившихся на сегодняшний день сведений с материалами из источников прошлых столетий. Народная медицина будет рассмотрена в 3 направлениях: лечебная магия, лекарственные средства растительного происхождения и лекарственные средства животного происхождения."

=====

Title: "Оценка психологического состояния студенток на начало учебного года"

Submitting Author: Ольга Александровна Голубина

All Authors: Голубина Ольга Александровна, Кочнев Александр Владимирович

Abstract Text: "It is known that physical training is one of the most important means of development of such characteristic as stress resistance which belongs to the category of professionally important qualities. Today it is not a secret that employers pay great attention to this quality on the background of general stressfulness of life and professional life in particular. This article deals with the issues concerning the psychological state of female students at the initial stage of their studies. In connection with the fact that we teachers of physical culture in higher educational institutions have the task not only to strengthen the physical health, but also to develop professionally important qualities, we have carried out a study of the psychological state of university students and outlined the basic principles of building physical education classes to increase stress resistance. The main factors determining the problems of development in adolescence are considered."

=====

Title: "Городская среда Салехарда: комфорт, универсальность, уникальность?"

Submitting Author: Галина Геннадьевна Гурьянова

All Authors: Галина Геннадьевна Гурьянова

Abstract Text: "Российская Арктика урбанистична. Ее города растут, сжимаются до необходимых размеров, умирают, меняют свою функциональную направленность. Среди городов Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа Салехард выделяется своей длинной историей и назначенной ролью столицы развивающегося богатого газодобывающего региона, что ставит перед ним цель, сохраняя прошлое, активно

позиционировать себя в качестве современного города циркумполярного региона. При этом городская гражданская активность представлена в городе слабо. Вовлечение горожан в процесс создания уютной, привлекательной городской среды происходит по линии общественных советов при департаментах, сетевого обсуждения муниципальных программ, например, «Комфортной городской среды». Изучение состава и содержания «третьих мест» Салехарда привели к идее постепенности формирования городского сообщества, нацеленного на осознанное созидание и конструирование среды и уникального образа города в процессе городских прогулок и условиях «отложенной коммуникации», явившейся результатом проведенных арт-акций. К непосредственному общению призывают разнообразные средовые монументы и арт-объекты, часть из которых сохраняют память о прошлом, причем, больше о российской истории, чем о региональной, часть участвуют в брендинге территории, другие – служат декорированию пространства, правда, чаще всего в духе советского монументализма 1980-х годов. Так, между государственными, региональными и муниципальными программами, утверждением образа и содержания памятного знака, инициированными властями фестивалями и редкими продуманными арт-экспансиями развивается столица региона, рождаются городские активности. Их непосредственность и результативность пока более всего заметна во время использования интерактивных инсталляций в теплое время года и широко распространенных заиндевелых поверхностях зимой. Растет интерес к северным, арктическим арт-объектам не только по содержанию, но, прежде всего по форме и материалам, обращающими природную особенность и неизбежность в основу создания уникального городского образа."

=====

Title: "Ethnolinguistic vitality and sustainable development of the languages of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North"

Submitting Author: А А Кривошапкин
All Authors: Кривошапкин А.А.

Abstract Text: "To determine the stability of the regional variant of the language to standardization and extinction, it seems convenient to use the model of ethnolinguistic vitality. In recent decades, this model has been increasingly used by linguists in the study of the vitality of linguistic communities, despite the fact that the fundamental theory of ethnolinguistic vitality has arisen recently and is undergoing improvements. Language can be viewed not only as a purely social phenomenon, but also as a fact of culture. In this case, the language becomes the object of cultural linguistics. The interaction of language and culture is studied within the framework of a linguocultural situation, taking into account historical, political, economic realities. As you know, the culture of even the smallest ethnic group is the heritage of mankind, since each ethnic group is unique, inimitable, distinctive. Currently, the Yukaghirs represent one of the smallest peoples in Russia, the number of Yukaghirs according to the 2010 census. there are 1597 people, but the number of native speakers is much lower. Linguistic indicators of the vitality of the Yukaghir language show that the number of speakers of the language among the younger generation is practically minimal, there are effective language support programs in the republic and the viability of the Yukaghir language, in our opinion, depends on a number of social, cultural, demographic, and economic factors, including ethnic self-awareness. and value orientations of Yukaghir language speakers."

=====

Title: "Арктические представления в образе Родины младших школьников"

Submitting Author: Ольга Васильевна Макарова

All Authors: Ольга Васильевна Макарова

Abstract Text: "Общество в целях самосохранения передаёт подрастающему поколению накопленный социальный опыт, формируя тем самым представления о нравственных нормах, духовных идеалах, культурных символах и жизненных стереотипах. Исходя из них, младший школьник конструирует собственную картину мира. Особое место в ней играет образ Родины. Образ Родины – продукт социокультурной среды. В нём состояние культуры данного народа отражено как естественное явление, а социум и культура образуют ту среду, в которую вступает каждый отдельный человек, рожденный при данных обстоятельствах (А. Дистервег). Образ родины содержит в себе коллективные архетипические структуры, отражающие базовые ценности, хранимые в памяти народа как архетипы и раскрывающиеся через язык, песни, сказки, уклад жизни и традиции (К.Д. Ушинский). Как элемент образной сферы личности, образ родины является особой внутренней реальностью и детализированной многомерной субъективной совокупностью представлений о бытии социума, природе, культуре, истории Родины. В то же время образ – форма существования ценностного отношения личности к объекту. Элементы, входящие в образ родины, используются личностью для определения собственной принадлежности к различным социальным группам и выбора соответствующей стратегии поведения в социуме (Б.Г. Ананьев, А.Н. Леонтьев, В.Н. Мясищев; Л.Ю. Савинова и др.).

В образе Родины младшего школьника – жителя Архангельска и Архангельской области сохраняются субъективные и эмоционально окрашенные представления о природно-географическом ландшафте Родины, истории, обществе, семье, культурных ценностях и великих людях. В ходе проведённого исследования образа Родины младших школьников было установлено, что на эти представления оказывает влияние близость Арктического региона. В выступлении будут представлены результаты диагностики родиноведческих представлений младших школьников-северян, раскрыта их специфика и влияние на личностные социокультурные предпочтения."

=====

Title: "Пион уклоняющийся в традиционном природопользовании"

Submitting Author: Айырана Айдыновна Монгун-оол

All Authors: Монгун-оол Айырана Айдыновна, Кунчун Эремаа Маадыевна

Abstract Text: "It is shown that medicinal plants – adaptogens-were widely used in traditional food products of the peoples of Siberia. They served as a source of anti-inflammatory, painkillers, tonics and sedatives. For the first time, data on the content of macro - and microelements in the roots of the evasive peony growing on the territory of the Republic of Tyva are presented.

Historical data show that Tuvans and other peoples living in the territory of the Sayano-Altai region, Siberia and Southeast Asia highly valued peony roots for medicinal, antispasmodic, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, tonic and soothing properties. Peony was a part of traditional food products of different peoples. The results of chemical analysis of medicinal plants growing on the territory of Tuva are presented in the works. In this regard, it was of interest to study the chemical composition of the roots of the evasive peony growing on the territory of the Republic of Tyva."

=====

Title: "Коренные малочисленные народы Севера в арктической политике России: проблемы и концептуальные пробелы"

Submitting Author: Ю В Попков
All Authors: Попков Ю.В., ИФПР СО РАН

Abstract Text: "Одним из существенных изменений российской государственной политики в последнее время является усиление ее арктического направления. Реорганизована система государственного управления развитием Арктической зоны, о чем свидетельствует образование специализированного министерства (2019), утверждены Основы и Стратегия государственной политики в Арктике на период до 2035 года (2020). Предполагается интенсивное промышленное освоение и эксплуатация всей Арктической зоны, подавляющая часть которой является территорией традиционного проживания и жизнедеятельности коренных малочисленных народов Севера. Поэтому тема народов отражена в указанных доктринальных документах, однако представлена в них в незаслуженно усеченном и предельно абстрактном виде: из ожидаемых результатов Стратегии только два пункта сфокусированы непосредственно на этих народах: а) утверждение программы государственной поддержки их традиционной хозяйственной деятельности; б) обеспечение доступности качественных социальных услуг для лиц, относящихся к данным народам, и интенсивное развитие их традиционной хозяйственной деятельности. В целевых показателях реализации Стратегии нет ни одного пункта, который прямо касается народов. Среди основных концептуальных пробелов арктической политики в отношении коренных малочисленных народов выделим следующие: 1) отсутствует актуальный в настоящее время субъектно-ориентированный подход, эти народы рассматриваются не как различающиеся, хотя и схожие по своему историческому развитию и этнокультурному потенциалу, а как однородный укрупненный объект государственной политики, что снижает ее реальную эффективность; 2) ценностями общемирового значения признаются объекты историко-культурного наследия, а не сами культуры малочисленных народов; 3) ставится задача сохранения биоразнообразия Арктики, но не ведется речь о сохранении этнокультурного разнообразия этих народов. Серьезный изъян состоит в том, что фундаментальные интересы развития коренных малочисленных народов не принадлежат к стратегическим приоритетам арктической политики."

=====
Title: "Влияние внешнего мира на питание ненцев. Презентация книги
"Гастрономические встречи. Этнографические очерки о кухне ненцев ...П"

Submitting Author: Елена Тимофеевна Пушкарева
All Authors: Пушкарева Елена Тимофеевна - доктор исторических наук, независимый исследователь

Abstract Text: "Автор представит книгу, описывающую изменение питания ненцев на основе письменных источников, меню организаций, своей кулинарной биографии и дневниковых записей реальных приемов пищи. Питание ненцев трансформировалось в связи с пребыванием в казенных учреждениях разного типа, расширением продовольственного ассортимента ввиду развития региональных, континентальных и межконтинентальных связей"

=====
Title: "Игры народов Арктики: сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ"

Submitting Author: Г Р Шагапова
All Authors: Шагапова Г.Р.

Abstract Text: "В докладе пойдет речь об играх народов Арктики и народов Сибири. Рассмотрены такие игры как: волочок (юла), жужжалка, веревочные игры, игры с камешками, игры с косточками (альчики или бабки), прыжки, снежная змея, игры с копьем и др. На опубликованных материалах показана общая составляющая в игровой культуре ненцев, саамов, чукчей, эскимосов, ительменов, хантов, манси и пр. В ряде случаев обнаруживаются параллели игровой культуре Евразии в культуре индейцев Северной Америки, причем проживающих в центре и на западе континента. Анализ особенностей и определенных нюансов игрушек, игровых правил, регламентаций игры приводит к обоснованному выводу о неслучайном характере совпадений, отсылай нас к далеким этапам освоения Сибири, Севера, Арктики и Северной Америки."

=====

Title: "Виртуальной интерактивной онлайн карты республики Коми"

Submitting Author: Екатерина Станиславовна Шеффер
All Authors: Шеффер Екатерина Станиславовна (преподаватель Ившин Константин Сергеевич) удмуртский государственный университет, ижевск

Abstract Text: "Цель – создание интернет-проекта «Виртуальной интерактивной онлайн карты республики Коми» направленного на развитие молодежи, туристических описаний достопримечательностей в Республике Коми, а так же увеличения гордости за республику у населения Коми.

Объект исследования – дизайн интерактивного объекта

Предмет исследования – виртуальная интерактивная онлайн-карта республики Коми

Задачи:

1. Сделать обзор и описать характеристики используемого программного обеспечения при создании интерактивной модели.
2. Исходные характеристики и требования к проектируемому виртуальному интерактивному дизайн-объекту.
3. Художественное решение виртуальной интерактивной модели.
4. Описание структуры интерактивной модели.
5. Интерактивная модель."

=====

Title: "Специфика процесса именованя у народов Крайнего Севера (на примере именованников ненцев)"

Submitting Author: Татьяна Михайловна Юдина
All Authors: Юдина Татьяна Михайловна

Abstract Text: "В докладе в когнитивном аспекте рассматриваются особенности процесса наречения имени у народов Крайнего Севера (ненцев), отражаются исторически сохранившиеся языческие корни обряда наречения имени человеку. Выявлены тематические группы имен по признакам номинации, отражены проблемы именованя. Мы опираемся на фундаментальные труды ученых Академии наук СССР о системе личных имён у народов мира: А.В. Хомич, Ю.Н. Квашнина – об именах ненцев. На Крайнем Севере большинство обрядов, традиций передавались из поколения в поколение. Обряд наречения имени этих народов в основном сохранился в первоначальном варианте в большинстве мест. Собственные имена ненцев связаны с названиями птиц и животных, явлений природы; связаны с процессами работы по

основным видам хозяйственной деятельности; частотны имена, обозначающие термины родства народа. Мы выделили функции в процессе наречения имени: образовательную, воспитательную, развивающую. Как видно, вопросы лингвистики, современной антропоники изучены ещё недостаточно."

=====

Title: "Work well-being in the Skolt Sami reindeer herding community"

Submitting Author: PhD visiting researcher Arctic Centre University of Lapland
All Authors: PhD visiting researcher Arctic Centre University of Lapland

Abstract Text: "A contemporary research project of the presenter of this paper evaluates the work well-being of the members of the Skolt Sami reindeer herding community of Sevetijärvi in Inari municipality Finland. The evaluation is based on the so-called Bradbury measure that has been used widely in modern industrial work environments. It turned out that the average work well-being of the reindeer herders was considerably higher than the averages that were measured in some Finnish work place surveys. In this presentation, I analyze the Skolt Sami results in more detail, and I explain them in relation to some other results of the Skolt Sami research project. Some factors that supported work well-being seemed to be similar in both kinds of work environments, Skolt Sami and modern industrial. Some special characteristics of the Skolt Sami reindeer herding community and reindeer work seemed to advance the work well-being, even though some problems were also brought up. Inside the work community of reindeer herders, some differences were found between individuals based on the analysis of their well-being in relation to some other factors. This led to a better understanding about the meaning of some inside divisions of the community. The analysis of work well-being underlines the uniqueness of the Skolt Sami reindeer herding community."

=====

Title: "The places of emotional attachment and rejection for Haparanda and Tornio senior citizens, and interactive emotion maps"

Submitting Author:
All Authors: -

Abstract Text: "The Arctic, the Northern territories, like other parts of the world, are facing the issues of ageing population, and it is changing the role of small cities. The elderly people stay or move to live in small cities after retirement. Creation of a friendly urban environment for the elderly is a key element of territorial development and one of the most important tasks of the modern city's policy. To achieve this, it is necessary to study places of emotional attachment and rejection.

The present research was conducted in the framework of emotional geography. Emotional geography is a relatively new field of urban studies, which studies emotional connection between the inhabitants and their places of living and employs the mapping methodology which allows to plot emotionally-charged places on a physical map.

In February 2020, I conducted an anonymous survey among older residents of Haparanda and Tornio. The majority of the respondents were people who have lived most of their lives in their native cities. This research, on the one hand, took into account personal experiences, attitudes, narratives of each one of the senior age respondents. However, the findings in the survey demonstrated that seemingly different people tended to experience similar emotions and even described them in similar words. That is why, on the other hand, the research presents a general emotion map of the cities Haparanda and Tornio, where one can trace the age trends and identify the places in the emotional urban environments, that require close attention and consideration."

=====
Title: "Traditions and crafts: to preserve and grow"

Submitting Author: Cultural Autonomy of Khanti people
All Authors: Cultural Autonomy of Khanti people

Abstract Text: "Currently, for us - modern representatives of different Indigenous populations, numerous difficulties have arisen. As a result many have become divorced from the traditional way of life that is embracing hunting, fishing or reindeer herding. While moving to the urban areas, we begin to lose our connections with the ancestors and with the world where respect for living beings and valuing everything you have has always been a priority. Nonetheless, we remain true to our multifaceted unique cultures which we inherited through our blood and our genetic chains. This paper aims to present on how Indigenous knowledge holders transfer generational wisdom in the urban setting of Salekhard. It focuses on the Ethno-school initiative that is run by Khanti women to maintain, develop and educate about the core components of being Khanti -- mode of life, family relationships, traditional clothing, peculiarities of national cuisine, life and home, customs and traditions, traditional crafts and creative arts, religious representations in culture, and language. The presentation discusses how traditional and contemporary come together in the urban setting with its challenges, opportunities, and successes. We will specifically touch upon the questions of how Indigenous arts and crafts help maintain indigeneity in the urban area."

=====
Title: "Participation in "Cultural / Craft " sharing of Meskwaki culture"

Submitting Author: Meskwaki Cultural Center and Museum
All Authors: Meskwaki Cultural Center and Museum

Abstract Text: "In July 2020 we decided to conduct virtual meetings via ZOOM. Two virtual meetings were arranged per week due to the wide variations in the Russian time zones versus Iowa. During these meetings, participants were able to share their work as well as discuss their methodology in the creation of their pieces. A decision was made early in these meetings to create a group project showcasing each individual style of work according to tribal affiliation or location. These 6"x6" squares will eventually be joined together as a quilt to showcase the diversity of methods, style and individuality of all our participants.

This project is a powerful method of cultural sharing, and educational for everyone in the ZOOM meetings. From my participation I have gained an insight into the Indigenous cultures of Russia. This culture has many facets and while there is a language barrier for me, the translations have been excellent and have helped me learn that our peoples have more similarities than differences."

=====
Title: "Modern trends in the development and preservation of traditions of decorative and applied arts of Indigenous peoples of the North"

Submitting Author: North-Western Federal University of Ammosov
All Authors: North-Western Federal University of Ammosov

Abstract Text: "Indigenous peoples of the North have formed interesting and original traditional culture, which is an excellent example of the resilience of culture in the extreme

conditions of the North and the Arctic. Each nation has created a self-sufficient cultural type in a harsh environment of a foreign culture. But the position in which these cultures are today is deeply regrettable. Thus, the existence of a unique cultural fund of small peoples, completely connected with the production activities of the nomadic way of life and with folk art, turned out to be directly dependent on the preservation of the traditional type of economy, and on the preservation of the native language.

Today there is a rapid loss of the authenticity of the decorative and applied art of the indigenous peoples of the North. Loss of tradition is a common process. Every year we are witnessing how irreplaceable losses occur in the cultural fund, which are associated with the passing away of master-carriers and connoisseurs of traditional culture. This process is objective and no outside interference will stop it. And we are faced with the problem of how to prevent the complete oblivion of traditions and help preserve the specifics of the decorative and applied arts of the Indigenous peoples of the North. In this paper I will draw attention to the existing challenges that occur in the realm of Indigenous arts and discuss possible solutions."

=====

Title: "Strengthening the Life in Kovran Village Through Reviving Ancient Itelmen Traditions"

Submitting Author: Traditional Itelmen Dance Group "Elvel"

All Authors: Traditional Itelmen Dance Group "Elvel"

Abstract Text: "Uyirit means 'hearth', 'fire'. It is the name of the traditional Itelmen crafts' studio that was established in 2004 as part of the Itelmen folklore dance group "Elvel" initiative. Uyirit became a place where the traditional dancers together with village citizens started conducting research on the rapidly disappearing traditions of weaving with sea grass, sawing with animal skins and carving, along with the forgotten traditions of sawing with salmon skins. The activists with elders, documents of the first researchers of Itelmens, and archives collected by village school. Over the course of 16 years these traditions were returned and keep developing into a unique feature of Kovran village. These craftsmen technologies empower the traditional celebrations that were also revived by Itelmens in the 20th century through providing the necessary spiritual accessories for the rituals. Along with spiritual support, the revived crafts offer opportunities for employment. Itelmens are indigenous peoples of Russia who reside in Kamchatka peninsular with Kovran village as the only place that have Itelmens as a majority. This paper presents the experience from the ground on the challenges and successes of revitalization of Itelmen traditions and the meaning if such revitalization for the life of the entire village."

=====

Title: "Female illegal fisheries in Western Kamchatka"

Submitting Author: Centre of Arctic and Siberian Exploration, The Sociological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Yakutia, European University at SPB

All Authors: Centre of Arctic and Siberian Exploration, The Sociological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Yakutia, European University at SPB

Abstract Text: "Illegal salmon fisheries and economies in Eastern Arctic is actual and poorly researched area. Gender dimension of this practice has not been considered at all before. In Western Kamchatka female poachers constitute a community with certain philosophies and reflections of social-economic conditions, and take a particular niche within informal salmon economy relations. Female poachers in Western Kamchatka have a special social status. Their common right to poach is also encoded in vernacular terminology attached to a place they typically fish: 'babii plios' (womanish strand). In my talk I shall present ethnographic

details about female salmon poachers as a social group, and consider their social role within local informal salmon economy."

=====

Title: "Just Business: The rights of the Sámi people in the green transition"

Submitting Author: Assistant Professor at Faculty of Law, HELSUS, University of Helsinki
All Authors: Assistant Professor at Faculty of Law, HELSUS, University of Helsinki

Abstract Text: "Wind energy development is the newest threat to the right of the Sámi people to conduct reindeer husbandry. Although wind energy is promoted as a means to move towards a more renewable and sustainable energy system, its impact on the rights of the Sámi peoples are increasingly contested. As a result, there are an increasing number of lawsuits that have been filed both in Norway and Sweden and which oppose reindeer herders to wind energy developers. In this context, this presentation analyzes more narrowly what the responsibilities of the states and companies are in order to ensure that the human rights of the Sámi people are guaranteed. For this purpose, the presentation examines both the national legislations of the Nordic countries and the international legal framework, including the duty of human rights due diligence and seeks to appraise what reforms are required to be promoted in order to ensure that the transition to renewable energy is in compliance with the human rights of the Sámi people."

=====

Title: "The role of marine mammal hunter heritage in attracting tourist flow to Chukotka"

Submitting Author: Indigenous entrepreneurship and different knowledge bases in indigenous tourism
All Authors: Indigenous entrepreneurship and different knowledge bases in indigenous tourism
Affiliation: Norce | Country: Norway | Organizer(s): Norce and Arctic University of Tromsø

Abstract Text: "One of the main factors that attract tourists to Chukotka is the culture of coastal inhabitants - sea hunters. Today, there are only 229 whalers in Chukotka left. The largest community is located in the village of Lorino, the whaler-capital of the world. The local community of marine hunters feeds the village of 1,400 people according to the ancient customary laws of primitive communism. All the inhabitants in need of meat simply come with a knife to the butchering of the whale and cut off as much meat as they need. We cannot predict how long the whaling tradition will last, since this is under severe pressure from various pro-green international organizations, but its history is already interesting and worthy of fixating. On the basis of the village of Lorino, we plan to create an interactive open-air museum of whaling. If active members of the community are able to take control over the process of tourist services in their villages and provide a sufficient level of service at competitive prices, this can become an additional incentive for the preservation and development of national culture, the basis of which is a unique traditional sea hunting."

=====

Title: "Life strategies (plans) of the population of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (Nadym)"

Submitting Author: Senior Researcher in the Sector of Cultural Anthropology of the Arctic Research Center of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Junior Researcher in the West-

Siberian Branch of the Federal Center for Sociological Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences

All Authors: Senior Researcher in the Sector of Cultural Anthropology of the Arctic Research Center of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Junior Researcher in the West-Siberian Branch of the Federal Center for Sociological Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Abstract Text: "Life in the city of Nadym (Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Russia), as in many resource-based mono-cities of the Far North and the Russian Arctic, is associated with work. Basically, the presence or absence of work determines the length of time that the respondents plan to live in the city. Middle-aged and older citizens plan to move to other regions of Russia after retirement. There are no higher educational institutions for young people in the city. School graduates go to study in other cities of Russia. Most do not plan to return to Nadym. According to young people, the urban environment of cities where young people study is the most comfortable for life, there are more job opportunities.

The city of Nadym has a fairly comfortable environment for living for a long period of work. The respondents note the compactness of the city and safety. In the city, construction of housing and social and household infrastructure is underway, chain stores are presented. Changes in landscaping have been noticeable in recent years. The city lacks bright colors, modern murals, while preserving the existing images on the walls of houses, reflecting the period of active industrial development of gas and oil fields. Some monuments from this period require restoration.

The respondents associate the future of their city with the creation of new production facilities for the processing of hydrocarbons and the further development of the transport infrastructure."

=====

Title: "Inuit of the Arctic should be able to govern their own society"

Submitting Author: Native Village of Point Hope

All Authors: Native Village of Point Hope

Abstract Text: "Hunger knows no law in the Arctic. We hunt to feed our people and from that hunt comes resources that feeds the souls of my ancestors beliefs since time immemorial, since before Tulunigraq harpooned the first whale that became Tikigraq.

I was born in this village of Whalers, also known as Point Hope. My name is Othniel Oomittuk Jr. a descendent of the Sovereign Arctic.

Since first contact with the Western culture the Tikigraqmuit have resisted assimilation. We've had to fight for our village existence, whether it was against the extraction of whale oil or crude oil. The Inupiaq language was shamed from my tongue through the teachings of the School District.

Alaska became a United States territory in 1867. In 1890 religion was introduced to Point hope and caused the degeneration of Shamanism, which is a vessel for my culture as a whaling village. Effigies that made Inua possible were taboo in the eyes of civilization, the transition to a new era of technology has also made it possible to view these objects all over the world.

I am an artist. With my art I express the identity of a sovereign nation, who has not been given the chance to govern and own their own land in this modern era."

=====
Title: "Love in Point Hope"

Submitting Author: Self Publishers United
All Authors: Self Publishers United

Abstract Text: "In 2008, I went to Point Hope, an Inupiaq whaling community on a landspit in the Arctic Ocean. As a Dutch photographer I was to make pictures for an article about Shell's plans to drill.

During my two day stay in Point Hope I got so intrigued by life in this remote community that I planned a return, six months later with the idea to make a photoreportage about whaling. This time I stayed for two months, which was still too short to say anything about whaling but long enough to fall in love with local artist and whaler Othniel Oomittuk Jr.

The following years were spent living between Point Hope and Amsterdam. I was accepted into the community. I learned about Inupiaq culture and values, about life in the Arctic, about the hunt. It wasn't always easy. I had to let go of a set of fixed beliefs to be open enough to listen and learn. I observed and photographed over 9 years. Then I looked at my work and realised that what had so intrigued me about Point Hope was its unwavering sense of community and belonging. Western culture is focused on individuality, personal development, achievements, about making your own way. Living in Point Hope brought out the craving in me for community and opened my mind and heart for another way of living.

In 2018 I published the photobook 'Maktak and Gasoline' about life in Point Hope. I would like to present this book at ICASS X."

=====
Title: "Sakha ethno-linguistic identity in the context of bilingualism in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"

Submitting Author: Институт гуманитарных исследований и проблем малочисленных народов Севера ЯНЦ СО РАН нароработ
All Authors: Институт гуманитарных исследований и проблем малочисленных народов Севера ЯНЦ СО РАН нароработ

Abstract Text: "This paper presents an analysis of the ethno-linguistic identity of the Sakha people, using the author's extended categorical model. The study is based on the results of two large-scale questionnaires, conducted in 2007 and 2014 in the city of Yakutsk and in the monoethnic village Chai (Viljujskij ulus) in the Sakha Republic. Data were analyzed across time (diachronically) and space, comparing the two regions. An expert community panel on "Use of the modern Sakha language in Yakutsk" (n = 23, 2016) provides further support. An interdisciplinary approach using an ethno-sociolinguistic model enables us to determine the dynamic, fluid understanding of the Sakha language as seen by the wide range of respondents to the survey. The positive linguistic attitudes toward the Sakha language are strongest among Sakha of the middle and older generations, as further reflected in their life experiences, a strong sense of ethnic identity, a high level of linguistic competence, and extensive use of their native language in most domains.

The Sakha language has high ethnic value for its communities. Nonetheless, modern socio-economic, political and cultural conditions are determining factors in an overall lowering of linguistic competence among younger Sakha, distancing them from their native (ancestral)

language, as assessed in both sociolinguistic surveys and psycholinguistic experiments. In both urban and rural settings, speakers view their language as “difficult” and “complicated”; in rural areas this is further complicated by polarizing beliefs about its necessity and comprehensibility, and offset by a strong sense of ethnic solidarity and pride."

=====

Title: "MANSI REINDEER HERDING IN THE SEVERNAYA SOSVA RIVER BASIN"

Submitting Author: Not Listed

All Authors: Not Listed

Abstract Text: "Over the centuries reindeer husbandry has been leading industry of agriculture of the Mansi people living in the Severnaya Sosva river basin. In the daily life of Mansi deer occupied an important place, but now, reindeer herding as an occupation that can be considered as disappeared from the Mansi culture."

ICASS X SPONSORS





IASSA
INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

ARCTICcenter
Arctic, Remote and Cold Territories Interdisciplinary Center
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA