

Northern Notes

Issue 38 - Autumn / Winter 2012



A newsletter published by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association

The glass rooftop of the University of Northern British Columbia Administration Building allows the bright winter light in even when snow covered, making it easy to appreciate the First Nations flags hung along the corridor. Photo credit: Kazuya Ikuta

Welcome from the President

In This Issue . . .

	Welcome from the President.	1
	Features	
	The International Polar Initiative.	3
	Recent & Current Activities of CIRCLA Aalborg University, Denmark	4
	Resilience Thinking for Adaptation and Transformation in the Arctic	5
	AHDR-II: An Update on Progress.	6
	Building Antarctic Social Sciences: A Playbook from the Arctic?.	8
	ARCUM - Arctic Research Centre Opens at Umeå University.	10
	Extractive Industries Working Group News	11
	Calls for Papers.	13
	Upcoming Conferences	15
	Recent Conferences & Forums	
	Transpolar Connections at the SCAR Open Science Conference.	20
	Northern Food Security: The Greenhouse Solution.	21
	Arctic in the First Decade of the 21st Century	22
	Announcements	23
	New Publications	27
	On the Web.	31
	End Notes	32

As the days shorten, temperatures drop, and holiday lights adorn streets and windows, I am sending warm holiday greetings from Copenhagen, where I'm currently spending several weeks.

In our last issue we announced the dates of the upcoming **ICASS-VIII – 22-26 May 2012**. The IASSA Council has now confirmed a theme: **Northern Sustainabilities**. By using the plural, we underscore not only that sustainability has social, cultural, economic, environmental and other dimensions, but that definitions of the concept vary. The term defies any single definition. However, derived from the Latin *sustinere* ('to hold up'), it commonly alludes to the creation and maintenance of conditions under which humans and nature can co-exist harmoniously, while fulfilling needs (social, economic and environmental) of current and future generations. ICUN/UNEP defines the term as "improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting eco-systems."¹ (The idea is often expressed in a Venn diagram, as shown on the next page.)

Sustainability has certainly been a topic at past ICASS's, with papers and panels ranging from sustainable governance to sustainability indicators. We hope to see sessions and papers on a wide variety of topics related to sustainability in the Circumpolar North at ICASS VIII – sustainable energy, sustainable food systems, sustainable communities, sustainable business, social sustainability, etc. And of course, as always, we will welcome sessions and papers on any other topic of interest

to researchers in Arctic social sciences and humanities! Meanwhile, a challenge will be to run ICASS-VIII as sustainably as possible.

Turning to the recent past, I want to report on some of the activities at which IASSA has been represented in the past six months, either by myself or other IASSA members. Firstly, now that my term as UNBC's Vice President Research has concluded, I have been able to attend two Arctic Council (AC) meetings. In September, at a meeting of Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) of the Arctic Council met in Reykjavik, I was able to provide a short presentation on IASSA as an organization. While IASSA has had observer status for several years and is not new to SDWG, the members of the SDWG change, so it is useful to review our organization's objectives and activities with this group from time to time. That meeting was attended also by IASSA councilors Joan Nyman-Larsen and Peter Schweitzer (see photo next page). Joan reported on the Arctic Human Development Report, both in a half-day presentation that preceded the actual meeting, and in a shorter format at the meeting; Peter spoke on the activities of IASSA's Social & Human Working Group.

The Arctic Council held an Observer's Meeting on 6 November in Stockholm. As I was not able to attend that, Rasmus Ole Rasmussen graciously agreed to go on IASSA's behalf. Of note, during that meeting it was announced that guidelines are being developed for the regulation of observer participation at the various Working Groups of the Arctic Council, in part due to the rather wide variance in practices to date. There also may be initiatives to further formalize or modify the process for application for Observer status,

¹IUCN/UNEP/WWF (1991). "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living." Gland, Switzerland.

Welcome from the President continued



From left to right: Gail Fondahl, Peter Schweitzer and Joan Nymand Larsen at a meeting of the Sustainable Development Working Group of the Arctic Council in Reykjavik. Photo credit: John Echave

a development that should not affect IASSA.

Mid-November brought the Arctic Council's Senior Arctic Officials meeting, held in Haparanda, Sweden. I attended this as an observer on IASSA's behalf, and also reported on progress of the Arctic Human Development Report-II (see below) during a special lunch-time session. The AC Chair hosted a breakfast for observers, with a Q&A session, at which the issue changes in the guidelines on observer participation was also noted. At the meeting itself (especially during the coffee-break discussions), the issue of Russia's suspension of RAIPON, and thus their inability to take part and contribute as one of the AC's Permanent Participants, was of great concern.

Other Council members have also been active, representing IASSA on a number of the Arctic Council's current projects. In this issue, you will find an [article on "Resilience Thinking for Adaptation and Transformation in the Arctic"](#), from council member Tatiana Vlasova, who, along with council member Peter Schweitzer, represents IASSA on the Arctic Resilience Report project. Tatiana also represents IASSA on the AC's Ecosystems Based Management project.

Meanwhile, council member Joan Nymand Larsen represented IASSA at the 10th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region, which was held in Akureyri in early September. It is notable that in the *Conference Statement* resulting from this meeting, IASSA is specifically mentioned:

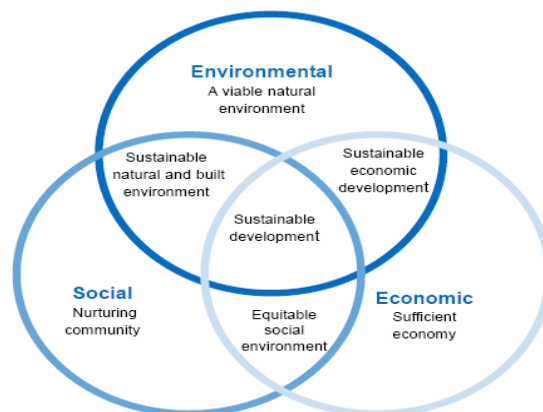
We, the elected representatives of Canada, Denmark/Greenland, the European Parliament, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States of America;

In collaboration with the indigenous peoples of the Arctic; Meeting to discuss Arctic governance, responsible economic development in the Arctic and human development in the Arctic; Considering the rapid change now occurring in the Arctic driven by the forces of climate change and globalization resulting in closer economic and geopolitical links;

Ask the governments in the Arctic Region, the Arctic Council and the institutions of the European Union, where appropriate; Regarding Enhancing Human Development in the Arctic to

44. Develop a more structured partnership with the University of the Arctic, the International Arctic Science Committee, ***International Arctic Social Sciences Association*** and other relevant organizations (emphasis added).

In addition to these meetings, I've had the opportunity to speak at a number of other events, as President of IASSA. The talks have in some cases focused on IASSA, in others simply given me the opportunity to slip in a bit of promotion for our organization. Such include the European Sciences Open Forum (Dublin, July), where I spoke on 'Arctic Socio-Economic Systems: Impacts of Change on Arctic People'; the *CIRCLA opening in Aalborg, Denmark in mid-August* ([see article in this issue](#)); and in at the Conference on "The Arctic in the First Decade of the 21st Century: Between Competition and Cooperation" (Wroclaw, Poland, November: [see note in this issue](#)). I was also invited to present a few remarks during the opening ceremony of the Scientific session on the "Significance of the First Polar Expedition from an Independent Poland", convened by the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw, November). These occasions have offered opportunities to underscore IASSA's activities, and to recruit new members to our organization. In December I will speak in Oslo, Tromsø, Copenhagen, Groningen, and the Hague. Dan Bristow, from the Arctic Science & International Business Development Office, Canadian Business International Center for the Arctic, has been instrumental in organizing these talks through Canadian embassies in Europe – I thank him heartily for providing opportunities to increase IASSA's profile.



Welcome from the President continued

The latter half of 2012 has witnessed the opening of two new Arctic Centers, the Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic (CIRCLA) at Aalborg University and the Arctic Research Centre (ARCUM) at Umeå University. Peter Sköld provides information about ARCUM in this issue's 'Features section'. While CIRCLA was introduced in the [last issue of Northern Notes](#), please see the report by Robert C. Thompson on CIRCLA's activities.

In this issue you will also find a note about the [upcoming Arctic Science Summit Week \(ASSW\) 2013](#), in Krakow, Poland. ASSW includes a science symposium, *The Arctic Hub: Regional and Global Perspectives*. IASSA serves

organizing committee for this event, and representation of social scientists in the program is notable – including several IASSA members. Please consider attending!

The International Polar Initiative (IPI) is another activity in which IASSA is engaged. Read the short note below in our 'Features' section - describing this initiative and please note at the bottom the call for input/feedback on this concept. To ensure the full representation of social sciences/humanities concerns, I encourage you to send your feedback to me.

The Arctic Human Development Report-II is moving along – we provide an update article on [page 6](#). This project has

been extremely well received by the SDWG. We are planning one of its launches at ICASS VIII.

Discussions have commenced regarding the Third International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP III), to take place in 2015. The planning is led by IASC, and from the start has involved IASSA and University of the Arctic. At this point we are developing a concept paper, to provide a framework for planning. I will be reporting more on this in the next *Northern Notes*.

Wishing you an excellent end to 2012, holiday cheer, and great expectations for the New Year.

Gail



Features

The International Polar Initiative

by Vladimir Ryabinin, Volker Rachold, Mike Sparrow and Gail Fondahl

The polar regions of the world are undergoing fast and dramatic transformations that impact their environment, economy and the life of local residents. These changes are anticipated to increase in the decades to come and result in significant global implications. To effectively address the related challenges a novel cooperation framework provisionally entitled the "International Polar Initiative" (IPI) has been proposed by a steering group of experts nominated by international organizations with an interest in polar matters.

The framework envisages preparation of a common IPI Implementation Plan for the development of observing systems, research, services, related education and outreach, and practical applications of scientific knowledge in the polar regions. One of the motivations for the IPI is to optimize the use of existing resources and, at the same time, identify areas where new investments in polar activities are necessary for environmental protection, sustainable development of the regions – where applicable - and addressing existing and emerging societal needs. Existing polar programs and infrastructure, including the legacy of the

recently concluded International Polar Year 2007-2008 (IPY), will provide the initial building blocks for IPI. Given the many commonalities between the polar and alpine regions, involvement of the alpine research community in IPI is being considered. If properly planned and successfully implemented, the IPI has the potential to turn polar activities into a series of coordinated, resourceful, and highly practically useful interagency initiatives aimed at addressing the major challenges of polar regions.

In 2007-2009, during the IPY period, a wide range of cultural, ethical, economic, ethnic, and historical aspects of polar activities were the focus of attention. The concluding IPY conference in April 2012 in Montreal, Canada, was entitled "From Knowledge to Action" and also included an impressive social dimension. The IPI will be a service-oriented initiative and will aim to achieve practical outcomes of important societal value. The IPI should therefore be built on the successes of IPY and should place societal issues at the forefront of its activities. Views of the IASSA community on the advantages of having an initiative like the IPI and input into its Concept are therefore very

welcome. If there is sufficient interest in, and support to, the IPI idea from the polar research communities, including IASSA, the IPI Concept will be submitted for consideration, with a view of its endorsement, to leading international organizations involved in polar activities.

The document containing the draft Concept of IPI is available at the following URL: <http://www.iasc.info/index.php/home/initiatives/22>. The next opportunity for a broad discussion of IPI presents itself during the American Geophysical Union Fall Meeting 2012 (San Francisco, USA, 3-7 December 2012). The town hall meeting TH22D "The International Polar Initiative (IPI)" is scheduled from 12:30 PM to 1:30 PM on Tuesday 4 December 2012 in the meeting room 2005 (Moscone West). Individuals and groups with interest in polar regions are cordially invited to attend this event. An opportunity for discussing IPI at an event with a stronger focus on social aspects of polar activities will be sought as well. In the meantime, comments can be sent to Gail Fondahl (gail.fondahl@unbc.ca), President, IASSA, who is on the IPI Steering Group.



Recent and Upcoming Activities of the Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic (CIRCLA), Aalborg University, Denmark

by Robert C. Thomsen, Director of CIRCLA



Since its launch in the summer of 2012, the Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic, CIRCLA, has been busy establishing itself as the first cross-disciplinary centre in Denmark with a focus on Arctic research in the humanities and social sciences.

With considerable media attention, the Centre was launched with its first one-day conference *'The Arctic Today - and Tomorrow'* on August 21, 2012. A number of distinguished speakers had accepted our invitation to speak on this historic event. Following formal welcomes by Pro-Rector Inger Askehave and Dean Lone Dirckinck-Holmfeld, Denmark's newly appointed Arctic Ambassador, Klavs A. Holm addressed the 60-strong audience on the topic of new challenges and opportunities facing Arctic communities in general, and those of relevance to the Danish Kingdom and Greenland specifically. Claus Holstein, CEO of the Port of Aalborg and a founding member of the Arctic Business Network spoke on specific challenges and opportunities of relevance to business development in Greenland. Having declared 'the Arctic open for business!', he proceeded to urge Danish investors and anyone with business interests in the region to hurry up and get working, because there are plenty of international corporations and governments already courting the Greenlanders.

In cooperation with the Nordic Asso-

CIRCLA had invited two Canadian speakers to assist us in launching the centre: Kim Girtel, Political Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires at the Canadian Embassy in Copenhagen, introduced the audience to *'Canada's Perspectives on a Changing Arctic'*, and Professor Gail Fondahl (who needs no further introduction to readers of *Northern Notes*) spoke on Indigenous rights in the Northern parts of Russia and North America, with a particular focus on differing (indigenous and state) perceptions of territorial rights and space.

In his presentation on marine resources and governance Professor Jesper Raakjær, from Aalborg University and CIRCLA, was concerned with the impact on traditional resource industries of new resource development and increasingly strong geo-political agendas in the region. Representing Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland – with which CIRCLA and Aalborg University have formed strong educational and research links – and closing the conference, Associate Professor, Birgit Kleist Pedersen discussed symbols and identities in the globalised Arctic urban space, and indicated fruitful paths for innovative, yet sustainable cultural development.

As director of CIRCLA, I am thrilled about and grateful for the extremely positive way in which Arctic Studies communities and local institutions have welcomed the centre. A number of mass media interviews and invitations to con-

Lill Rastad Bjørst's presentation on contemporary Greenlandic society and culture to a KPNG seminar, and Rasmus Gjedssøe Bertelsen's address to a workshop organized by the foreign service unit of the Faroese Government – indicates that a research centre like CIRCLA is indeed filling an important gap in Arctic research.

Inspired by the positive reception, CIRCLA – with its manifest purpose of working practice-oriented and problem-based – has been able to quickly establish links with a number of important partners from within academic circles, as well as, public institutions and business organizations. Among others, we are looking forward to further strengthen and develop partnerships with Ilisimatusarfik/University of Greenland, Fróðskaparsetur Føroyar/University of the Faroe Islands, Dalhousie University (Canada), the Municipalities of Aalborg (Denmark) and Sermersooq (Greenland), the Port of Aalborg, the Nordic Association for Canadian Studies, the Arctic Business Network, the Northern Research Forum, Network in Canadian Heritage and Environment, IASC and last but not least, IASSA.

Along with a number of these partners, CIRCLA is currently organizing a three-day conference in Nuuk, Greenland, 11-14 October 2013: *'Heritage and Change in the Arctic'*. We hope that many IASSA members and others with an interest in the human dimension of Arctic Studies will join us there. A Call for Papers is currently under development and will be posted soon.

Finally, I would like to mention that after a number of seminars and a writing workshop, a group of 15 CIRCLA researchers will soon submit a major application for funding for a project on sustainable development in the Arctic. Should it be successful (fingers crossed!) there will be many more activities of the kind described above, and we are always happy to cooperate – so watch these pages, and the CIRCLA website at www.arctic.aau.dk/



Klavs A. Holm, Denmark's newly appointed Arctic Ambassador gives a formal welcome at the launch of the Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic (CIRCLA) on August 21, 2012 at Aalborg University in Denmark.

Photo credits:
Camilla Stigaard



Resilience Thinking for Adaptation and Transformation in the Arctic

by Tatiana Vlasova, Institute of Geography, RAS and IASSA Council member

It has become evident that current development paradigms should be changed and profound transformation in societal values and thinking should be required all over the world. What forces have lead to this need for change and transformation in the Arctic ?

First of all, the rapid and unpredicted impacts of climate changes are becoming increasingly apparent in the Arctic, including new record low levels of sea ice extent in September of this year, exceeding even the 2007 sea-ice minimum. Moreover, sea ice loss is accelerating faster than many IPCC models predict. Second, these changes are happening on the fore of accelerating human activities that now in the first quarter of the 21st Century could be compared with the effects of the geological force, predicted by V.I. Vernadskiy in the first quarter of the 20th Century. That is why it was recently suggested that we now live in the new era called Anthropocene.

The concept of resilience is increasingly appearing as a response to many calls for new models of thinking about multiple interacting processes in a rapidly changing world, especially under the impacts of climate change and increasing human activities, as well as socio-economic and political instabilities. "We know that rapid change can result in abrupt shifts that fundamentally and irreversibly change conditions for human societies. The Arctic Resilience Report will provide a scientifically based assessment of the risks of crossing potentially disastrous tipping points in the Arctic," says professor Johan Rockström, Executive Director of Stockholm Resilience Centre and the Chair of the Arctic Resilience Report (ARR) Steering committee. The ARR was initiated as a project of the

Arctic Council under the leadership of Sweden. The leader of the project is a well known Arctic scientist Annika Nilsson, from the Stockholm Environment Institute.

Resilience refers to the capacity of linked social-ecological system to both cope with disturbance and respond or reorganize in such a way as to maintain its essential structure, function, and identity, whilst also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation. It is the ability to respond to shocks and at the same time preserve the system's main functions, such as ecosystem services important for human well-being and needs (A. Nilsson et al. Arctic Herald, 2012). Central to resilience thinking is the concept of coupled social-ecological systems (SESs), the systems, in which cultural, political, social, economic, ecological, technological, and other components interact. Considering the great role of the Arctic SESs at different temporal and space scales in the Earth system as a whole, Arctic SESs resilience assessment could greatly contribute to the Earth System resilience.

The methodology of the ARR is based on previous work of the Resilience Alliance, an international network of researchers advancing the concept. However, it has never before been applied in such a large-scale context as the pan-Arctic region. The project is thus also further developing the method. In my opinion, what the ARR should mostly focus on is assessing the state of human capital and its development, as well as finding constructive ways for building resilience thinking capacities in the Arctic that will help it adapt and transform in the era of Anthropocene. Resilience thinking could play a significant role in the

formation of the new Anthropocene worldview, based on integrating multi-disciplinary science with local/traditional knowledge and management innovations. Integration means not putting everything all together in one basket, but as it was said by WRH General secretary, Johan Turi, while speaking about the importance of science and traditional knowledge synthesis at the *ARR Kautkeino Workshop* in November 2012, this integration should be done in a way that according to a traditional Saami saying results in "one plus one is more than two". In the philosophical language the same is postulated as "The Whole is more than the sum of Parts".

The ARR assessment is an iterative process as there is much uncertainty about what is to come in the Arctic. Thus, policies and possible recommendations are frequently based on incomplete information, to be modified iteratively as the understanding of change and its impacts evolve. Therefore, local, community indigenous perspectives integrated with multidisciplinary scientific knowledge are needed to provide the details that Arctic-wide models cannot provide for decision-makers and managers. For the same reason, the continuous socially-oriented observations of human capacities and quality of life conditions could be very much helpful, as well as resilience thinking capacity building which is going to be implemented through a special University of the Arctic course.

You can keep up to date with the progress of the ARR at www.arctic-council.org/arr/ and also read the ARR paper (in English and Russian) in the *Arctic Herald Journal*, No. 4, 2012 that will appear soon at www.Arctic-Herald.ru.



Mark this Date . . .

The **8th International Congress of the Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VIII)** will take place May 22 - 26, 2014 at the University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada. The theme for the conference is "**Northern Sustainabilites**" and it will be a "green" conference. A call for papers and more information on the conference will be available at www.iassa.org in the near future. Any questions, comments or ideas can be sent to Cherylyn.Mazo@unbc.ca.



AHDR-II: An Update on Progress

by Joan Nymand Larsen and Gail Fondahl

The purpose of the *Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages* is to move the study of human development in the Arctic beyond the first AHDR (2004) baseline, to provide the second assessment and synthesis report on the state of human development in the Arctic. The AHDR-II will contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic. The report will be released in 2014, ten years after the launch of the first AHDR (2004). AHDR-II will make possible valuable comparisons and contrasts over the past decade: an era of rapid change in the North. The proposed project will be an important contribution to research on living conditions, quality of life in the North, and indigenous livelihoods, topics identified as high priorities by the Arctic Council. It will likely become a key resource for policy makers in the Arctic, as well as for the University of the Arctic and other post-secondary institutions in the North and beyond.

The AHDR-II began with a proposal by Joan Nymand Larsen in September 2010, accepted by the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment, and presented to the SDWG. Joan invited Gail Fondahl from Canada to co-lead the project. The proposal was then discussed at a meeting in Reykjavik between Joan and Gail, and presented at an event hosted by the Canadian Embassy and attended by several Arctic Council countries' ambassadors to Iceland. Henriette Rasmussen was brought on in May 2011 as a second co-lead, from Greenland.

In February 2011, an executive committee was established, of the lead, co-leads and Niels Einarsson, Grete Hovelsrud, Andrey Petrov, Arja Rautio, and Gunn-Britt Retter. Carl Christian Olson later was invited to join the executive committee, to ensure increased indigenous input into the report. The contents were discussed, with the AHDR-II mostly paralleling the AHDR (2004), with some adjustments. The report is comprised of 11 chapters, plus an introduction and a conclusion.

Chapters	Lead Authors
Executive Summary	Joan Nymand Larsen (IS), Gail Fondahl (CA), Henriette Rasmussen (GR)
Introduction	Joan Nymand Larsen (IS), Gail Fondahl (CA)
Arctic Populations and Migration	Tim Heleniak (US), Dmitri Bogoyavlenskiy (RU)
Cultures and Identities	Peter Schweitzer (US), Olga Ulturgasheva (RU), Peter Skjold (SW)
Economic Systems	Lee Huskey (US), Alexander Pelyasov (RU), Ilmo Maaenpaa (FI)
Political Institutions & Geopolitics	Jessica Shadian (NO), Whitney Lackenbauer (CA)
Legal Systems	Nigel Bankes (CA), Timo Koivurova (FI)
Resource Governance	Bruce Forbes (FI), Gary Kofinas (US)
Human Health & Wellbeing	Arja Rautio (FI), Birger Poppel (GL), Kue Young (CA)
Education & Human Capital	Diana Hirshberg (US), Andrey Petrov (US, RU)
Globalization	Carina Keskitalo (SW), Chris Southcott (CA)
Community Viability & Adaptation	Rasmus Ole Rasmussen (SE/DK), Grete Hovelsrud (NO), Shari Gearheard (US)
Measuring Arctic Human Development - ASI	Joan Nymand Larsen (IS), Gail Fondahl (CA), Peter Schweitzer (US)
Conclusion: Arctic Human Development Ten Years Onward	Joan Nymand Larsen (IS), Gail Fondahl (CA)

It was felt that as migration and mobility play such a role in Arctic demographics, that this should compose a central part of the 'Population' chapter. While AHDR (2004) had a chapter on Culture and Societies, AHDR-II will have a chapter on Culture and Identities. The 'Political Systems' chapter will include a strong component on geopolitics. Wellbeing will be added as a key concept for discussion to the 'Health' Chapter, and discussion of 'Human Capital' will round out the chapter on 'Education'. A separate chapter on Gender has been cut, in favor of asking that gender as an axes of analysis be considered in all chapters. All chapters will also consider climate change and globalization effects.

During the first half of 2011, the list of proposed lead authors was developed. In

order to select lead authors, a call was put out for nominations. Over one hundred individuals were nominated. From this list the Lead and Co-leads developed a proposed short list. Criteria included geographical representation from the Arctic countries, inclusion of indigenous persons, and a combination of authors who had contributed to the first AHDR and new authors. Of course, a reputation for delivering quality product on time was also critical! The list was then sent to the Executive Committee for review and approval/amendment.

ICASS VII in June of 2011 provided a perfect opportunity to discuss the development of AHDR-II. Sessions were well attended and the valuable input received. After a relatively quiet summer (while the AHDR-II Lead, Joan, recovered from



AHDR-II continued

having hosted ICASS VII), lead author invitations were sent in September 2011. We were pleased that in most cases the authors accepted with enthusiasm. In a few cases, potential authors had to decline, usually for reasons of over-commitment. In those cases the long list of nominees provided other names. Unfortunately, key indigenous scholars who were invited to serve as lead authors declined due to overly busy schedules.

The AHDR-II was formally endorsed by the Arctic Council in October 2011.

AHDR-II had its first Lead Author meeting in November of 2011, with a limited number of executive members also attending. This was a logistical meeting, to discuss the vision of the report, schedules, timelines, deliverables, and so forth. A second meeting was held in March 2012. At this second meeting draft chapter outlines were presented by lead authors and discussed, and an initial 'gap analysis' done. The IPY meeting in

April 2012 provided another opportunity for those lead authors attending to convene briefly and provide updates.

Over the summer, Lead authors completed their chapter outlines, which were then posted on the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) for feedback, as well as circulated among the author team itself. The SDWG also agreed to create an Advisory Committee to be responsible for feedback on the report. It is partly comprised of Heads of Delegation, partly of other individuals appointed by those Heads.

In September 2012, Joan provided a half-day workshop on the report immediately preceding the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group meeting, with co-lead Gail and Peter Schweitzer (a lead author) in attendance. Joan also made a shorter presentation to the SDWG during the regular meeting. The SDWG appears to be highly interested in the report, seeing it as a key WG project.

The SDWG meeting in Reykjavik was followed by a two-day AHDR event in Nuuk, Greenland, at the Greenlandic-Icelandic Arctic Science Days, September 21-22. The AHDR hosted two sessions consisting of panel discussions on thematic areas including culture, language, health, and living conditions. On this occasion, Henriette Rasmussen (AHDR-II Greenlandic co-lead) moderated a two hour panel discussion on September 22. This was a type of mini "town-hall" intended to provide a forum for debate and engagement with local stakeholders on questions of culture and languages. Several members of the AHDR-II working group participated in these events.

Meanwhile, Gail presented the AHDR-II project at a seminar in Yakutsk in mid-October, held at Northeast Federal University, and attended by about 30 undergraduate and students, professors and other scholars.

November brought our third Lead Authors meeting, once again in Roskilde, where first-order draft chapters were reviewed. Following that, Gail presented on the AHDR-II at the Arctic Council's Senior Arctic Officials meeting in Haparanda, Sweden.

First order draft chapters will be posted shortly on the SDWG site for review. Our timeline involves 2nd order draft chapters being completed by early April. At this stage we will be soliciting external peer review. If you are interested in serving as a reviewer, please contact Joan Nyman Larsen (jnl@unak.is) or Gail Fondahl (gail.fondahl@unbc.ca)! The final drafts will be completed in Fall 2013, and the report published in mid-2014.



One of the AHDR-II panel discussions at Greenlandic-Icelandic Science Days, with Henriette Rasmussen moderating the panel. Photo credit: Jon Haukur Ingimundarson



Mark this Date . . .

Arctic Sciences Summit Week 2013 will be held from 13-19 April 2013 in Krakow, Poland, with the Science Symposium occurring **17-19 April**. The conference's theme is "The Arctic Hub – Regional and Global Perspectives". IASSA serves on the Organizing Committee, and we are delighted to underscore the strong social sciences content in this conference. Keynote speakers include Chris Southcott (IASSA Councilor), Vladimir Sangi (RAIPON), and Robert Correll, while session conveners include Grete Hovelsrud, Rasmus Ole Rasmussen, Gerlis Fugmann, Nancy Maynard, Alona Yefimenko, Claudio Aporto, Igor Krupnik, Gunn-Britt Retter, and Michal Luszczuk (all IASSA members and/or social scientists). Please consider attending! More information and a copy of the conference circular can be found at www.assw2013.us.edu.pl The deadline for abstracts is **6 January 2013**.

Building Antarctic Social Sciences: A Playbook from the Arctic?

by Igor Krupnik, Smithsonian Institution

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of IASSA in August 2010, a group of IASSA veterans produced a collection of personal memoirs and papers featuring the beginning of the Arctic social science field in the 1980s and the establishment of IASSA. That 50-page anniversary collection, with the contributions by Noel Broadbent, Susanne Dybbroe, Bill Fitzhugh, Igor Krupnik, Ludger Müller-Wille, and Yvon Csonka was published as a special issue of the [Northern Notes \(Issue 33\)](#) in fall 2010.¹ Perhaps, the legacy of the origination of IASSA in 1990 could serve as a 'playbook' to our colleagues in the Southern hemisphere in their effort to institutionalize the 'Antarctic social sciences' and to build a professional network of their own. This short paper explores how the IASSA experience may help address certain specific steps and challenges that our peer community in the South will face in this process.

The institutionalization drive that led to the establishment of the 'Arctic social sciences' as a recognized field in the late 1980s and, later, of IASSA, was triggered by several external factors, besides the bottom-up push by the social scientists themselves. By that time, the lead agency players in Arctic science and policy management, primarily in the U.S. and Canada, recognized that a new field was needed to accommodate the growing spectrum of societal and human research in the North. Accidentally, the name for the field, 'Arctic social sciences,' was both unplanned and fortuitous. It was, nevertheless, convenient and acceptable to the scientists, agency managers and policy-makers; it also fit the official nomenclature of the science funding bureaucracy of the time. Another critical driver was the spirit of 'opening' and the enthusiasm fueled by the emerging international collaboration in Arctic sciences. It has been no accident that all critical steps in the institutionalization of the Arctic social sciences in the late

1980s were related to major breakthroughs in international contacts and collaborations, such as the gradual 'opening' of the Russian Arctic to foreign research and collaborative projects after 1987; the first conference on the 'Coordination of Research in the Arctic' in 1988; the creation of International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), and others.

Replay of main events: 1987–1995

Recurring professional venues engaging Arctic researchers in specific human fields, besides occasional symposia or sessions, became a regular feature in the 1970s, starting with the International Symposia for Circumpolar Health (since 1967), the annual meetings of the Canadian Archaeological and Alaska Anthropological Associations (since 1968 and 1974, respectively), the biannual Inuit Studies Conferences (since 1978), and others. This gradually led to the establishment of the first professional organizations of polar human and social researchers, like the Alaska Anthropological Association in 1975 and the International Union of Circumpolar Health in 1981, with their long-term membership, rotating leadership, and structured events. The first reported push for a similar professional body for Arctic social sciences was made at the 6th Inuit Studies Conference in October 1988 in Copenhagen and even more so, at the International Conference on the Coordination of Research in the Arctic in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) in December 1988. It was agreed that the next opportune venue to launch a new organization would be the 7th Inuit Studies Conference in Fairbanks, Alaska in August 1990.

The preparation for that crucial meeting was remarkably low profile. Just four (!) people, out of some 200 (?) participants of the Fairbanks conference showed up for the first exploratory discussion about the proposed 'Association of Arctic social scientists.' Not discouraged by the lack of response, a small organizational committee established a 'working group on bylaws and nominations' that attracted 13 (!) people barely an hour later. The second meeting next day engaged 23 participants and on the third day the group held the general

'Foundation Meeting' and the First General Assembly of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association. At that latter meeting, 74(!) people cast their votes in favor of the Association bylaws and of the 10-member international Acting Council to serve for the next two years. To everyone's surprise, the new organization was born in just three days. Two people were instrumental to get it off the ground: Noel Broadbent, the newly appointed program manager for the NSF nascent Arctic Social Science program, and Ludger Müller-Wille, who became the Acting Chair of the new organization. During its first year, the new association grew to almost 400 registered members.

It was this following period of 1990–1992 that helped put the needed groundwork in place. In October 1992, IASSA held its first formal 'Congress' of some 200 participants organized 'back-to-back' with the next, 8th Inuit Studies Conference in Québec, Canada. It hosted another IASSA General Assembly that adopted the Association's revised bylaws, elected its Permanent Council, and the 3-year-term President (Ludger Müller-Wille). It was announced that the next general meeting (IASSA Congress) would be held in three years; remarkably, that timeline was honored ever since.

What remains beyond this general IASSA 'narrative' is the sheer amount of practical work put by the initial IASSA Secretariat and its first President, Ludger Müller-Wille, between 1990 and 1995. I believe that the smooth rise of IASSA was blessed by its dedicated leadership and by the financial support offered via the National Science Foundation and the first host institution, the Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi (1992–1995). In the following years, the new Association endured six (!) moves of its Secretariat to six new host locations across Europe and North America, without relying on fixed headquarters, permanent staff (besides local contractors), and with limited financial injections outside its three-year Congresses. By the end of its second decade, IASSA's immense value in promoting the social science and humanities research within the polar sciences was beyond anyone's doubt.

¹ This paper is an abridged version of the keynote presentation prepared for the session, *Changing Poles: Challenges to Antarctic and Arctic Communities and Institutions* at the XXXII SCAR and Open Science Conference (Portland, OR, 19 July 2012).



IASSA
INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

Building Antarctic Social Sciences continued

A 'Roadmap' for the Antarctic?

The sequence of events that led to the establishment of IASSA in 1990: the tacit acknowledgement by peers and science agencies → the fortuitous finding of appropriate name → the grass-root push for a new professional body → and the following build-up, offers an insightful play-book to our peer community of Antarctic social scientists.

Certain conditions are to be met to make a similar drive for institutionalization of the social science and humanities research in the South a 'success story.' A broad-based longing for an organized community and some initial structure (association, task group, etc.) to ensure its functioning should be in place. The spirit of cross-disciplinary and international collaboration should be the mode of the day. An existing 'maternal' body to act as facilitator, offer founding venues/s, bonding, and institutional template would be a major advantage, whereas a dedicated and tenacious leadership team is an absolute must. Last but not least, a strong *external* factor, in the IASSA case, the shared feeling of marginalization by the more powerful physical and natural science communities, may offer additional incentive. Most of these factors are remarkably in place for the Antarctic social scientists to encourage the self-organization process of their own.

The longing for a new professional body to institutionalize social science and humanities research in the southern hemisphere is in the air, as witnessed at several recent meetings (Oslo 2010; Montreal 2012; Portland 2012). The spirit of international cooperation reminiscent to that of the 1980s in the Arctic has been established by the recent International Polar Year (IPY) 2007–2008 and its several subsequent mega-conferences. The growing collaboration among polar scientists across disciplines, hemispheres and national borders is the call of the day. The two existing smaller structures within the umbrella Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), the History of Antarctic Research Action Group and the Social Science Acting Group, not counting IASSA itself, may serve as the 'maternal' hubs for a new organization.

Of course, hardly anything from one polar region is directly relevant to its

counterpart (cf. the notorious 'polar bear-penguin' opposition between the two hemispheres). Even in the 1980s, no one challenged the basic facts that the Arctic had residential human population, diverse economies, infrastructure, health issues, valuable societal resources, history and prehistory (i.e. archaeology), and most specifically, robust aboriginal populations, as well as substantial contingent of scientists engaged in their study. To the contrary, the 'Antarctic social sciences' long sounded like an oxymoron. Social and humanities research in Antarctica is hardly known beyond a small circle of peers and it is completely submerged under the mighty Antarctic physical sciences. To climb *that* hill would be a challenge unparalleled to what the Arctic social scientists experienced in the 1980s.

Another critical difference is in numbers. Even in the 1980s, people engaged in research in Arctic archaeology, history, anthropology, economy, sociology, humanities, indigenous studies counted in many hundred, if not a few thousand. A contemporary group engaged in social science and humanities research in Antarctica is much smaller, hardly more than several dozen (few hundred?) scholars. It is also divided by geographic and language barriers between its eastern Anglophone (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa) and western, i.e. Spanish-speaking South American components. The distances and traveling costs are huge, even by the Arctic standards. None of those barriers, money, distance or language, was a critical factor in the Arctic in the 1990s; and the fast integration of many Russian (former Soviet) and Eastern European scholars into IASSA network was facilitated by the relative fluency of the Eastern scientists in the common professional English-language literature on the North.

Unlike IASSA in the 1990s, the Antarctic social science community may rely on the institutional and human resources of their more numerous Arctic colleagues. Back then, the better organized and more resourceful professional groups (like the International Union of Circumpolar Health, International Arctic Science Committee, and others) offered little help and no embracing general body, like the

current SCAR network, was available. Today's Antarctic social scientists may successfully augment their ranks by embracing researchers, students, and indigenous activists from Europe, North America, Russia and other 'northern' countries who are interested in 'southern' issues of relevance. Many of those issues, like tourism, heritage preservation, history of exploration, co-management, governmental regimes, etc., are truly bipolar. The growing number of the 'North-to-South' partnerships initiated in IPY 2007–2008 can help open the path to shared structures and goals. Joint bipolar venues, conferences, and publication projects, like those practiced by the International Polar Heritage Committee of the ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites),² would be beneficial to both groups, and specifically, to the nascent Antarctic social sciences. This is a new resource that has not been available to IASSA twenty years ago.

The final lesson from the 'IASSA play-book' is that the institutionalization offers certain short-term benefits but the rewards grow exponentially long-term. IASSA spent its first decade being a rather inward-looking professional body. It became a visible player in broader polar science field during its second decade, thanks primarily to the International Polar Year 2007–2008 and other major venues launched by other 'big league' players, like the Arctic Council (Arctic Human Development Report of 2004), IASC (2nd International Conference for Arctic Research Planning, ICARP-2 of 2005), and others. IASSA's third decade will be inextricably linked to some future seminal programs of the same magnitude, like the proposed International Polar Initiative, in which it will be a key player in its own right. For these and other reasons, to a small group of IASSA founding fathers (and mothers) the hill was worth climbing. I would like to encourage our peers in the Antarctic social sciences to follow the same path a generation later.

² <http://www.polarheritage.com/>



ARCUM - Arctic Research Centre Opens at Umeå University

by Peter Sköld

Umeå University in northern Sweden is an imperative actor in Arctic research and education. With more than 36,000 students, 4,000 employees including 365 full professors, and 50 departments a solid ground has been built for a solid academic operation. The University has 14 priority research environments, and one of them has been Northern Studies.

Since its establishment in the 1960s, a focus on northern issues has been a key characteristic of Umeå University. There is a logical explanation to this; it is due to our geographical location! This was only a starting point as distinguished research and education gave way for the development of the region. Our goal is to serve both the local and the global communities with relevant knowledge and creative people. Over the years a great number of scientific and scholarly projects have created a firm basis for international collaboration involving all of the University's Faculties. With the opening of ARCUM – Arctic Research Centre at Umeå University - we now strive for an increased focus on the circumpolar area, where a dynamic and internationally attractive environment constitutes a strong resource.

The opening ceremony of ARCUM will take place in Umeå on Wednesday, December 12, 2013, with scientific lectures and policy presentations including the IPY leader, David Carlson, the prominent environment researcher, Bob Corell, the distinguished health researcher, Kue T. Young, the director at the Polar Research Secretariat, Björn Dahlbäck, and researchers from Umeå University. Additional events are scheduled in connection with the opening ceremony, such as the international workshop 'Ageing & Arctic Change', the IASC workshop 'Between Discourses and Modernities: Histories and Methodologies of Arctic Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts', the establishment of a Swedish Association for Arctic Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, and an AHDR Town Hall Meeting.

Until December 2012, Sweden was the only Arctic country that did not have an Arctic or a Polar research institute. ARCUM's opening is well timed as it takes place during the Swedish chairmanship of the Arctic Council, and

provides an excellent opportunity to increase our active participation at the international research arena. ARCUM offers a research environment intertwined by cooperation in project management, publications, supervision, international networks, arrangements, seminars and strategic research planning. The centre assembles a strong research environment with national proficiency in extensive research areas, and has strategically developed a concept which provides a multi-disciplinary response to present and future demands of research-based knowledge for a sustainable development in the North.

The Arctic is currently an area of great political interest. The biggest reason being that much of the Earth's unused (energy) resources are available here. As well, new transportation routes made possible by the extensive melting that takes place also has political implications. We also know that global warming in the Arctic affects other areas of the world. Moreover, the Arctic has unique wildlife and natural assets. And let us not forget that more than 4 million people live here. They strive for good health, sustainable development, income, and a good quality of life. These are all important incentives for an increased research focus on the Arctic.

ARCUM parallels the vision of our University. It has an innovative and multi-disciplinary approach, and the potential for transnational partnerships is apparent. As well, the inclination of meeting the challenges of the Arctic is a distinct ambition, as is providing access to strong research infrastructures, and the willingness to interact with northern peoples, communities, and industries. Curiosity, dedication, long-term perspectives and an inviting environment characterizes its activities.

The development in the North might be described both in terms of successful cooperation and of prevailing conflicts. The research of ARCUM includes in-depth analysis of the background and development of the situation. Primary areas of focus are land use and natural resources that include the complex systems of forestry, agriculture, mining and reindeer herding. Cultural and identity formation processes need to be

considered along with social, legal, political, and demographic perspectives. Competitiveness is also essential, and production, productivity, tourism and regional development are critical issues in relation to climate change, sustainable development and globalization. Studying the effects of climatic and environmental changes on high-latitude terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is a vital part of the research activities. This involves organic, bioorganic and medicinal chemistry with the aim to utilize small molecules as research tools to study and understand complex biological systems. Medical researchers collaborate in an ambitious effort to present a long-term understanding of the health transition in the North, with a focus on new risk factors and emergent problems.

Research within the framework of ARCUM is of great relevance for society and is a response to the demand for research-based knowledge. Interaction is accordingly of great importance. The Centre offers excellent prospects for internal and multi-disciplinary cooperation. The primary strength of Northern Studies is the critical mass of researchers, while new disciplines and young researchers are continuously introduced and integrated in the environment. They contribute new ways of tackling the northern and indigenous issues, and shape the human dimension in cultural science, health, environment, climate, legal, and socioeconomic research.

We are convinced that ARCUM highlights the willingness and capacity of Umeå University to participate in the decisive work of the sustainable development of the Arctic.



Peter Sköld, Director of the Arctic Research Centre at Umeå University (ARCUM) in northern Sweden. Photo credit: Peter Sköld



Extractive Industries Working Group News

by Florian Stammler

First, let me remind the reader that I still have way more people on the e-mail list than actually on our profile page at www.arcticcentre.org/eiwig under Member Contacts. To be exact, 19 member contact entries on the page, but almost 40 on the e-mail list. Do those of you who haven't yet want to submit a profile?

IASSA / UArctic Cooperation in the Extractive Industries Social Science

The Extractive Industries Working Group (EIWG) has entered into a very close partnership with the Thematic Networks Program within the University of the Arctic, and for this purpose we have established a Thematic Network on the Social Sciences in Arctic Extractive Industries. You can find more info on that Thematic Network on our EIWG website, or on the UArctic website under the list of thematic networks. We are rather happy with that because this partnership also breathes life in the general framework agreement of cooperation that IASSA and UArctic have signed. So far we see the division of labour within these two groups, EIWG and our UArctic Thematic Network as follows: EIWG is about networking, sharing information, facilitating cooperation on extractive industries research of individuals within our group, and partnership of group members with actors outside academia that come through EIWG contacts. The Thematic Network's main activity is so far the setting up of a PhD course series in the social sciences of Arctic extractive industries that broadens the horizon of PhD students and instructors alike. The membership in the UArctic Thematic Network is not by individuals but by institutions (that's how UArctic works), and therefore participants to the network need commitment by their institutions / faculties to be a member. You can have a look at a report of the most recent course we had at the Memorial University of Newfoundland here: <http://arcticanthropology.org/2012/09/19/human-agents-or-resources-in-arctic-extractive-industries/>.

The next course in the PhD course series is going to happen in Tromsø in May 2013, for a week. PhD students who take four courses like this and attend four relevant conferences on energy-related issues in the Arctic will be entitled to get

a certificate by the University of the Arctic confirming their expertise in the Social Sciences of Arctic Extractive Industries. For participation in the whole program and the course in Tromsø contact Jessica.Shadian@ulapland.fi or fstammler@ulapland.fi.

Conference in Yakutsk

In a double role as coordinator of the EIWG and co-lead of the Thematic Network, Florian Stammler participated in a conference on science and education in the Arctic and also took the opportunity to meet with good friends and partners at the North Eastern Federal University in Yakutsk, Siberia, Russia (see <http://arcticanthropology.org/2012/11/06/notes-on-hospitality-performance-and-potlatch-university-of-yakutsk-russia/>) and to negotiate the terms and conditions of their participation in the Thematic Network. In Yakutsk they have now established a special centre for legal studies for sustainable development in the Arctic and the indigenous peoples of the North. Together with UArctic President Lars Kullerud we met with Anatoly Sleptov and Aitalina Ivanova at that institute. They have established five working groups, part of which specialize on extractive industries legislation. They are very interested in academic mobility and participation in our PhD program on people in the extractive industries as part of the UArctic Thematic Network. We drafted a letter, signed by UArctic President Lars Kullerud to the rector of the University of Yakutsk, asking for her

support of that program, to which she has preliminarily agreed. We see good opportunities in working with them, because they have expertise that is so far very rare, and therefore, of interest for our other partners in the working group. From an earlier conference, this centre has just published a book in Russian with several relevant articles on Arctic Extractive Industries. Among other aspects, there we can learn more about the first working law on a mandatory anthropological impact assessment in the Russian style that is now really being implemented by the regional authorities. You can get a copy of this book by writing an email to the editor ivanovaaytalina@mail.ru. Unfortunately, it is not available online, but they promise to work on this for any future publications.

Extractive Industries impacts and monitoring in Russia

Speaking about the Russian situation, another set of works definitely worth reading are those by Russian Anthropologist, Natalya Novikova. She has recently defended her professorship dissertation (the book that you need to write in Russia after your PhD in order to get the highest possible title, similar to a "Habilitation" in the German speaking world). The topic is exactly what our EIWG is about - namely the relations between the extractive industrial companies and indigenous peoples of the North.

Unlike many Russian works, in Novikova includes comparative insights from her research trips to Canada. This



Getting along well for decades in spite of numerous problems: Nyadma Khudi from Brigade 4 (middle) and his trading partners from the drilling company, Alexander Nil (right), on the Yamal Peninsula, West Siberia, Russia. Florian Stammler and team are very thankful to herders and drillers alike in their exceptional and continuous help in our research. Photo credit: Florian Stammler



EIWG News continued

enables her to analyze the MacKenzie River gas pipeline project in comparison to oil and gas development in North-West Siberia. What unites both cases in her view is that like it or not - the development in the culture of the indigenous peoples of the North is significantly determined by their relations to companies in the extractive industries sector. You can read a Russian summary of that comparative work at http://dibase.ru/article/03102011_novikovani. There are two full text volumes available about the West Siberian reindeer herding, fishing and gas province of Yamal-Nenets that are compiled by Novikova et al. One volume is about the important topic of social anthropological monitoring, and the other one about a voluntary anthropological impact assessment that Novikova did with her team by the order of the regional government. You can get the Russian full-text versions of these books here: <http://www.ethnoconsulting.ru/cntnt/presscentr.html>.

Policy Input by EIWG

Another activity that some of our members contributed to was providing input to the Nordic Council of Ministers, that was submitted to a focus group meeting on oil and gas via UArctic President, Lars Kullerud. The Nordic Council of Ministers is thinking about drafting a council of ministers declaration on oil and gas activities in the Arctic, so this was our opportunity on very short notice to contribute to this possibly important political undertaking. Thanks to Lars for passing on our recommendations, and thanks to Emma Wilson, Peter Evans, Jessica Shadian for their valuable co-authorship of that. If you want a copy of that still confidential document, please email me directly.

Calls, Conferences, Future Events

Follows is some news about future events and conferences of relevance for the extractive industries working group: The 2013 **Jokkmokk Winter Conference**, 4-7 February in northern Sweden will have a specific focus on energy. This conference brings together people from both academia and practice, to work on a topic that they have given the general title of **"Sustainable Energy - Sustainable Living: Planning for Action"**. Of course

extraction of non-renewable resources from under the ground (or water) in the Arctic can be in principle, and that is probably one of the aspects for discussion in the sessions under the heading "Energy Production and the Arctic: Conflicts and Solutions". You can register for that conference here <http://www.nncc.eu/index.php/12-jokkmokk-winter-conference/21-jwcprogram>.

On February 5 you can listen to and participate in discussions about European Arctic mining, a hot topic in Finland, Sweden, Norway and the Russian North West alike. This event will also have prominent indigenous participation, to which we are really looking forward. On February 6 you are very welcome to join the round table discussion that Florian Stammler will chair between 11:15 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Speaking about **mining in the European North**, another big conference will bring mainly practitioners together, from municipalities and companies, hopefully NGO's and academia alike: the

The next important one that came to our attention was also connected to mining, but further west, in Greenland. The topic is basically the same, **"Sustainability in Mining in the Arctic"**, but sustainability probably a bit more widely defined. <http://indico.conferences.dtu.dk/conferenceDisplay.py?confid=125>. Read more here and register for the conference. It seems they have travel grants to Greenland available for indigenous/native participants.

Extractive industries from the viewpoint of labour organization and the experience of working for the industry will be the focus of a very innovative academic-practitioner conference in Vienna from 8-10th July 2013. EIWG member Gertrude Eilmstiner-Saxinger and her team organize this with a focus on Long-Distance commute (LDC) work, and fly-in / fly-out Labour organization schemes. The symposium called **"Contemporary Issues in Long-Distance Commute Work in the Extractive Industries and Other Sectors"** particularly welcomes contributions that



Mining will have mammoth growth rates in the Arctic, like here in the Polar Ural Mountains. Can it bring benefits for local and indigenous people? Photo credit: Florian Stammler.

conference from April 23-25 in Rovaniemi will specifically focus on **best environmental practices**, and the more we go there and make the link between the environmental and the social obvious, the more we can contribute to socially sustainable extractive industry activity and highlight the importance of our research. <http://www.barentsminingconference.fi/home>

examine the complexity of modes and impacts of LDC and the responses of the workers themselves to this method of organizing a labour force. The call for papers is now available at <http://raumforschung.univie.ac.at/en/research-projects/lives-on-the-move>. For more info about the conference you can contact elena.nuikina@univie.ac.at.

EIWG News continued



Gazprom has been transporting LDC workers to their deposits in the Arctic for decades, but only special coaches are painted with indigenous people's and northern lights symbols. Photo credit: Florian Stammler.

Calls for Papers

International Conference on Arctic Ocean Acidification Bergen, Norway, 6-8th May 2013

Perturbations in the global carbon cycle and climate change are causing the Arctic Ocean to rapidly accumulate CO₂. This is resulting in an associate decline in pH, so-called *ocean acidification*. The majority of the ocean acidification is due to increases in anthropogenic carbon. However, changes in freshwater balance, heat budgets and land-ocean exchange may also play a significant role.

Warming of the ocean and increasing ocean acidification will change the nature of the Arctic Ocean's ecological and biogeochemical coupling. Reduction in seawater pH and changes to carbonate system speciation and calcium carbonate saturation state will influence the Arctic Ocean system at all scales. The Arctic Ocean is an important climate regulator and the implications of a changing role of the Arctic on the global carbon cycle are unknown.

Receding ice cover will open up potentially enormous marine resources. Therefore, improving knowledge of the resilience of the system to changing carbon dioxide is necessary. Ocean acidification is expected to affect fish stocks, marine ecosystems and the commercial,

subsistence and recreational fisheries in the Arctic. However, knowledge of all of these questions is limited.

These issues will be addressed at an International Conference on Arctic Ocean Acidification.

Topics to be addressed

- Response of Arctic Ocean to increasing CO₂ and related changes in the global carbon cycle
- Social & Policy Challenges
- Arctic Ocean Acidification and Ecological & Biogeochemical Coupling
- Implications of Changing Arctic Ocean Acidification for Northern (Commercial and Subsistence) Fisheries

Participants are invited to submit abstracts on relevant subjects, including reports from observational, experimental and modeling studies of past, present and future ocean acidification, responses of marine organisms and ecosystem structure, functioning and biodiversity, perturbations to biogeochemical cycling and feedbacks to the climate system and the economic, social and policy challenges of ocean acidification.

Concerning the next ICASS in Prince George, we would like to ask our members if they think we should have our own EIWG dedicated panel, or would we rather just have all kinds of individually planned extractive industry sessions on ICASS? At this point any suggestions are welcome, informally, to fms36@cam.ac.uk.



Abstracts for proposed oral and poster presentation (max. 750 words) should be forwarded to the Conference organizers amap@amap.no by January 1, 2013. Selection of oral and poster presentations will take place within one month and speakers and presenters will be informed of the outcome by February 15, 2012.

If you are interested in participating in the conference, please send an e-mail to AMAP Secretariat amap@amap.no for a preliminary (non-binding) registration. This will ensure that you receive further information about the Conference as it becomes available. Some financial support will be available to assist participation of young scientists in the Conference.

AMAP Secretariat

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Contemporary Issues in Long-Distance Commute Work in the Extractive Industries and Other Sectors Symposium at the University of Vienna, Austria, 8-10th July 2013

Long-distance commute (LDC) work and fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) operations are types of mobile work arrangements where workers are resident at one location, but for varying periods of time live and work at another, commuting between the two on a periodic basis. Typically the workplace is at some distance from the normal place of residence, isolated from other communities such that accommodations and other services have to be supplied by the resource or project developer. This type of work arrangement has become increasingly relevant for the extractive industries as well as in construction, technology, administration and service sectors worldwide. This is especially the case in remote regions such as the Sub-Arctic as well as in regions where a qualified labour force is not available.

Though these work arrangements date back to the early days of offshore oil exploration and to the 1970s in the mining sector, however studies on many aspects of LDC in different contexts are still often at an exploratory stage. Contemporary research primarily refers to community and regional development implications of LDC and to a lesser extent research on

impacts on LDC workers and their families. The LDC workers, their mobile lifestyle and the conditions of long-distance commuting in the variety of industries and sectors where it is used has so far still only received limited attention. LDC is not a homogenous organization of mobile labour, and as such involves a wide variety of forms and settings.

This symposium strives to shed light on contemporary scientific discussions, theory and methodology in the study of LDC labour matters, as well as to applied studies and entrepreneurial practice related to mobile labour organization. In particular, contributions will examine the complexity of modes and impacts of LDC and the responses of the workers themselves to this method of organizing a labour force. The organizers welcome contributions from those in private sector, government, academic and other groups with interests in any of the sectors that utilize this form of work organization or with interests in this type of work organization from a variety of perspectives from theory to practice, policy making to regulation, assessment to management, etc. Conference languages will be English and Russian (translations provided).

Abstract submissions: maximum 450 words, due by 7th January 2013, emailed to lom.geographie@univie.ac.at. Include with the abstract the presentation title, author name(s) and affiliation(s) and contact information, including email addresses.

For further information contact the symposium secretariat: Elena Nuikina lom.geographie@univie.ac.at

Scientific committee: Gerti Eilmsteiner-Saxinger (ÖAW, Vienna, AT), Sharon Harwood (James Cook University, Cairns, AUS), Keith Storey (Memorial University, St. John's, CAN)

The symposium is organized by the research project *Lives on the Move* which is funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF): [P 22066-G17]; *Lives on the Move* project partner: Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna & Institute of Urban and Regional Studies, Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW); Project leader: Prof. Dr. Heinz Fassmann; <http://raumforschung.univie.ac.at/en/research-projects/lives-on-the-move/>

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Circumpolar Regions and Siberia: Anthropological Perspectives:

Workshop hosted by the Regional Group for Circumpolar and Siberian Studies at
The German Association of Anthropologists Biannual Conference
Mainz University, 2nd - 5th October, 2013

Anthropological expertise and intercultural competence is a fundamental knowledge for non-academic and applied projects in Siberia and the Circumpolar Regions. These may comprise fields such as climate change, ecology and natural resource management; as well as decolonization, migration, indigenous rights and autonomy, arts, culture communication, archeology etc. Such issues are not only local concerns but are embedded into international realms of conflict and competition. Such global issues

require anthropological involvement in public debates and forums.

Erich Kasten, head of the "Kulturstiftung Sibirien" in Fürstfeld, Germany, will give a hands on key-note and introduce into his applied work in the field of indigenous languages, ecological knowledge and sustainability of indigenous art and crafts; e.g didactics material, digital library and online database as communication sites for sustaining cultural diversity in Siberia. This call invites students, scholars and practitioners interested in a discussion relating Siberia and

the Circumpolar Regions to the overall topic of the conference: "Locations: anthropology in the academy, the workplace, and the public sphere".

More information can be found on the German Anthropological Association website <http://www.dgv-net.de/english.html>

Abstracts will be accepted until March 30, 2013. Please submit your 250 word abstract to: zirkumpolaregebiete-sibirien@dgv-net.de

Gerti Eilmsteiner-Saxinger,
Aline Ehrenfried, and Verena Traeger
* * * * *



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops

January 14 - 17, 2013

Third International Symposium on Arctic Research (ISAR 3): Detecting the Change in the Arctic System and Searching the Global Influence

Tokyo, Japan

<http://www.jcar.org/isar-3/>

This Symposium will be directed to detecting and clarifying the recent changes in this region, and to understand the essential processes behind them, and to search for their global influence. It will also aim to envision the future through further scientific discussions, and to enhance further national and international cooperation and collaboration, including those between Arctic and non-Arctic countries. Discussions will also be included on the direction and expected outcomes of the Green Network of Excellence (GRENE) Arctic Climate Research Project in Japan.

January 17 - 20, 2013

World Snow Forum 2013

Novosibirsk, Siberia, Russia

<http://www.worldsnowforum.org/>

This conference will gather representatives from international organizations, global experts on snow and winter time problems, and Arctic city mayors and national authorities to discuss environmental problems and city management issues, specifically relevant to Arctic regions. It will raise issues of global geopolitical and environmental problems, and discuss the development and preservation of Northern territories. The conference will be organized into three sessions each lasting one day:

- Snow and City Management
- Snow and Ecology
- Snow and Sport

The World Snow Forum will also include an extensive cultural program featuring ice and snow sculpture, dance, and various competitions.

The World Snow Forum is supported by the Russian Government as well as the Arctic Council, the International Arctic Science Committee, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and the Winter Cities Institute.

January 20 - 25, 2013

Arctic Frontiers 2013: Geopolitics and Marine Production in a Changing Arctic

Tromsø, Norway

<http://www.arcticfrontiers.com/>

The 7th annual conference will discuss the current status, challenges and future prospects of Arctic geopolitics, security and marine productivity. A policy section will run for the first two days (January 21 & 22) followed by three days of science (January 23-25). The science section will have three parts:

1. Geopolitics in a Changing Arctic
2. Marine Harvesting in the Arctic,
3. Arctic Marine Productivity

February 24 - 27, 2013

Remote Regions/Northern Development Sessions - 52nd Western Regional Science Association Meeting

Santa Barbara, California, USA

www.wrsa.info

The WRSA meeting includes a series of Remote Regions Northern Development sessions to accommodate social scientists who have a special interest in research on economic, social, political, and cultural issues in remote, sparsely settled regions in the Circumpolar North and elsewhere. A Preliminary Program will be posted by late December 2012.



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

March 26 - 29, 2013

28th Wakefield Symposium: Responses of Arctic Marine Ecosystems to Climate Change

Anchorage, Alaska

<http://seagrant.uaf.edu/conferences/2013/wakefield-arctic-ecosystems/index.php>

This symposium seeks to advance our understanding of present and future responses of arctic marine ecosystems to climate change at all trophic levels from plankton to marine mammals to humans by documenting and forecasting likely changes in environmental processes and the responses of species to those changes. Sessions include:

- Observed and Anticipated Environmental Changes in the Arctic
- Lower Trophic Level Productivity of Arctic Waters in a Changing Climate
- Marine Fish Resources of the Arctic in a Changing Climate
- Observed and Anticipated Responses of Arctic Birds and Marine Mammals to Environmental Changes in the Arctic
- Effects of Changing Arctic Marine Ecosystems on Humans
- Understanding and Managing Arctic Marine Ecosystems in a Time of Change

April 9 - 11, 2013

Sustainability in Mining in the Arctic

Sanaartornermik Ilinnarfik, Sisimiut, Greenland

<http://indico.conferences.dtu.dk/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=125>

Topics include:

- Historical cases—what have we learned in the Arctic
- Regulation and Legislation
- Environmental, Health and Social Impact Assessments of Planned Greenlandic Mines
- Extraction Processes and Tailings Handling
- Planning, Logistics and Technical Mining Solutions
- Closing, Recultivation and Monitoring of Former Mining Sites

April 9 - 12, 2013

Association of American Geographers (AAG) Annual Meeting

Los Angeles, California, USA

<http://www.aag.org/cs/annualmeeting>

The Association of American Geographers will host Polar Geography and Cryosphere special sessions. Topics include:

- Health and Human Development in the Arctic
- Climate Change and its Impact in the Polar Regions
- Urbanization in the Arctic
- The Greenland Ice Sheet
- New Advances in Cryosphere Research
- Cryospheric and Polar Educational/Field Experiences for Students, and
- Polar Geography and Cryosphere poster session



Attention: Conference & Workshop Participants

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



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

April 14 - 20, 2013

Arctic Science Summit Week 2013 - The Arctic Hub

Krakow, Poland

www.iasc.info/index.php/home/assw

Arctic Sciences Summit Week 2013 will be held from 13-19 April 2013 in Krakow, Poland, with the Science Symposium occurring 17-19 April. The conference's theme is "The Arctic Hub – Regional and Global Perspectives". IASSA serves on the Organizing Committee, and we are delighted to underscore the strong social sciences content in this conference. Keynote speakers include Chris Southcott (IASSA Councilor), Vladimir Sangi (RAIPON), and Robert Correll, while session conveners include Grete Hovelsrud, Rasmus Ole Rasmussen, Gerlis Fugmann, Nancy Maynard, Alona Yefimenko, Claudio Aporto, Igor Krupnik, Gunn-Britt Retter, and Michal Luszczuk (all IASSA members and/or social scientists). Please consider attending! More information and a copy of the conference circular can be found at www.assw2013.us.edu.pl. The deadline for abstracts is **6 January 2013**.

April 23 - 25, 2013

Conferences on Best Environmental Practices in the Mining Sector in the Barents Region

Rovaniemi, Finland

<http://www.barentsminingconference.fi/home>

This Conference provides an excellent opportunity to discuss the environmental issues connected to the mining industry and to promote best environmental practices for mines in the Barents Region. The Conference aims to:

- get an overall understanding of the present & future development of the metal mining sector
- increase awareness of the challenges of the mining sector for the environment in the Barents Region
- present and disseminate the best environmental practices in this sector in Barents countries, and
- promote the exchange of information on assessing and managing environmental concerns in the mining sector

May 6 - 8, 2013

International Conference on Arctic Ocean Acidification

Bergen, Norway

www.amap.no

Please see the Call for Papers on [page 13](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes* for more information.

May 14, 2013

13th International Scientific Student Conference: Problems of the Arctic Region

Murmansk, Russian

<http://www.mmbi.info/eng/>

This undergraduate and graduate level conference is devoted to scientific, environmental, technical, economic and social aspects of the development of the Arctic. The conference will be divided into the following sections:

- Biology & Medicine
- Economic Problems of Arctic Development
- Geology and Geophysics of the Arctic Region
- Marine Biology
- Humanitarian and Social Problems
- Chemistry & Technologies
- Ecology of the North
- Information Technologies
- Physical Studies



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

May 27 - June 2, 2013

Symposium: The Integration of Archaeological and Ethnographic Research

Irkutsk, Russia

<http://ethnography.omskreg.ru/page.php?id=1356>

The main themes of the Conference are:

- Ethnoarchaeological research: theory, methods, historiography, sources
- Environmental Archaeology: humans, animals, the surrounding landscape; the influence of people and animals on the surrounding landscape, their adaptation to it
- Biosociality: New conceptions of human and/or animal agency as documented by archaeological and ethnographic research
- Sacred Landscapes: Sacred territories as documented by archaeological and ethnographic research
- Alternative Worlds and Worldviews: The Worldview and practices of ancient and traditional societies as documented by archaeologists, ethnographers and interdisciplinary research
- Historical reconstruction: Architecture, costumes, crafts, music, dances, etc.

July 1 - 5, 2013

SCAR History Expert Group & SCAR Social Sciences Action Group Joint Workshop: Focus on the Past, Present & Future of Human Connections to the Antarctic & Polar Regions

Cambridge, United Kingdom

<http://www.scar.org>

The SCAR History Expert Group and the SCAR Social Sciences Action Group will hold a joint workshop that will focus on the past, present and future of human connections to the Antarctic in particular, and the polar regions in general. We would welcome contributions and participation from our Arctic colleagues to stimulate debate, academic engagement and future dialogue. The workshop will be held in Cambridge, UK, from 1-5 July 2013. We will be sending out more information regarding this workshop (including a title and theme) and a call for papers shortly.

July 8 - 10, 2013

Symposium on Contemporary Issues in Long-Distance Commute Work in the Extractive Industries and Other Sectors

University of Vienna, Austria

<http://raumforschung.univie.ac.at/en/research-projects/lives-on-the-move/>

Please see the Call for Papers on [page 14](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes* for more information.

July 16 - 19, 2013

11th SCAR Biology Symposium: Life in Antarctica

Barcelona, Spain

www.icm.csic.es/XIthSCARBiologySymposium/

The main theme for this symposium is "Life in Antarctica: Boundaries and Gradients in a Changing Environment". This symposium links the functional importance of land and water ecosystems and their biocomplexity, under an ecosystemic perspective in order to understand the Antarctic trophic web, effect of human impacts such as the ozone hole, climate change, the increase in tourism activities, the flexible boundaries and dynamic gradients in Antarctic ecosystems, as well the Antarctic marine biodiversity through its patterns, processes and trends. An important aspect of this symposium is the outreach and education section which will emphasize the importance of communication between polar researchers and educators in order to improved understanding and connections between scientists and society.



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 18 -

Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

August 22 - 23, 2013

Climate Change in Northern Territories: Sharing Experiences, Exploring New Methods and Assessing Socio-Economic Impacts

Akureyri, Iceland

<http://www.nrf.is>

The global climate change is by scientists predicted to have great environmental and socio-economic impacts in the whole Arctic as well as in northern Europe. There will be direct and indirect impacts on nature and on communities as well as uncertainties. In addition, global warming is predicted to accelerate off-shore oil and gas drilling in the Northern icy seas and open a new (global) sailing route from the North Atlantic Ocean through the Arctic Ocean to the eastern parts of the globe. All this is expected on one hand, to have great impacts on the economic and social opportunities of the northerly regions in the Arctic including Northern European countries, and on the other hand, to create bigger risks to the fragile Arctic ecosystem. The impact of all this is going to be widespread in North Europe and the entire North. This has already and will in near future mean an increasing need for research in both natural and social sciences as well as for interdisciplinary approach. The aim of the event is to turn our attention towards this aspect of territorial challenges for European regions by organizing a conference where the focus will be on existing evidence and the need for future research in the northernmost regions of Europe and the Arctic, and the challenge of translating scientific knowledge into action.

October 2 - 5, 2013

Circumpolar Regions and Siberia: Anthropological Perspectives Workshop

Mainz University, Germany

<http://www.dgv-net.de/english.html>

This workshop is hosted by the Regional Group for Circumpolar & Siberian Studies at The German Association of Anthropologists. Please see the Call for Papers on [page 14](#) of this issue of *Northern Notes* for more information.

October 11 - 14, 2013 (13)

Heritage & Change in the Arctic

Nuuk, Greenland

<http://www.arctic.aau.dk/>

A Call for Papers is currently under development and will be posted soon. This conference is being organized by CIRCLA, as mentioned on [page 4](#) of this issue of the *Northern Notes*.

May 22 - 26, 2014

Eight International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VIII): Northern Sustainabilities

University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada

Website forthcoming

ICASS VII will be directly preceded by the University of the Arctic Council meeting 20-22 May 2014. Please check the next issue of *Northern Notes* for more information.



Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 19 -

Transpolar Connections at the SCAR Open Science Conference, Portland, Oregon, USA, 19 July 2012

By Daniela Liggett

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) holds an Open Science Conference every two years. Under the theme “Antarctic Science and Policy Advice in a Changing World”, this year’s conference in Portland, Oregon, expanded its academic reach to the Arctic region by offering a select number of transpolar sessions. This provided a unique opportunity to the SCAR Social Sciences Action Group to reconnect with some of their Arctic colleagues who followed the group’s invitation to submit papers to a transpolar social sciences and humanities session which explored “Changing Poles: Challenges to Antarctic and Arctic Communities and Institutions”, with a particular focus on challenges brought about by climate change.

As part of this session, an inspiring paper was given by Igor Krupnik (*in absentia*) on the lessons learnt from the development of a community of Arctic social and human scientists and the promise a greater level of transpolar collaboration holds for the future of polar social, cultural, historical, anthropological, political and geographical research. The session co-convenors, Peter Schweitzer and Daniela Liggett, presented the paper on Igor Krupnik’s behalf. Another excellent paper was given by Gail Fondahl, who reviewed the Arctic Social Indicators Project and the Arctic Human Development Report with regard to their objective of monitoring change. On a similar note, Peter Schweitzer’s critical assessment of Arctic mobilities as a result of environmental change and Elizabeth Marino’s thought-provoking exploration of the vulnerability and adaptation of communities exposed to climate-change-induced flooding captured the audience. Julie Brigham-Grette offered a link to the natural sciences and identified the lessons and legacies of the International Polar Year 2007-2008. Finally, John Crump drew some interesting connections between the effects of climate change in the polar regions and their implications for Small Island Developing States as seen through the eyes of young members of diverse polar and non-polar communities who will have to bear the brunt of these changes.

Overall, this transpolar session provided much food for thought and a helpful background against which the following panel discussion on “The Implications of Climate Change for Polar Institutions” was set. This panel brought together two Arctic social scientists (Peter Schweitzer and John Crump) and two Antarctic specialists (Cassandra Brooks and David Walton) to examine institutional and community resilience and polar governance arrangements over terrestrial and marine systems in the face of environmental change. The panel discussion highlighted important similarities, as well as the differences in the approach social scientists take to understanding current developments, and in defining current and future challenges awaiting the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Civil society, including the indigenous populace in the Arctic, adds complexity to human-environment interactions in this region and provides an important additional dimension for governance arrangements. In the Antarctic, a lack of indigenous people, or, in fact, any permanent population, might make the picture simpler but not less controversial. In the absence of undisputed sovereignty, and despite *prima facie* collaboration and the philanthropic designation of the Antarctic continent to peace, science and environmental protection, nationalism and the politicisation of Antarctic science and logistics have a bearing on the relationships between Antarctic (state) actors. The role nationalism plays in the Antarctic context and the influence of civil society and socio-cultural pressures in the Arctic setting are but two examples of important research topics for polar social scientists and humanities scholars.

The SCAR Open Science Conference showcased how significant the social sciences and humanities have become in the Antarctic research community, which was, and to some extent still is, dominated by natural scientists. However, as addresses by Antarctic scientific leaders such as Steven Chown have shown, the challenges faced by the Antarctic community cannot be solved by natural scientists alone (Chown et al., 2012). This is an encouraging signal for the community



humanities scholars, whose strong presence at this year’s SCAR Open Science Conference signals that they are ready for this challenge. The collegiality and support provided by many of their Arctic colleagues is equally encouraging. As Igor Krupnik eloquently pointed out in his contribution to the SCAR Open Science Conference, although the path to greater institutionalisation and influence of the polar social sciences might be a thorny one, it is one worth taking. Here, the Antarctic social sciences community has one significant advantage: it can learn from IASSA’s experiences and is privileged to receive overwhelming encouragement, support and cooperation from their IASSA colleagues.

Reference:

Chown, S. L., Lee, J. E., Hughes, K. A., Barnes, J., Barrett, P. J., Bergstrom, D. M., . . . Wall, D. H. (2012). Challenges to the Future Conservation of the Antarctic. *Science*, 337(6091), 158-159. doi: 10.1126/science.1222821



Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

Northern Food Security: The Greenhouse Solution, University of Saskatchewan, Canada, 7 - 8 November, 2012

By Heather Exner-Pirot

The International Centre for Northern Governance and Development (ICNGD) (University of Saskatchewan), in collaboration with the University of the Arctic Thematic Network on Food Security, recently hosted a sold-out conference on northern greenhouses as a means of addressing northern food security challenges. The event, held November 7-8 in Saskatoon, attracted participants from across the Canadian north as well as Alaska.

The conference looked at the socio-economic challenges and benefits, as well as the technical and practical issues, of operating a greenhouse in the North. The potential benefits are numerous: in health, education, skills training, economic development and community pride. The challenges mainly relate to expertise and training, markets, and capital and operating costs. However, some of the conference presenters did make the point that greenhouses are fully scalable up and down depending on communities' needs, capability and budget.

New technologies with LED lights and biomass-generated heat make the possibility of 12 month commercial greenhouses much more feasible, at least in the subarctic. Two or three season solar greenhouses are better candidates for community development projects run primarily on volunteer labour. And of course, individual, rudimentary greenhouses or gardens are also beneficial for community development and improved health.

As the main outcome of the conference, the ICNGD will be publishing *Guidelines for Establishing a Northern Greenhouse Project* on its website <http://artsandscience.usask.ca/icngd/> at the end of December to help inform communities of some of the issues, factors and costs they need to consider when establishing a community greenhouse project.



Tomatoes and cucumbers are grown in this 175 acres (7.5 million sq. ft) greenhouse is located in Camarillo, California. Currently, Houweling's Greenhouses (<http://www.houwelings.com>) are the most environmentally-sustainable commercial greenhouses in the USA and they use a combination of robotics and hand labour.

Photo credit: Karen Tanino



Ben Voss of Meadow Lake Tribal Council Resource Development Inc. presented on "Economic Development and Biomass: The Meadow Lake Bioenergy Centre" as part of the session on Training, Employment and Economic Development, during the Northern Food Security Conference held at the University of Saskatchewan.

Photo credit: Colleen Cameron



International Centre for Northern Governance and Development



The Arctic in the First Decade of the 21st Century: Between Competition and Cooperation, 23 - 24 November, 2012, Wroclaw, Poland

By Michal Luszczuk, *Department of International Relations, Maria Curie Skłodowska University, Lublin, Poland*

For many years, polar research in Poland has been dominated by the natural sciences, but now the tides seem to be changing considerably. Climate change impacts in the Arctic unexpectedly created an opportunity for Polish social scientists to make a noticeable contribution to polar research. One of the noteworthy outcomes of this new situation was the conference "The Arctic in the first decade of the 21st century - between competition and cooperation" which took place in Wroclaw on 23-24 November 2012, when Polish Arctic social scientists have become more visible, integrated or even prominent. It is timely to share some information on this significant conference in the Northern Notes.

Participants from more than 20 different universities attended this first international in Poland scientific gathering of scholars and students with an interest in the contemporary politics of the Arctic. The conference was organized by the University of Lower Silesia in Wroclaw, the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and with partnership of the well known Stockholm International Peace

Research Institute (SIPRI). This event took place under the auspices of the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences and with the kind support of support of the Embassy of Canada to Poland in Warsaw. The idea for the conference was welcomed and encouraged by Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the opening session of the conference, distinguished speakers: Prof. Gail Fondahl, President of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association and Prof. Timo Koivurova, Director of the Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi discussed the rationale behind the discussion about the contemporary Arctic from social science perspective. Polish political interest in the Arctic (Poland holds observer status in the Arctic Council) and an overview of Polish Arctic research activities, particularly in Svalbard were presented respectively by Ambassador Jakub T. Wolski (Polish MFA) and Prof. J. Jania (Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences).

Four parallel sessions were held at the conference during two days and primarily were focused on a range of geopolitical consequences of climate change in the Arctic. These sessions addressed the following topics: (1) Regional cooperation in the Arctic - actual potential or diplomatic camouflage?, (2) Participants of the "northern game" - potentials, interests and ambitions, (3) Geopolitical or geoeconomic significance of the Arctic? - an assessment attempt, (4) Nordic Region and the Arctic.

Attended by more than 40 participants, this conference demonstrated the great need for scholarly work in the field of political science to provide a fresh perspective on Poland's strategic position in Arctic politics as well as on the challenges faced by the Arctic region more broadly. Scholars at the conference called for Poland, with well-developed connections to the Arctic and continuing contributions in polar science, to assume greater responsibility for the environmental, cultural and political future of the Arctic. As suggested by conference participants, the latter could be achieved by (1) a greater commitment and contribution by Polish diplomats to work in the Arctic Council, (2) a growing interest in and engagement with the advancement of a European Arctic policy, and (3) supporting stronger bilateral relations with other Arctic states.

The conference proved to be a unique and inspiring opportunity to discuss research findings and enabled the formation of new collaborations and the planning of future projects. Selected papers presented at the conference will be published in an edited volume, which is expected to become available in 2013.



Attendees listen attentively at Wroclaw conference. Photo courtesy of: <http://www.dsw.edu.pl/o-uczelnii/galeria-zdjec/fotogaleria-z-konferencji-arktyka-z-perspektywy-pierwszej-dekady-xxi-wieku/>

Congratulations, Lars Kullerud!



Lars Kullerud being awarded an honorary professorship from North-Eastern Federal University.
Photo credit: Florian Stammler.

NASA Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment Seeks Social Scientists

Hello all,

I am working at NASA headquarters in the Terrestrial Ecology program of the Earth Sciences Division. We are at the beginning of a long-term research campaign on Arctic and Boreal vulnerability to climate change, and are soliciting applications to become part of the Science Definition Team. We are especially interested in finding representatives of relevant social sciences to be involved in this endeavor. Please see the "Call for Members" that follows. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Libby Larson

AAAS Science Policy Fellow
Earth Science Division, Mail Suite 3B74
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
300 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20546
-1000

Phone: 202.358.1645

libby.larson@nasa.gov

Call for Members of the Science Definition Team for the ABoVE Field Campaign (NASA Announcement ID: NNH12ZDA014J)

NASA is soliciting applications and nominations for members of the Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment (ABoVE)

field campaign Science Definition Team (SDT). Response will take the form of a Letter of Application submitted to the Terrestrial Ecology Program Manager at NASA Headquarters.

1. Scope of the Program

The next major field campaign to be sponsored by the NASA Terrestrial Ecology Program will focus on 1) developing a fuller understanding of ecosystem vulnerability to climate change in the Arctic and boreal regions of western North America, with some degree of concentrated effort in Alaska, and 2) providing the scientific information required to develop options for societal responses to the impacts of these changes. The field campaign will be based on the Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment (ABoVE) concept as described in the ABoVE Scoping Study Report, Revised ABoVE Executive Summary, and report of the June 13-15, 2012 ABoVE Workshop (available at http://cce.nasa.gov/terrestrial_ecology/above/index.html; if this Web site is not available, please send an email to support@cce.nasa.gov to request copies of the desired documents).

Climate change in the Arctic and boreal region is unfolding faster than anywhere else on Earth, resulting in a longer

Congratulations to **Lars Kullerud**, University of the Arctic president, for being awarded an Honorary Professorship at North-Eastern Federal University (NEFU), in Yakutsk, Russian Federation, at an international conference on Science and Education in the 21st Century: the Role of the University in Innovative Development of the Region. The award was made during the closing ceremony, attended by NEFU's Rector of the Symposium, and Deputy Chair of the State Assembly (Il Tumen) Aleksandr Zhirkov. It was only the second honorary professorship bestowed by NEFU.



IASSA
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SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 23 -

NASA Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment continued

Program (USGCRP), conducting research that responds to specific calls for research that advances understanding of vulnerabilities in human and biogeophysical systems and their relationships to climate extremes, thresholds, and tipping points (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/m-12-15.pdf>). This research will require: integrated cross-sectoral, biogeophysical, and socioeconomic observations, as well as improved simulation and modeling. Specific areas where progress is needed include: observations to detect trends in extremes, integration of observations into models, attribution of change to human or natural causes, integrated research on Earth and human systems; simulation and prediction at spatial and temporal scale conducive to decision making; and adaptation responses to changing frequency and intensity of extreme events.

The ABoVE Science Definition Team (SDT) members will spend approximately twelve to fifteen months refining the science questions and issues to be addressed and developing a detailed study design for the ABoVE field campaign. The SDT will be supported in its efforts by the Terrestrial Ecology Program at NASA Headquarters and the ABoVE support team within the Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems (CC&E) Office at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. The work of the SDT will culminate in a report that will serve as the Concise Experiment Plan NASA will use to guide its implementation of the field campaign (for an example, please refer to the Large Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia Concise Experiment Plan at http://cce.nasa.gov/terrestrial_ecology/above/index.html).

2. Science Definition Team for ABoVE

2.1 ABoVE SDT Structure

The ABoVE SDT will consist of approximately 8-20 members with expertise in scientific disciplines relevant to the goals of ABoVE. These include, but are not limited to ecology, biogeochemistry, ecohydrology, geography, land surface climatology, and the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Members also will have expertise in the methodologies to be used: satellite, airborne, and in situ observations; data analysis; data synthesis; data management; and modeling. It

will be desirable for some members of the SDT to have knowledge of and experience working in northern high latitude ecosystems and/or experience in applying scientific knowledge to decision making in the region. NASA also will be looking for members who have a demonstrated ability to work well as constructive, engaged members of a collaborative, interdisciplinary team. The Terrestrial Ecology Program Manager will make a recommendation to the Selecting Official for a Chair or Co-Chairs of the ABoVE SDT from the selected SDT members. The NASA Terrestrial Ecology Program Manager and possibly other agency representatives will be ex officio members of the ABoVE SDT.

NASA is currently seeking and discussing partnerships with other organizations in the conduct of ABoVE. There is also the possibility that partnerships may develop to involve ABoVE in a broader, multidisciplinary field program in the Arctic. If such partnerships are realized, NASA may ask its ABoVE SDT members to also engage in the scientific planning for the combined activity, joining with the scientists representing the scientific interests of the partner organizations. NASA is not anticipating that such interactions will add significantly to the burden of work to be undertaken by the ABoVE SDT.

2.2 ABoVE SDT Responsibilities

The members of the ABoVE SDT will provide NASA with scientific assistance in developing a Concise Experiment Plan for the ABoVE field campaign. This plan will include the science questions to be addressed, a compelling rationale explaining the scientific and societal importance of the study, the research approach/strategy, a reasonably detailed study design and description of required field and remote sensing observations, required field infrastructure, logistics, and data management capabilities.

NASA's charge to the SDT will be to design a regional, Arctic-boreal terrestrial ecosystem research project to be conducted in western North America, including Alaska, that is faithful to the scope and primary objectives described in the Revised Executive Summary for ABoVE. The ABoVE Scoping Study Report included details regarding study design and management as a proof-of-concept

demonstration of feasibility. The SDT will be free to adopt those recommendations or further consider, refine, and/or alter the study design to best address ABoVE goals and objectives. The SDT will be charged to identify the particular societal issues that will be studied in ABoVE, with the understanding that these will likely require the incorporation of complementary social and natural science perspectives and methods. The SDT will be charged to design a study that leverages, complements, and is compatible with ongoing Arctic-boreal research projects and field observations of national and international organizations working in the region. The NASA field campaign can then focus on filling gaps in scientific or geographic coverage and providing integrated regional analyses through effective use of satellite and airborne remote sensing, geospatial data analysis tools, and integrative data synthesis and modeling studies.

The initial meeting of the ABoVE SDT will be targeted for late January 2013 and will be a teleconference call (for planning purposes, proposers should hold the afternoons of January 24 and 28 for a one and a half hour teleconference call to be scheduled on one or the other of those two days). The SDT can be expected to meet in person four times over the twelve to fifteen months following SDT selection. Meeting duration will be for (typically) two to three days. The SDT also may have regular phone-in meetings. Meetings will be called and their agendas set by the SDT Chair in coordination with NASA HQ and CC&E Office management to ensure that planned activities are aligned with programmatic needs and expectations. NASA will support travel expenses for all ABoVE SDTwork. Salary and other financial support will not be provided to SDT members. The CC&E Office will be responsible for any tasks necessary to support the work of the ABoVE SDT.

All reports and other output of the ABoVE SDT will be made publicly available. Once the SDT's work has concluded, it will be disbanded prior to any solicitations for the field campaign being issued by NASA.

2.3 ABoVE SDT Membership Proposal Content



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 24 -

NASA Arctic-Boreal Vulnerability Experiment continued

Response to this Call is in the form of a Letter of Application. In the letter, the applicant should provide evidence of expertise and knowledge in areas highly relevant to the ABoVE primary scientific goals and related research activities. The types of expertise and knowledge desired were listed in section 2.1; however, appropriate expertise is not limited to the examples given there. All applicants must explain the knowledge and skills they have to offer and why they are important for SDT activities. Letters of application should provide a brief statement regarding which aspects of the ABoVE study the applicant would be able to help develop, as well as their overall vision regarding the scientific direction and scope of the field campaign. Applicants may express an interest in serving as SDT Chair (or co-Chair), but NASA will not limit selection of the SDT Chair to those applicants who express interest.

The Letter may contain a brief list of references to scientific or technical papers the applicant has published and/or positions held and work conducted that establish her/him as a leader in their area (s) of expertise. The Letter should also contain a statement of how much time the applicant will commit over the next twelve to fifteen months for activities related to the ABoVE SDT, particularly if there are any major constraints that may restrict full engagement in the significant amount of work that will be required to define the scientific approach and study design for the ABoVE field campaign.

Letter applications are invited from individuals, not groups. Collaborations and teams are not solicited. Each Letter is to be limited to three pages, with 11-point (or larger) font and one-inch margins. The subject line of a responsive application must read "NASA ABoVE SDT Application." Letter applications

submitted by E-mail are preferred, but may also be submitted by regular mail or fax. Responses to this invitation must be received no later than 4:30 PM EST on December 14, 2012.

3. Selection of the ABoVE SDT

NASA expects to select approximately 8-20 individuals for membership on the ABoVE SDT and plans to announce its selection in January 2013. NASA will select the ABoVE SDT members and the SDT Chair from the pool of respondents after reviewing the letters received in response to this call.

Application letters should be submitted to: Dr. Diane E. Wickland, Terrestrial Ecology Program, Earth Science Division - Science Mission Directorate Mail Suite, 3B74 NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20546, Tel: 202-358-0245, E-mail: Diane.E.Wickland@nasa.gov, Fax: 202-358-3172.



First Group of Graduates for U of Saskatchewan's Master of Northern Governance and Development

By Colleen Cameron

The Master of Northern Governance and Development (MNGD) program, introduced by the University of Saskatchewan's International Centre for Northern Governance and Development (ICNGD) in fall 2010, has just turned out its first group of graduates.

The MNGD program is an entirely unique design—created in partnership by northern stakeholders, First Nations, and northern scholars. The program is delivered via distance delivery to northerners and incorporates a broad spectrum of subject matter (economics, communications, political studies, business), but placed within a northern context. The students have access to funding, tutor, and distance learning supports, as well as the opportunity to participate in a 10-day fully funded international field school and a northern-focused, applied research internship.

The program's first graduates, all of whom work in areas that enable them to contribute to the capacity-building of northern regions, will be honoured at an event celebrating northern research and scholarship on December 6th, 2012. The



(From left to right) ICNGD Director Greg Poelzer, and recent MNGD graduates Cathy Wheaton (La Ronge, SK) and Nathan Ray (Sandy Bay, SK). Absent from photo is Mark Korthuis (Saskatoon, SK). Photo courtesy of ICNGD.

ICNGD's partners, including representatives of First Nations, government, and industry, will be present to demonstrate their support for programs that equip northerners to lead the future development of their communities.

For more information on the MNGD program - which is open to international

students with experience living or working in the North, or with demonstrated interest in northern issues - visit <http://artsandscience.usask.ca/icngd/> or email info.icngd@usask.ca.



Announcing a New Journal: “New World of the Arctic”

The science journal "New World of the Arctic" was established by North-Eastern Federal University named after M. Ammosov (Yakutsk) in July 2012, in order to provide scientific support of the sustainable development in the Arctic.

The journal will publish the results of research on international law and national legislation of the Arctic countries, development of culture of indigenous peoples of the Arctic, education and medicine, ecology and natural resources, geography and biology, development of innovative technologies, transport,

communications and logistics in the Arctic, sustainable development of the Arctic zone emphasizing the north-eastern area of Russia and international cooperation in the Arctic.

The publisher of the journal is North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov, which is located in the city of Yakutsk, Sakha Republic (Yakutia).

The journal will be distributed by on-line services and will also have a paper version on paper in English and Russian languages.

Website: www.arcticjournal.s-vfu.ru
Telephone: 8-924-662-96-09
E-mail: arcticjournal@ysu.ru

Mikhail Prisyazhnyi, Editor-in-Chief, Ph.D., Vice-Rector for Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Medical Specialities of the North-Eastern Federal University, Head of the Department of Northern Studies

Lena Sidorova, Managing Editor
Dmitry Osipov, Assistant Editor

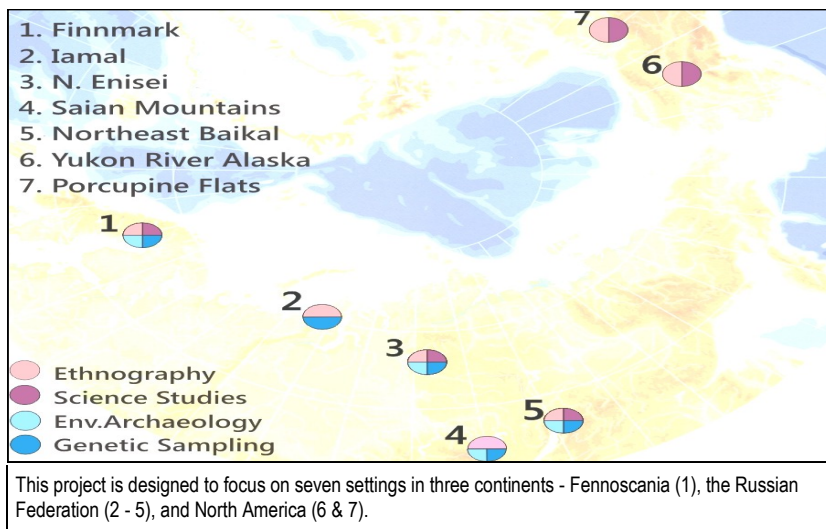


Arctic Domestication: Emplacing Human-Animal Relations in the Circumpolar North

By David G. Anderson

The University of Aberdeen is hosting a recently-awarded 5-year European Research Council Advanced Grant led by Prof. David G. Anderson which will critically re-examine existing models of domestication by using recent fieldwork from across the circumpolar North. Existing models of cultural evolution, almost exclusively based on material from the Near East have traditionally placed their emphasis on the domination of nature or a ‘neolithic revolution’ to explain progress and meaning in human history. This model has been increasingly under question from a variety of fields ranging from archaeology, to anthropology, environmental history, and social studies of science. This 5-year project aims to coordinate field research in each of these fields to elaborate a new model of emplaced human-animal relations evoking recent theoretical concerns of the definition of the person, the attribution of agency, and renewed attention to ‘built environments’. The project will work inductively from empirical observations in seven field sites across the circumpolar Arctic from the Russian Federation, to Fennoscandia, to Canada. Through the study of how hunters, herders, fisherman and ‘fish-farmers’ work together with three discrete species – reindeer, dogs, and salmon– the team members will develop a complex and nuanced account of these socio-ecological relationships.

The circumpolar Arctic originally provided many of the primary thought



experiments for classic models of cultural evolution. It has now again become the focus of powerful debates over the balance between the protection of cultural heritage and the development of natural resources to fuel a future for industrial economies. The three sets of human-non-human relationships chosen for study cover the full range of theoretical and political discourse within the sciences today from primary encounters in domination to contemporary bio-technical innovations in farming. The team will transcend typical ‘existential’ models of domination between people and animals by describing complex social settings where more than one species interact with the cultural landscape. The team will also challenge existing definitions between wild and tame by instead

examining what links these behavior types together. Further, the team members will examine how domestication was never a sudden, fleeting intuition but rather a process wherein people and domesticates are sometimes closer and sometimes farther from each other. Finally, the research team, working within the above mentioned literatures, will develop a renewed model – a new way of describing – these relationships which does not necessarily rely upon metaphors of domination, competition, individual struggle, origins, or hybridity.

For more information visit arcticdomus.org or contact David G. Anderson, Department of Anthropology, University of Aberdeen AB24 4QY Scotland.



New Publications

The Northern Spaces: Contemporary Issues

Editors: Ryszard M. Czarny, Radosław Kubicki, Agnieszka Janowska, and Roman S. Czarny

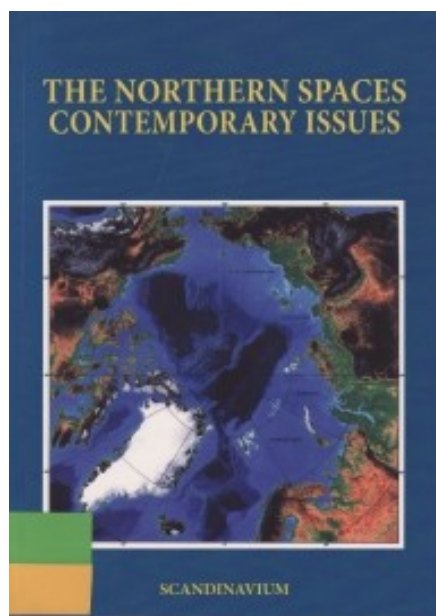
Published by: Kielce: Scandinavian (Warsaw)

Publication Year: 2012

Chapters Titles:

- 1 - Northern Dimensions of the European Union Towards the Arctic by M. Tomala
- 2 - The Northern Spaces and Russian Nuclear Deterrence, by M. Czajkowski
- 3 - The Barents Cooperation: Progress in the Making, by R.S. Czarny
- 4 - Nordic Approach(es) Towards the Arctic Affairs: Between Convergence and Divergence? by M. Luszczuk
- 5 - Denmark's Strategy Towards the Arctic, by J. Grezla
- 6 - Canadian Arctic Policy: Determinants and Trends, by I. Wronska

- 7 - Theory of International Relations in Search of the Arctic Situation's Definition: Towards the Perspective of International Regimes, by T. Pawluszko
- 8 - Changes in the Arctic and their Impact on the Existing Legal Framework, by M. Gluchowska-Wójcicka
- 9 - How to Manage the Arctic - Possible Strategies and their Consequences, by P. Soroka
- 10 - Polish Researchers in Polar Studies: The Need of Historical Research - an Outline of the Issue, by W. Saetra
- 11 - The Republic of Iceland within the NATO, by A. Wszolek
- 12 - Energy Security: Position of the Kingdom of Norway in the Energy Balance of the Region, by R.M. Czarny
- 13 - Cooperation of Nordic Countries in their Internal Security Policies, by A. Gruszczak



- 14 - The Centre Party and the Peasant Movement in Sweden, by R. Kubicki and A. Janowska



Politics of Development in the Barents Region

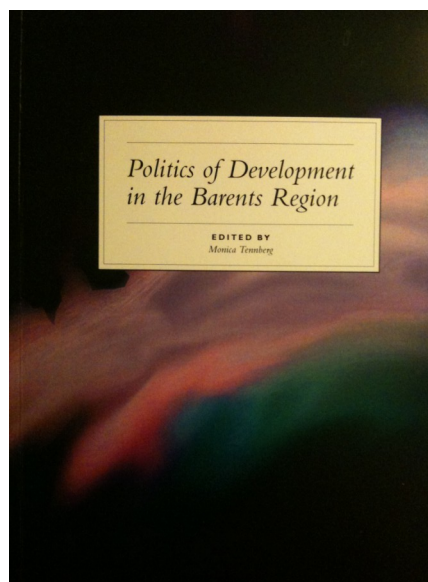
Editors: Monica Tennberg
Published by: Lapland University Press (Rovaniemi)

Publication Year: 2012

Chapter Titles:

- 1 - Introduction to Politics of Development in the Barents Region, by M. Tennberg, L. Riabova, and A. Espiritu
- 2 - State Policy in the Russian North, its Social Outcomes and the Barents Cooperation, by L. Riabova
- 3 - A Unique Arrangement of Soft-Law Cooperation In the Barents Region, by Md. W. Hasanat
- 4 - Forest Companies, Corporate Social Responsibility and Legal Pluralism in the Forest Sector in Russia, by A-M. Matilainen
- 5 - Climate Change in the North — A Complexity Problem, by S. Walter
- 6 - Sustainable Development and Local Self-Government in the Russian Part of the Barents Region, by V. Didyk
- 7 - How to Succeed in International Project Marketing: Identifying Challenges of Finnish Projects in the Murmansk Region, by E. Laaksonen

- 8 - Transportation Planning and sustainable Development in the Far North: The Main Barriers and Potential Avenues, by L. Ampleman
- 9 - Fostering Sustainability Through the Supply Chain: Soft Laws and Trust Markets as Drivers of Social Change in Russian Communities, by M. Ty-siachniouk
- 10 - Mapping Renewable Energy Policies in the Barents Region from a Multi-Level Governance Perspective, by K. Banul
- 11 - Far Away, Cold and Windy! Are Swedes Happy in the North with their Lives? by N-G. Lundgren
- 12 - Rights to Traditional Use of Resources in Conflict with Legislation. A Case Study of Pomor Fishing Villages on the White Sea Coast, by S. Nystén-Haarala and A. Kulyasova,
- 13 - Life as an Immigrant in Rovaniemi, Finland, by N. Yeasmin
- 14 - Gender, Economy and Development in the North, by H. Sinevaara-Niskanen
- 15 - Conclusions and Some Suggestions for Future Research, by M. Tennberg, A. Espiritu, L. Riabova and J. Reid



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 27 -

New Publications continued

Verlag der Kulturstiftung Sibirien

Series: Bibliotheca Sibiro-pacifica / SEC Publications

Since the 18th century, researchers and scientists have traveled the northern coastal regions in the Russian Far East. Many of them were of German or German-Baltic origin and had been commissioned by the Russian government to perform specific tasks. Their exhaustive descriptions and detailed reports are still considered some of the most valuable documents on the ethnography of the indigenous peoples of that part of the world. These works inform us about living conditions and particular ways of natural resource use at various times and provide us with valuable background information for current assessment from various historical, literary, ethnological and natural science perspectives.

Marie-Theres Federhofer

Chamisso und die Wale

mit dem lateinischen Originaltext der Walschrift Chamissos und dessen Übersetzung, Anmerkungen und weiteren Materialien.

2012, Fürstenberg: Kulturstiftung Sibirien
Bibliotheca Sibiro-pacifica | SEC publications

132 pp., 23 farb. Abb., 16 x 22,5 cm

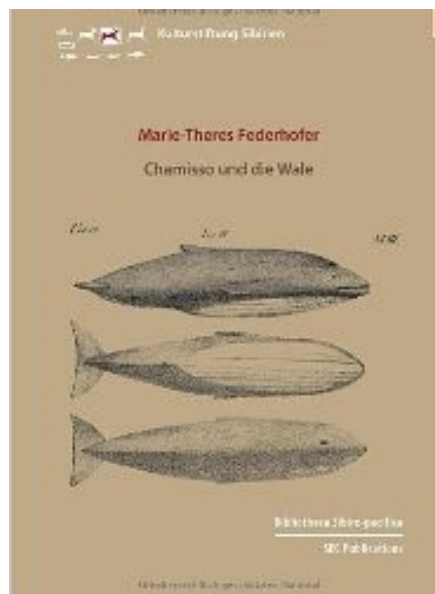
Euro 28, Hardcover,

ISBN: 978-3-942883-85-6

Language: German

More information on the book:

http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/chamisso_E.html



Verlag der Kulturstiftung Sibirien

Series: Languages and Cultures of the Russian Far East / SEC Publications

This series contains text collections in various indigenous languages of the peoples of the Russian Far East that are published here together with Russian translations as books. Corresponding audio and video recordings can be ordered separately on DVD, unless these have already been made available on the Internet. These materials serve primarily as teaching resources for maintaining endangered languages and indigenous knowledge. Some volumes also contain English translations of the texts, as a means to reaching a broader international readership.

General editor: Erich Kasten

Bel'di R.A., Bulgakova T.D. (eds.)

Nanaiskie skazki [Nanai tales]

2012, Fürstenberg: Kulturstiftung Sibirien
Languages and Cultures of the Russian Far East | SEC publications

268 pp., 24 color photos, 16 x 22,5 cm

Euro 26, USD 28, paperback,

ISBN: 978-3-942883-06-1

Language: Nanai and Russian

More information on the book:

http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/nanaiskazki_E.html



Khaloimova K.N., Dürr M., Kasten, E., Longinov, S.

Istoriko-etnograficheskoe uchebnoe posobie po itel'menskomu yazyku

[Historical-ethnographical teaching materials for the Itelmen language]

2012, Fürstenberg: Kulturstiftung Sibirien
Languages and Cultures of the Russian Far East | SEC publications

164 pp., 18 x 24 cm

Euro 18, paperback,

ISBN: 978-3-942883-10-8

(Revised and supplemented edition, first published 1997)

Language: Itelmen and Russian

More information on the book:

http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/itelmenuchebnik_E.html



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 28 -

New Publications continued

The Reindeer Botanist: Alf Erling Porsild, 1901 - 1977

Author: Wendy Dathan
Published by: University of Calgary Press, Co-published with the Arctic Institute of North America
Publication Date: November 2012
ISBN: 978-1-55238-586-9

One of Canada's most remarkable botanists, Alf Erling Porsild (1901–1977) grew up on the Arctic Station in West Greenland and later served as curator of botany at the National Museum of Canada. He collected thousands of specimens, greatly enlarging the National Herbarium and making it a superb research centre. For nearly twenty years, Porsild studied reindeer activities in Alaska and the Northwest Territories as part of the Reindeer Project designed to encourage grazing animal husbandry among aboriginal peoples. He published extensively, and his meticulous research and observations have particular relevance today with the growing concern over global warming in the Arctic.

This long-awaited biography traces the challenging and adventurous career of a remarkable, little-known scientist who battled rivalry, bureaucracy, personal disappointment and private tragedy. In the end, Porsild earned universal respect for his prodigious publications and intimate knowledge of the people, plants and land around Canada's Arctic Circle. This book is also the first full story of the ill-fated Canadian Reindeer Project and the only description of the exploration and mapping of the Canadian flora and growth of the National Herbarium from about 1920 to Porsild's retirement in 1967.

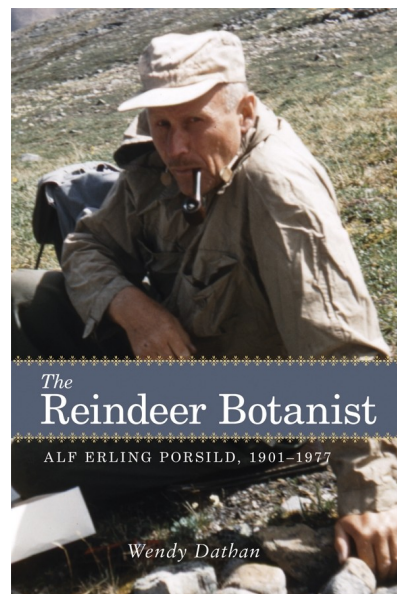
"Every era and field has their heroes. Dr. A.E. Porsild is one of them for Canadian Arctic Botany. Porsild is one of the unforgettable Canadian pioneers of science whose exciting life story, now fully revealed, will serve as a great example for younger generations of dedicated enthusiasts of all fields." Dr. Josef Svoboda, Professor Emeritus, Department of Biology, University of Toronto

Wendy Dathan studied geography and botany at McGill University and served as Assistant/Acting Curator of the McGill Herbarium before undertaking research for her master's thesis on Porsild's Canadian Reindeer Project years. She is an enthusiastic naturalist and author of two books about her travels and her experiences of living on Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick.

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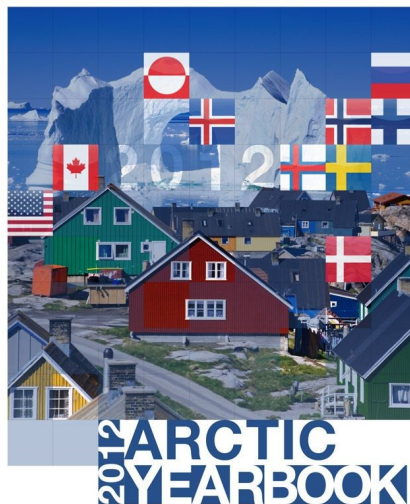


Arctic Yearbook 2012

The first, 2012, issue of The Arctic Yearbook was launched at the end of November. With a theme of "Arctic Strategies and Policies", and with 14 peer-reviewed articles and 5 editorials, the Arctic Yearbook will be a preeminent repository of critical analysis in the region, with a mandate to inform observers about the state of Arctic geopolitics and security.

An initiative of the UArctic TN on Geopolitics and Security and the Northern Research Forum, the 2012 Arctic Yearbook will aim to attract a broad and non-scholarly audience, including regional stakeholders and policymakers from government, indigenous peoples, business, academia and media.

The Arctic Yearbook will be published online in an open-access format at: www.arcticyearbook.com.



Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 29 -

New Publications continued

Polar Geography, Volume 35

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

Polar Geography is a quarterly publication that offers a venue for scholarly research on the physical, human, and human-environmental aspects of the Polar Regions. The journal seeks to address the interplay of the natural systems, the complex historical, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, and security issues, and the interchange amongst them. The journal also does book reviews of the most recent scholarship and policy document in Polar Geography.

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

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

Questions or ideas about submissions can be directed to Timothy Heleniak at heleniak@umd.edu.

Issue 3-4, 2012 (Special Issue) Arctic Community Engagement During International Polar Year

Introduction
by Bryan S.R. Grimwood, Alain Cuerrier
and Nancy C. Doubleday

Our Plants, Our Land: Bridging Aboriginal
Generations Through Plant Workshops
by Alain Cuerrier, Ashleigh Downing, Jill
Johnstone, Luise Hermanutz, Laura Sieg-
wart Collier and Elders and Youth Partici-
pants of Nain and Old Crow

Culture and Change: Learning from the
Past on Alaska's North Slope
by Anne M. Jensen,

Teaching and Learning About Climate
Change with Innu Environmental
Guardians
by Andrew John Trant, John Jacobs, and
Trudy Sable

Understanding Subarctic Wildlife in East-
ern James Bay under Changing Climatic
and Socio-Environmental Conditions:
Bringing Together Cree Hunters' Ecologi-
cal Knowledge and Scientific Observa-
tions
by Thora Martina Herrmann, Marie-
Jeanne S. Royer, and Rick Cuciurean

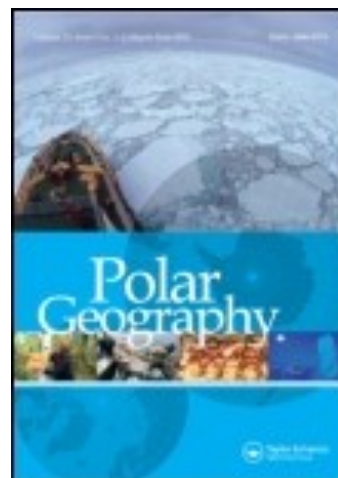
The Role of Data Management in Engag-
ing Communities in Arctic Research:
Overview of the Exchange for Local Ob-
servations and Knowledge of the Arctic
(ELOKA)
by Peter Pulsifer, Shari Gearheard,
Henry P. Huntington, Mark A. Parsons,
and Christopher McNeave

Multiple Perspectives on Polar Science
Educational Outreach Partnerships in the
North Yukon, Canada
by Frances Ross, Karen Harper, Tarah
Wright, and Heather Castleden

Moving North: Engaging Community with
Place Through Dance"
by Gabrielle Barnett

Book Reviews:

- *Gwich'in Ethnobotany: Plants Used
by the Gwich'in for Food, Medicine,
Shelter and Tools*, by Elena Piter-
skaya
- *Home is the Hunter: the James Bay
Cree and their Land*, by Stephanie
Irlbacher-Fox



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Northern Notes

Issue 38 (Autumn / Winter 2012)

- page 30 -

Foundation for Siberian Cultures

by Erich Kasten

Recent or current projects are presented on the web in the form of alternating photo-video shows: http://www.kulturstiftung-sibirien.de/virtuell_E.html. The latest four issues have been on following themes:

July 2012

Seminar: "The Scientific Exploration of the Russian Far East by German Speaking Researchers in the 18th and 19th Centuries"

April 2012

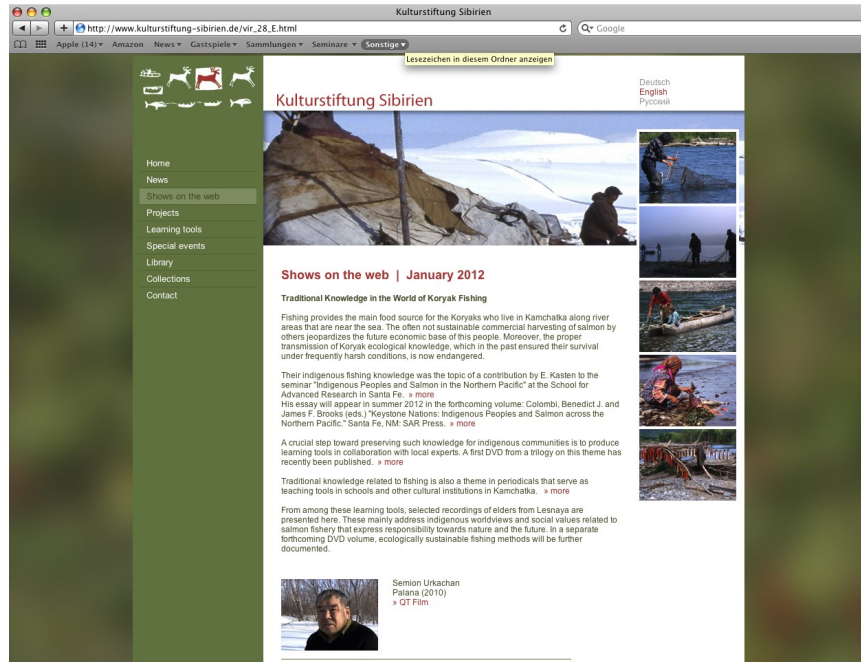
Tours by Artists: "Dances and Songs from Kamchatka"

January 2012

Learning Tools: DVD "Traditional Knowledge in the World of Koryak Fishing"

October 2011

Seminar: "Endangered Languages and Local Knowledge"



Conservation of Arctic Flora & Fauna

by Courtney Price

Hello Arctic colleagues,

Due to your work and interests in the Arctic, the [Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna \(CAFF\)](#), the biodiversity working group of the Arctic Council, wants to keep you informed about its cornerstone program, the [Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program \(CBMP\)](#).

We invite you to receive the [CBMP e-newsletter](#), to keep in touch with important updates. [Please click here to sign up.](#)

The CBMP is an international network of scientists, governments, Indigenous organizations and conservation groups working to harmonize and integrate efforts to monitor the Arctic's living resources. The goal is to facilitate more rapid detection, communication, and response to the significant biodiversity-related trends and pressures affecting the Arctic.

You may be interested in a few of the activities of the CBMP:

- developing integrated Arctic-wide monitoring plans for the marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems, intended to help monitoring professionals and volunteers to better design monitoring programs, gather data, and contribute to circumpolar efforts
- gathering information on community-based monitoring activities
- sharing data, maps and graphics on the [Arctic Biodiversity Data Service \(ABDS\)](#), an online, interoperable and circumpolar data management system that will access, integrate, analyze and display biodiversity information for scientists, practitioners, managers, policy makers and others working to understand, conserve and manage the Arctic's wildlife and ecosystems.

[To receive updates on these activities, and more, please click here to sign up for the CBMP newsletter.](#)

When you sign up for the newsletter you will receive approximately four issues a year that detail activities, advancements and information released from the CBMP.

If you have any questions or comments please do not hesitate to contact **Courtney Price**, CAFF communications officer: courtney@caff.is or **Mike Gill**, Chair CBMP: mike.gill@ec.gc.ca



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Levevilkarprojekt)
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