

Northern Notes

Issue 46 - Autumn / Winter 2016



A newsletter published by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association

Uman River in November *Photo credits: Paul Suprenand*

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Welcome from the President

Social sciences and humanities are important to Arctic research, and to the Arctic. This is true if we focus on how to solve the challenges related to climate change and global warming, but it is of uttermost importance to emphasize that social sciences and humanities are much more than so. It is us that have the capacity to track path dependencies, it is us that have the expertise in both the economic and the social dimension of the sustainability model, and it is us that have people and place in focus for our investigations and solutions. IASSA plays an important role in the shaping of Arctic research and in the dialogue with policy makers, stakeholders and NGOs. We have an ambition to influence both the academic and the political spheres, and it is therefore a recognition that we are invited to participate in prominent events. In a bit more than two months I have addressed the Security Council of the Russian Federation onboard the nuclear icebreaker 50 Years of Victory passing through the north-east passage, I have presented a key-note lectures at the first Uarctic Congress in Saint Petersburg and at the EU PolarNet Symposium in September. Later this week I will chair a community sustainability session at the Arctic Futures symposium in Brussels. I guarantee that the voice of social sciences and humanities is heard into the most important rooms down the political corridor.



Peter Sköld held a key-note speech at UArctic Congress in St Petersburg in September 2016.
Photo credits: Lars Öberg

From the big world we can report that 28 September President Obama invited research ministers from a large number of countries to the first White House Arctic Science Ministerial in Washington. Hopefully this will encourage the governments to make substantial initiatives for Arctic research, and to expand their efforts to make it a secure and prosperous place to live. An important reason to why President Obama took this initiative is that the

Welcome from the President continued

United States hosts the chairmanship of the Arctic Council until May 2017. The Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in Fairbanks in May 2017 will be my last service for IASSA as observer. I wish that every Arctic researcher could have the opportunity to experience this highly interesting political forum. And it is incredible how important research is to their discussions.

Then Finland will take over for two years, and at the Arctic Council meeting in Portland, Maine last month they also presented their priorities. Finland will put a focus on environmental protection, connectivity, meteorology, education, the environment and climate, the seas and the people. Even if there is a pronounced focus on environmental issues it is interesting to note that the understanding of the Arctic at the political level seems to move beyond the stereotypic understanding which works perfectly well in our favor.

The work with ICASS IX is intensified every

week now. And so far it looks really good. I am very happy to tell that we had 200 proposals for scientific sessions. That is terrific! We are confident that structure with 22 ICASS themes will strengthen the organization of the conference, and I wish to express my gratitude to the researchers who have accepted to act as theme leaders. It is now time to send in abstracts, and I hope you encourage every possible colleague you can think of to submit!

And even if it is a bit early, I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Peter Sköld, IASSA President



From the IASSA Secretary

It is already mid-November and the sooner you know it is Christmas! Time really flies while planning the ICASS IX conference. As the rain is pouring outside, giving the first snow a hard time to remain, my desk is piled up with to-do-lists and post-it notes on IASSA and ICASS business. Lots to think about and even more to keep in mind. But so far it is fun!

As the ICASS conference is coming up and membership in IASSA is mandatory for all participants I urge you all *to look into your membership statuses*. As you are many who become members or renew your membership right now I hope you have patience with me sending receipt to everybody. To become new member or renew membership please go to: www.iassa.org/membership.

After a successful Call for Sessions earlier this year we can conclude that the overwhelming interest in ICASS IX in Umeå rendered almost 200 session proposals! It is now time for you guys to propose papers and posters. Please submit your paper or poster at <http://iassa.org/icass-ix> no later than **December 16, 2016**. For full list of themes and sessions please see [page 4](#) and onwards. I will also take the opportunity to all you theme leaders and session proposers to get in contact with colleagues and friends and remind them of the Call for papers and posters.

And, as always - if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Gabriella Nordin, IASSA Secretary
gabriella.nordin@umu.se



Beautiful sunset over Umeå near the University Campus in the Fall 2016.
Photo credits: Gabriella Nordin

ICASS IX - Call for Papers and Posters

The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) is pleased to announce the first Call for papers and posters for the **9th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS IX)** to be held at Umeå University, in **Umeå, Sweden, 8-12 June 2017**.

ICASS IX's theme is *People and Place*. Research on social sciences and humanities have a great responsibility to address the challenges for sustainable development in the Arctic, with a specific focus on the many different parts of the Arctic and the people that live there. The multiple Arctics have lately been addressed by many policy makers and researchers. The purpose is often to counteract the stereotypic understanding of the Arctic too often represented by icebergs and polar bears. A focus on people and place highlights the many variances across the region in terms of climate, political systems, demography, infrastructure, history, languages, health, legal systems, land and water resources etc. etc. We welcome sessions and papers on all facets of the North. And, as always, we also welcome sessions and papers on all other subjects of relevance to our members.

Call for Papers & Posters

This is our first call for papers and posters. Please submit your paper and/or poster proposals using the ICASS IX Submittal Form available on the ICASS IX website. ICASS IX sessions are divided in themes which all of them are led by one chair. You will find the themes listed at the conference website together with a list of proposed sessions which are listed under each theme. Choose your preferred session in the theme to submit your abstract. You are also most welcome to submit a poster presentation within a theme.

Submissions should contain:

- name and contact details of the author(s)
- title of paper or poster
- a 150 words (maximum) summary / abstract

Please note: that some sessions due to special funding situations and programs are invited papers only and are marked as closed (these sessions are generally open to participation, though). Session proposers have been asked to fill out various data about their session proposals, but this information has not all been gathered, so please be aware that changes will occur and extra information will be added to some of the sessions later.

- Submitting a proposal for a paper or a poster presentation is at this stage non-committing. Registration for ICASS IX will open in mid-January 2017. The early-bird registration fee will be 350 Euros. Membership to IASSA is required and is set to 100 Euros, with reductions for students, unemployed, retired and Russian participants.
- Prospects for the funding of your participation in the Congress. We hope to be able to provide some travel funding to students, early career researchers, Indigenous participants, and participants from Russia (and individuals who have limited means to attend). Please indicate if you wish to be considered for financial support in the ICASS IX Submittal Form. We anticipate announcing the travel awards in February 2017.
- A maximum of two paper proposals per person please, although you may submit as many posters as you wish.

We encourage participation of Indigenous peoples, Northern residents, decision-makers and politicians, as well as academics, so that ICASS IX provides a rich environment in which to advance discussions on sustainabilities in the North and on other Northern matters.

Please note that in addition to the ICASS conference fee, membership in IASSA is mandatory for all ICASS participants – to become a member or renew your membership visit: <http://iassa.org/membership>

Submit Your paper or poster abstract at the ICASS IX website: <http://iassa.org/icass-ix>

Deadline for submitting paper and poster abstracts is 16 December 2016

On the following pages you will find proposed sessions

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals

Below you will find all submitted sessions for ICASS IX divided by themes. Find your preferred theme and session, follow link to paper and session abstracts to submit your paper/poster abstract. Please note that if you do not find a suitable session for your paper there is an additional option for such submissions at the end of each list of session themes. **Deadline for paper and poster submission is December 16.**

To session chairs: Please note that even though you are the session chair *you must submit your paper abstract at the ICASS IX website* If you intend to give a presentation in the session.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact IASSA Secretary **Gabriella Nordin** at gabriella.nordin@umu.se

Theme 1 - Archaeology				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
1.1	<i>The archaeologies of catastrophe and resilience and the past</i>	Julie Gibson	Open	
1.2	<i>The Hunting-Herding Continuum Past and Present: Palaecological, Cosmological, and Climate Narratives Across Eurasia</i>	David G. Anderson & Bruce Forbes	Open	

Theme leader: Philip Buckland, Sweden philip.buckland@umu.se

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 1 Archeology](#)

Theme 2 - Art & Design				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
2.1	<i>Plastic Pollution in the Arctic: Using Community Art as an Agent of Change</i>	Herminia Wei-Hsin Din	Open	
2.2	<i>Places through art - - multidisciplinary way on research on change in the Arctic and the North</i>	Timo Jokela, Mirja Hiltunen & Maria Huhmarniemi	Open	UArctic Thematic Network Arctic Sustainable Art and Design
2.3	<i>Arctic Design: Shaping the Future</i>	Svetlana Usenyuk & Satu Mieltien	Open	

Theme leader: Timo Jokela, Finland timo.jokela@ulapland.fi

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 2 Art & Design](#)

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 3 - Cultures				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
3.1	<i>Aging with Change: Fermentation in Arctic Foodways and Material Culture</i>	Sveta Yamin-Pasternak & Igor Pasternak	Open	
3.2	<i>Arctic Food, food systems, traditional knowledge and Place in the Circumpolar North</i>	Gail Fondahl, Svein D. Mathiesen & Anders Oskal	Open	Association of World Reindeer Herders; UArctic; Arctic Council
3.3	<i>Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic</i>	Tristan Pearce & James Ford	Open	

Theme leader: Peter Schweitzer, Austria peter.schweitzer@univie.ac.at

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 3 Cultures](#)

Theme 4 - Environment & Climate Change				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
4.1	<i>Where does climate fit? The role of multi-</i>	Eric Lede & Tristan Pearce	Open	
4.2	<i>Climate Change and Health</i>	Jing Helmersson	Open	
4.3	<i>The Conservation and Management of the Environment and Resources in the Arctic: Law and Policy</i>	Wang Hanling	Open	
4.4	<i>Key findings and next steps for the Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic project (AACAA)</i>	Jon L. Fuglestad	Closed	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
4.5	<i>Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic</i>	Enrico Wensing & Michelle Virgo	Open	
4.6	<i>Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Arctic</i>	Liza M. Mack, Jordan Lewis, Pearl Brower & Jessica Black	Open	
4.7	<i>Cumulative Effects Assessment as a Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation: The Case of the Southwest Yukon</i>	Shailyn Drukis	Open	
4.8	<i>Climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience</i>	Maria Nilsson & Maria Furberg		
4.9	<i>Sociocultural aspects of climate change in the North Atlantic Gateway to the Arctic</i>	Kristinn Schram	Closed	NORTHGATE project

Theme leader: Grete Hovelsrud, Norway grete.hovelsrud@nord.no

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 4 Environment & Climate Change](#)



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



Theme 5 - Governance				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
5.1	<i>Politics of everyday life in the Arctic</i>	Monica Tennberg	Open	
5.2	<i>Indigenous Governance in the Circumpolar North</i>	Gary N. Wilson & Per Selle	Open	
5.3	<i>Political identities and governance in the Arctic: harmony or hegemony? Are the lessons learned relevant beyond the region?</i>	Robert C. Thomsen	Open	CIRCLA
5.4	<i>Multidisciplinary communication and the governance of evolving global dynamics in the Arctic - Exploring the usefulness of the theory and method of 'boundary objects' in Arctic social and political sciences</i>	Justiina Dahl & Johanne Bruun	Open	
5.5	<i>Evaluation and Planning for Uncertain Times in a Rapidly Changing Environment</i>	Jennifer Schmidt & Shannon Donovan	Open	
5.6	<i>Governance in the Arctic</i>	Diane Hirshberg & Mara Kimmel	Open	
5.7	<i>Transformation, post-petroleum trajectories and dialogues</i>	Gisle Andersen, Michael Bravo, Brigit Dale & Berit Kristoffersen	Open	
5.8	<i>Places, people and governance</i>	Lovisa Solbär & Mikko Jokinen	Open	
5.9	<i>Governance of mining in the Arctic</i>	Anna Zachrisson	Open	
5.10	<i>Arctic Council's relevance in the local Arctic</i>	Timo Koivurova & Malgorzata Smieszek	Open	
5.11	<i>Do Arctic policy statements actually shape Arctic realities? Assessment and new trends</i>	Adam Stepien, Heather Exner-Pirot & Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen	Open	Calotte Academy 2017: Perceptions of the Arctic
5.12	<i>International policies the inclusions ilk in management of biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>	Håkan Tunón	Open	
5.13	<i>Risk governance in the Arctic</i>	Roman Sidortsov & Mia Landauer	Open	IIASA's Arctic Futures Initiative
5.14	<i>Governing Arctic Seas: Lessons from the Bering Strait and Barents Sea Regions</i>	Paul Arthur Berkman, Alexander N. Vylegzhanin & Oran R. Young	Closed	Pan-Arctic Options Project

Theme leader: Mara Kimmel, USA mekimmel@gmail.com

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 5 Governance](#)

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 6 - Health & Well-Being				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
6.1	<i>Strategies for Building Health Care Capacity in the Circumpolar North: People, Education and Technology</i>	Heather Exner-Pirot	Open	UArctic Thematic Network on Northern Nursing Education
6.2	<i>“Chill Skills: the biology and behavior behind surviving in the cold”</i>	Cara Ocobock	Open	
6.3	<i>Circumpolar Health and Well-Being</i>	Rhonda M. Johnson & Arja Rautio	Open	UArctic Thematic Network on Arctic Health
6.4	<i>Health Promotion and Population Health</i>	Rhonda M. Johnson, Arja Rautio & Gert Mulvad	Open	UArctic Thematic Network on Arctic Health
6.5	<i>Participatory Methods for Health</i>	Rhonda M. Johnson, Arja Rautio & Gert Mulvad	Open	UArctic Thematic Network on Arctic Health
6.6	<i>Traditional Arctic Play & Games – Health and Sustainability</i>	John Kilbourne	Open	
6.7	<i>Northern and Indigenous Health Research Innovations</i>	Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox	Open	
6.8	<i>Population Dynamics in the Arctic: An Examination of the Extent to Which Place Influences Reproductive Health</i>	Elizabeth Rink, Cornelia Jessen, Brenna Simons-Petrusa & Jessica Leston	Open	
6.9	<i>Indigenous Health in the Arctic</i>	Chris Nelson	Open	
6.10	<i>Improving Circumpolar Health Systems</i>	Kue Young	Open	
6.11	<i>Addressing challenges of health and wellbeing in sparsely populated areas with distance bridging technologies</i>	Peter Berggren	Open	
6.12	<i>Indigenous/Sami health in sparsely populated areas</i>	Anette Edin-Liljegren	Open	
6.13	<i>Experiences of using eHealth to improve psychiatry services for children and adolescents in peripheral areas</i>	Catrine Kostenius	Closed	The eHealth Services for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry – eCAP project

Note: Theme number 6 Health and Well-Being continues on next page



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 6 - Health & Well-Being continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
6.14	<i>Health and human factors in Arctic</i>	Jens Wahlström	Open	
6.15	<i>Suicide in the arctic with special reference to the Sami population</i>	Lars Jacobsson	Closed	
6.16	<i>Climate and Health in the Arctic – past, present and future</i>	Barbara Schumann	Open	
6.17	<i>Health and Mortality in Arctic Historical Populations</i>	Svenn-Erik Mamelund	Open	
6.18	<i>Nature, Sacred Places, and Wellbeing</i>	Jing Helmersson, Lis-Mari Hjortfors, Johanna Jämsä, Marit Myrvoll, Lena Maria Nilsson	Open	
6.19	<i>The good life in the Arctic: assessing living conditions, well-being and quality of life – experiences, results and future assessments</i>	Birger Poppel	Open	

Theme leader Theme 6: Arja Rautio, Finland arja.rautio@oulu.fi

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 6 Health and Well-Being](#)

Welcome to ICASS IX in Umeå, the town of the silver birches and Europe's cultural capital 2014. *Ubmeje* is the Umeå Sami name for both the Umeälven River and the City of Umeå. The name is old and probably means "thundering, turbulent" and very likely has its origins in the sound made by the rapids on the Umeälven River.

Approximately 120.000 people live in Umeå. Umeå is one of Sweden's most important student towns and it leaves its mark on everything from culture, sport and entertainment to intellectual stimulation. Festivals, lectures and concerts are held almost every day and the problems which arise are more to do with worrying about what to do than a lack of options.

On the ICASS IX website you will find information on:

- How to travel to Umeå
- Where to stay while in Umeå
- What to visit in Umeå
- Where to eat and drink in Umeå

Read more at: <http://iassa.org/icass-ix>



Why not pay *Guitars - the Museum* a visit during your stay?

Photo credits: Paul Suprenand

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



Theme 7 - History

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
7.1	<i>People and/or Place in Circumpolar History</i>	Amanda Graham	Open	
7.2	<i>Historical population and demographic</i>	Klaus Georg Hansen	Open	
7.3	<i>Migration to/from the North: Historical and</i>	Saara Koikkalainen & Han-	Open	
7.4	<i>Science, environmental protection and environmental management in the Arctic and Antarctic</i>	Lize-Marié van der Watt & Peder Roberts	Open	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) History and Humanities and Social Sciences Expert Group
7.5	<i>Greenland seen from within and without: ethno-historical perspectives in comparison</i>	Jan Borm & Joanna Kodzik	Open	
7.6	<i>A Recent Study of the Barents Region: The Barents Region – historical development</i>	Lars Elenius & Björn Norlin	Closed	The Barents Region Encyclopedia project
7.7	<i>Nordisk reorientering etter den kalde krigen</i>	Hallvard Tjelmeland		

Theme leader Theme 7: Amanda Graham, Canada agraham@yukoncollege.yk.ca

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 7 History](#)



Notice of Upcoming Call for Candidates for IASSA Council Members (Term 2017-2020)

We encourage IASSA members to consider if they would like to **run for IASSA Council**. Later this winter we will call for candidates to provide a short introduction of themselves and their interest in serving IASSA as a Council member. These introductions will be published in the next *Northern Notes*, which will come out shortly before ICASS IX (April 2017). Candidates' introductions/statements will also be made available in the ICASS IX materials provided to all participants electronically at the conference (on computers for participants to view). We strongly encourage interested members to submit a statement of intent in time for the next issue of Northern Notes as there will not be an opportunity to provide this at the meeting. We will announce the call and then send reminders via the IASSA webpage (iassa.org), IASSA e-mail list and Facebook page. Elections will be conducted at IASSA General Assembly at ICASS IX, Umeå, Sweden in June 2017.

For further questions do not hesitate to contact IASSA Secretary **Gabriella Nordin** (gabriella.nordin@umu.se).

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 8 - Indigenous Issues

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
8.1	<i>Intellectual Indigenous Tradition - The Past is the Present: Repatriation of Indigenous Material and Immaterial Heritage</i>	Krister Stoor	Open	
8.2	<i>Engaging Indigenous Youth in Arctic Research Matters</i>	Megan J. Highet	Open	
8.3	<i>Arctic nomads: crises and choices</i>	Andrei Golovnev	Open	
8.4	<i>Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in the Circumpolar North</i>	Gail Fondahl, Gunhild Hoogensen, Donatas Brandisauskas, Viktoriya Filippova, Aytalina Ivanova, Jessica Shadian & Florian Stammler	Open	SSHRC/NORRUS Indigenous Territoriality & Governance Project
8.5	<i>Revisiting progress: Indigenous peoples, institutional inclusion and rights</i>	Heidi Sinevaara-Niskanen & Jeffrey Sissons	Open	Indigeneity in Waiting: Elusive Rights and the Power of Hope
8.6	<i>How can we use result from Indigenous research as tools in our decolonization process?</i>	Lena Maria Nilsson, Jing Helmersson, Lis-Mari Hjortfors, Johanna Jämsä & Marit Myrvoll	Open	Såhkie, Umeå Sami Association
8.7	<i>Arctic Horizons</i>	Aaron Presnall	Open	The National Science Foundation's Arctic Social Sciences Program (ASSP), The Arctic Horizons
8.8	<i>Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination and the right to govern the landscape</i>	Ulf Mörkenstam & Rasmus Kløcker Larsen	Open	
8.9	<i>Growing a language: a circumpolar Indigenous worldview aesthetic</i>	Anna Hudson & Jan-Erik Lundström	Open	
8.10	<i>Forest Sámi: A minority within an Indigenous minority</i>	Åsa Össbo	Closed	Skogssamiska forskningsplattformen/ The Forest Sámi Research Platform
8.11	<i>Indigenous people and development policies in the Arctic</i>	Sveinung Ekeland	Open	
8.12	<i>Recognition, protection and management of Indigenous land and resource rights in the Arctic – Domestic and international approaches</i>	Malin Brännström & Christina Allard	Open	

Note: Theme number 8 Indigenous Issues continues on next page



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 8 - Indigenous Issues continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
8.13	<i>The White Book on the Church of Sweden and the Sámi People</i>	Daniel Lindmark	Closed	The Church of Sweden and the Sámi People White Book Project
8.14	<i>Colonsation in Sápmi</i>	Per Axelsson	Open	
8.15	<i>"Designng" the perfect Arctic animal? Indigenous and other scientific approaches</i>	Florian Stammer, Dmitry Arzyutov & David Anderson	Open	
8.16	<i>Jubilees and symbols in Indigenous politics</i>	Patrik Lantto	Open	
8.17	<i>To be finalized</i>	Sven Haakanson		

Theme leader Theme 8: Krister Stoor, Sweden krister.stoor@umu.se

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 8 Indigenous Issues](#)

Theme 9 - International Relations & Law				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
9.1	<i>The ICE LAW Project: Law, Territory, Resources, and Mobilities in Frozen Environments</i>	Phil Steinberg	Open	ICE LAW Project
9.2	<i>Events, Dynamics and Uncertainty: Arctic Change and the Legitimacy of the Arctic Council</i>	Dorothea Wehrmann & Sebastian Knecht	Open	
9.3	<i>Arctic 'exceptionalism'? Northern Contributions to International Relations (IR) Research</i>	Sebastian Knecht, Mathias Albert & Kathrin Keil	Open	
9.4	<i>What means 'Geopolitical' anyway? To Rescue or to Relegate the Concept from Arctic Politics Discourse</i>	Sebastian Knecht, Mathias Albert & Kathrin Keil	Open	
9.5	<i>Many Arctics, Many Securities: Circumpolar International Relations in a Widened Security Perspective</i>	Victoria Herrmann & Marc Jacobsen	Open	

Note: Theme number 9 *International Relations & Law* continues on next page



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 9 - International Relations & Law continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
9.6	<i>Comparative Politics and the Arctic</i>	Maria Ackrén	Open	
9.7	<i>What can we learn from the 'Arctic heritage' of the non-Arctic states?</i>	Michał Łuszczuk & Adam Stępień	Open	
9.8	<i>The emergence and expansion of international society and the Arctic - Exploring the ebb and flow of sovereign state-interests towards the exploration and settlement of the North</i>	Justiina Dahl	Open	
9.9	<i>Conceptualizing Arctic international relations: Arctic and non-Arctic states</i>	Edward Boyle & Fujio Ohnishi	Open	
9.10	<i>What can we learn from the 'Arctic heritage' of the non-Arctic states?</i>	Michał Łuszczuk & Adam Stępień	Open	Calotte Academy 2017: Perceptions of the Arctic
9.11	<i>The Recent Chairmanships of the Arctic Council (Sweden, Canada, the US) in Comparative Perspective</i>	Douglas Nord	Closed	
9.12	<i>Prospects for the Upcoming Finnish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council</i>	Douglas Nord	Closed	
9.13	<i>The Arctic Nexus in Asia-Nordic Relations</i>	Ping Su, Rasmus Bertelsen & Marc Lanteigne	Open	
9.14	<i>The European Union Policy and the Arctic: assessing policy impacts on civil society</i>	Cécile Pelaudeix	Open	

Theme leader Theme 9: Natalia Loukacheva, Canada n.loukacheva@utoronto.ca

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 9 International Relations & Law](#)



Theme 10 - Knowledge Systems & Education

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
10.1	<i>Alternative education for all ages in the Northern regions of the world. Our experience in Siberia and Kamchatka</i>	Victoria Churikova	Open	
10.2	<i>Research strategies to understand "people and place": the challenges and opportunities interdisciplinary work and co-production of knowledge</i>	Libby Larson & Colleen Strawhacker	Open	
10.3	<i>Gendered and sexualized places and localized knowledge in the Arctic</i>	Päivi Naskali & Kirsti Lempiäinen	Open	
10.4	<i>Polar research for STEM education</i>	Agata Goździk	Open	Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences
10.5	<i>Pulling Together: Knowledge for Sustainability in Northern Coastal Communities</i>	Laura Eerkes-Medrano & Merle Apassingok	Open	Future Earth Coasts, CACCON, MEOPAR
10.6	<i>Keys to Experiential Learning Success from the Model Arctic Council (MAC)</i>	Jeff Kormos	Closed	
10.7	<i>Outcomes, Highlights, Ideas and Proposals – conclusions of the Calotte Academy</i>	Lassi Heininen & Laura Olsen	Open	Calotte Academy 2017: Perceptions of the Arctic
10.8	<i>High-Tech for High North: Combining Traditional Knowledge and Innovation for Sustainable Future</i>	Varvara Korkina & Anna Pestereva	Open	

Theme leader Theme 10: Diane Hirshberg, USA dbhirshberg@alaska.edu

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 10 Knowledge Systems & Education](#)



Almost 1,200 people follows us on the IASSA Facebook page!

Follow us on: www.facebook.com/pages/International-Arctic-Social-Sciences-Association/

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



Theme 11 - Languages				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
11.1	<i>Language and Place in Northern Spaces</i>	Daniel Andersson	Open	
11.2	<i>Language and responsibility: an ecological approach</i>	Laura Siragusa & Jenanne Ferguson	Open	
11.3	<i>Linguistic Economies of Place</i>	Jenanne Ferguson & Daria Schwalbe	Open	
11.4	<i>Language of place and space in the Arctic</i>	Lenore A. Grenoble & Hilary McMahan	Open	
11.5	<i>New field and archive datas on Uralic languages in LingvoDoc</i>	Julia Normanskaja	Open	
11.6	<i>Interlanguage. Here: Greenlandic/Danish</i>	Anne-Mette Korczynski	Open	
11.7	<i>Language and ethnocultural variability of Southern Siberia in synchrony and diachrony: language and culture interaction</i>	Anna Dybo & Irina Nevskaya	Open	

Theme leader Theme 11: Lenore Grenoble, USA grenoble@uchicago.edu

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 11 Languages](#)

Theme 12 - Literature				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
12.1	<i>'The Mediated North' – Constructing 'the Arctic' in Contemporary Media</i>	Susan B. Vanek & Andreas Womelsdorf	Open	
12.2	<i>Arctic children's literature</i>	Heidi Hansson	Closed	

Theme leader Theme 12: Kathleen Osgood, USA kathleen.osgood@gmail.com

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 12 Literature](#)

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



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Monitoring Arctic Sustainable Development and Socio-Ecological Systems' Resilience

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
13.1	<i>Tracking Human Development in the Arctic: Indicator Initiatives</i>	Gail Fondahl, Joan Nymand Larsen & Valenina Kontrateva	Open	
13.2	<i>Knowledge integration for policy making to enhance resilience: Combined session for presentation of the new ECONOR report - "The Economy of the North 2015" – and presentations from cooperating partners in the projects Nomadic herders Sápmi/AACA and SLiCA and FROST.</i>	Iulie Aslaksen	Closed	The ECONOR report - "The Economy of the North 2015", Nomadic herders Sápmi/AACA and SLiCA and FROST.
13.3	<i>Arctic Landscape Ontologies: Modelling, Societies, and Perceptions</i>	Sébastien Gadai & Liudmila Zamorshchikova	Open	
13.4	<i>The Place of Arctic Animals</i>	Bathsheba Demuth	Open	
13.5	<i>Imagined Norths: Unpacking Stereotypes of the Circumpolar North and Northerners</i>	Daria Boltokova & Liudmila Zamorshchikova	Open	
13.6	<i>Monitoring sustainability in the Arctic: integrated and multi-scaling geographical approaches</i>	Tatiana Vlasova, Joan Nymand Larsen, Andrey Petrov & Rasmus Ole Rasmussen	Open	

Theme leader Theme 13: Tatiana Vlasova, Russia tatiana.vlsv@gmail.com

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 13 Monitoring Arctic Sustainable Development and Socio-Ecological Systems' Resilience](#)

Theme 14 - Museums & Heritage

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
14.1	<i>The Formation of Northern Spaces: Field-sciences, Place-names, Heritage and Tourism</i>	Urban Wråkberg & P.J. Capelotti	Open	
14.2	<i>Curating the Polyvocal Arctic: dialogue, explanation and translation</i>	Lotten Gustafsson Reinius & Nina Kirchner	Open	

Theme leader Theme 14: Igor Krupnik, USA KRUPNIKI@si.edu

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 14 Museums & Heritage](#)

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 15 - People & Place				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
15.1	<i>Women and food systems in the Circumpolar North</i>	Magalie Quintal-Marineau & Eleanor Stephenson	Open	
15.2	<i>People of Siberia: Politics, Economics and Demography</i>	Victoria Lygdenova & Odon Dashinamzhilov	Open	
15.3	<i>Work and workers in the Arctic</i>	Natalia Simonova	Open	UArctic Thematic Network Working in the Arctic
15.4	<i>New dimension of the Arctic Frontier</i>	Alexander Pelyasov	Open	
15.5	<i>A Place Called Home: Housing Practices and Policies in the Circumpolar North</i>	Nelta Edwards & Marie E. Lowe	Open	
15.6	<i>Influence of climate and socio-ecological changes on industry and livelihoods in the Arctic: past, present and future</i>	Elena Klyuchnikova	Open	
15.7	<i>Cooperation, Utilisation and Innovation in the Arctic Region in Europe</i>	Maria Vyatkina	Open	
15.8	<i>The Arctic as a Food Producing Region</i>	David Natcher & Ingrid Kvalvik	Open	
15.9	<i>A Recent Study of the Barents Region: The Barents Region – current situation and future challenges</i>	Mats-Olov Olsson	Closed	The Barents Region Encyclopedia project
15.10	<i>People and Fishing Places of the North</i>	Paula Elise Schiefer & Sarah Carmen Moritz	Open	
15.11	<i>Success stories from the North: From survival to a vision for the future</i>	Anna Stammler-Gossmann, Helgi Gunnlaugsson & Nina Meschtyb	Open	
15.12	<i>Childhood and Youth in the Arctic</i>	Jack Hicks & Jette Rygaard	Open	
15.13	<i>People and Place: Populations in the Arctic in</i>	Elisabeth Engberg	Open	
15.14	<i>Longitudinal population databases and their</i>	Elisabeth Engberg	Open	
15.15	<i>Food and people migration in the Arctic</i>	Anna Stammler-Gossmann & Bettina Mann	Open	
15.16	<i>People and Animals in the Landscape</i>	Birgitta Åhman	Closed	
15.17	<i>Architectures, Affordances, and Domestication</i>	Robert Wishart & Jan Peter Looovers	Open	

Theme leader Theme 15: Gail Fondahl, Canada gail.fondahl@unbc.ca

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 15 People and Place](#)



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ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



Theme 16 - Religion & Spirituality				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
16.1	<i>Religious beliefs and traditions in Siberia: Nature Myths, Shamanism and Buddhism</i>	Victoria Lygdenova & Odon Dashinamzhilov	Open	
16.2	<i>Revisiting Circumpolar bear ceremonialism</i>	Andrew Wiget	Open	

Theme leader Theme 16: Piers Vitebsky, U.K. pv100@cam.ac.uk

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 16 Religion and Spirituality](#)

Theme 17 - Research Methodologies				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
17.1	<i>Stakeholder engagement: moving from quantity to more quality</i>	Annette Scheepstra, Kirsi Latola & Gertrude Saxinger	Closed	EU-PolarNet
17.2	<i>Humanities in the Circumpolar World</i>	Daniel G. Prior	Open	
17.3	<i>Facilitating social sciences and humanities scholarship of the Arctic through library, archival, and information sciences</i>	Spencer Acadia & Hannele Näveri-Ranta	Open	
17.4	<i>Normative Political Theory and Arctic Politics</i>	Christoph Humrich	Open	
17.5	<i>Research is Relational: Indigenous-led and community-placed research in the Arctic</i>	Julie Bull	Open	
17.6	<i>Conferencing outside the panel box: two proposals for activity sessions</i>	Jessica Graybill, Jessica Shadian, Elana Wilson Rowe & Emma Wilson	Open	
17.7	<i>Panel Discussion: Past theories / Future theories? A roundtable on 'theory' and Arctic social sciences and humanities</i>	Richard Powell	Closed	

Note: Theme number 17 *Research Methodologies* continues on next page

ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 17 - Research Methodologies continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
17.8	<i>Social and political science about Arctic things - From social construction of 'the Arctic' to speaking on behalf of the Northwest Passage in a Latourian 'parliament of things'</i>	Justiina Dahl	Open	
17.9	<i>Social and political sciences in multidisciplinary scientific initiatives - Early career fellowship programs in international Arctic scientific organizations</i>	Justiina Dahl & Gerlis Fugmann	Open	APECS
17.10	<i>The Interaction of Ethics, Place and Social Science Research Methodologies and Outcomes with Indigenous Populations in the Arctic</i>	Elizabeth Rink, Rhonda Johnson, Arja Rauto & Heidi Eriksen	Open	
17.11	<i>Incorporation of Social Science and Humanities in large EU projects</i>	Annette Scheepstra, Kirsi Latola, Gertrude Saxinger, Nicole Biebow & Renuka Badhe	Closed	EU-PolarNet, ICE LAW Project
17.12	<i>Project management in the Arctic science –</i>	Kamil Jagodzinski	Open	
17.13	<i>Data, databases, and research data infrastructure for interdisciplinary Arctic research</i>	Philip Buckland, Colleen Strawhacker & Peter Pulsifer	Open	
17.14	<i>Evaluation and ways forward</i>	Annika E. Nilsson & Lize-Marié van der Watt	Open	
17.15	<i>Exploring the user-producer interface of weather and sea ice information in support of Arctic marine mobilities: Defining social and interdisciplinary science contributions to the Year of Polar Prediction (YOPP)</i>	Gita Ljubicic, Machiel Lamers, Jackie Dawson & Maaïke Knol	Open	
17.16	<i>The invisibility of gender in Arctic studies</i>	Gunhild Hoogensen Gjørsv & Lassi Heininen	Open	Calotte Academy 2017: Perceptions of the Arctic, UArctic-NRF Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security

Note: Theme number 17 *Research Methodologies* continues on next page



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 17 - Research Methodologies continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
17.17	<i>Regional encyclopedias</i>	Lars-Erik Edlund & Per Ambrosiani	Open	Possibly The Barents Region Encyclopedia Project
17.18	<i>Organizing for Arctic Research: An Arctic</i>	Ellen Inga Turi & Slava Shadrin	Closed	
17.19	<i>Geopolitical theories and the Arctic</i>	Lize-Marié van der Watt & Niklas Eklund	Open	
17.20	<i>Experimental approaches to human behavior</i>	Stein Østbye	Open	The UArctic Thematic Network on Arctic Economic Science
17.21	<i>Assessing uncertain future of the Arctic: tools and methods</i>	Riina Haavisto, Karoliina Pilli-Sihvola & Atte Harjanne	Open	

Theme leader Theme 17: Lize-Marié van der Watt, Sweden lizemarie.vanderwatt@gmail.com

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 17 Research Methodologies](#)

Theme 18 - Resource Development & Extractive Industries				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
18.1	<i>Fisheries access in the Arctic</i>	Catherine P. Chambers & Níels Einarsson	Open	
18.2	<i>Beneath the Surface: Inuit Miners at Rankin Inlet, 1957-1962 (film screening)</i>	Arn Keeling	Open	
18.3	<i>Indigenous communities and the extractives sector in the Circumpolar North: Responding to impacts to Indigenous health and well-being</i>	Jen Jones & Lesley Johnston	Open	
18.4	<i>Mining and large-scale extraction as (sustainable) development? Extractive projects in Greenland and Nunavut</i>	Lill Rastad Bjørst, Marc Jacobsen, Pelle Tejsner, Frank Sejersen & Dag Avango	Open	CIRCLA, POSUSA, REX-SAC, ARC

Note: Theme number 18 Resource Development & Extractive Industries continues on next page



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 18 - Resource Development & Extractive Industries continued				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
18.5	<i>Indigenous Communities and Extractive Industries in the Arctic: Processes of Domination and Co-existence</i>	Gail Fondahl, Gunhild Hoogensen, Donatas Brandisauskas, Viktoriya Filippova, Jessica Shadian & Florian Stammler	Open	SSHRC/NORRUS Indigenous Territoriality & Governance Project
18.6	<i>New Infrastructures and Resources Mining: Impacts on Northern Environments and Lifestyles</i>	Luke Pettet	Open	
18.7	<i>Current Research on Extractive Industries and the Sustainability in the Arctic</i>	Chris Southcott	Open	ReSDA ArcticFROST, UArctic Arctic Extractive Industries Thematic Network, MinErAL, REXSAC
18.8	<i>Remediation, Restoration and the Environmental Legacies of Extractive Industries in the North</i>	Caitlynn Beckett & Arn Keeling	Open	
18.9	<i>Remote communities and resource based industries in the Arctic</i>	Leneisja Jungsberg	Open	
18.10	<i>Conflict or coexistence? Challenging the concept of Sápmi as a colony for extractive industries</i>	Åsa Össbo, Kristina Sehlin MacNeil & May-Britt Öhman	Open	
18.11	<i>Transformation to Low-Emission Society in Primary Industries: What does it mean – what will it take?</i>	Grete K. Hovelsrud, Halvor Dannevig & Helene Amundsen	Open	
18.12	<i>Resource extraction and sustainable Arctic communities: interdisciplinary perspectives</i>	Dag Avango & Gunhild Rosqvist	Open	REXSAC (Resource extraction and sustainable arctic communities).
18.13	<i>Environmental and social impact assessment of industrial activities in the Arctic</i>	Lars Lövgren	Open	
18.14	<i>MinErAL: cross-perspectives on resource extraction and indigenous livelihoods from the circumpolar North and Australia/Melanesia</i>	Thierry Rodon	Open	

Theme leader Theme 18: Florian Stammler, Finland florian.stammler@ulapland.fi

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 18 Resource Development & Extractive Industries](#)



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 19 - Settlements in the Arctic				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
19.1	<i>The Future of Small Villages in the Arctic</i>	Dean Carson	Open	
19.2	<i>Recruiting and Retaining Professionals in the North</i>	Dean Carson	Open	
19.3	<i>Demographic transition of Arctic populations</i>	Anastasia Emelyanova	Open	World Population Program/Arctic Futures Initiative
19.4	<i>Defining Arctic Urban Sustainability</i>	Marlene Laruelle	Closed	GW's Arctic Research Team on Arctic Urban Sustainability
19.5	<i>Solving Arctic Puzzles: The Need for Socio-economic Development in Local Communities in the Arctic and Possible Contributions</i>	Fujio Ohnishi, Shinichiro Tabata & Edward Boyle	Open	
19.6	<i>Cities of the North: Urban growth centres and hinterland development across the Arctic and beyond</i>	Doris Carson, Linus Lundström & Ruth Wallace	Open	
19.7	<i>Place, space and the way we do things: Responses to large-scale change in Arctic societies</i>	Marianne Karlsson, Camilla Risvoll, Grete K. Hovelsrud & Brigit Dale	Open	Nordland Research Institute
19.8	<i>The social dimensions of an urban Arctic</i>	Steven Arnfjord & Julia Christensen	Open	

Theme leader Theme 19: Dean Carson, Australia and Sweden dean.carson@umu.se

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 19 Settlements in the Arctic](#)



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued

Theme 20 - Sustainability				
Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
20.1	<i>Human Security in the Arctic: From environmental integrity to sustainable development</i>	Kamrul Hossain, Anna Petrétei & Geraljd Zojer	Open	
20.2	<i>Toward a gender equal sustainable human development in the Arctic</i>	Eva-Maria Svensson & Monica Burman	Open	
20.3	<i>Social innovation for resilient places - Imagining new visions for the Arctic region</i>	Aditya Pawar & Maxim Vlasov	Open	RiseB
20.4	<i>Politics of Sustainability in the Arctic</i>	Ulrik Pram Gad & Elana Wilson	Open	
20.5	<i>Sustainable Arctic and the Anthropocene: from development to stagnation, to betterment. Ecological lessons from the frozen North on the question of growth</i>	Brice Perombelon & Nina Doering	Open	
20.6	<i>Arctic Youth and Sustainable Futures</i>	Jón Haukur Ingimundarson, Joan Nymand Larsen & Diane Hirshberg	Open	Arctic Youth and Sustainable Futures project
20.7	<i>Integrating knowledge for sustainable development</i>	Jörn O. Schmidt	Open	
20.8	<i>Green transformation - Policies, solutions, experiments and methodologies for a sustainable future.</i>	Bjørn Vidar Vangelsten & Ingrid Bay-Larsen	Open	
20.9	<i>Arctic Sustainable: What do we know?: From Patchwork to Framework</i>	Andrey N. Petrov	Open	
20.10	<i>Arctic Coastal Communities for Sustainability</i>	Lau Blaxekjær	Closed	UArctic Thematic Network called Arctic Coastal Communities for
20.11	<i>Sustainability in the Nordic Countries</i>	Auður H Ingólfssdóttir & Lau	Closed	
20.12	<i>Northern housing – from design to decolonization</i>	Bettina Koschade	Open	

Theme leader Theme 20: Andrey Petrov, USA andrey.petrov@uni.edu

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 20 Sustainability](#)



ICASS IX UPDATES - Session proposals continued



Tourism

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
21.1	<i>Tourism and the Arctic</i>	Dieter K. Müller & Pat Maher	Open	UArctic Thematic Network on Northern Tourism
21.2	<i>Arctic Tourism</i>	Brooks Kaiser	Open	
21.3	<i>Under the auroral oval (social impacts, tourism, popular science, & basic research)</i>	Urban Brändström	Open	

Theme leader Theme 21: Doris Carson, Sweden doris.carson@umu.se

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 21 Tourism](#)

Theme 22 - Mobilities & Migration

Session #	Session Title	Session Chair / Co-Chair(s)	Open / Closed	Program
22.1	<i>Forced Migration and Arctic Nations</i>	Nicole Dubus	Open	
22.2	<i>The Social Life of Transportation Infrastructures in the Circumpolar North and Other Remote Areas</i>	Peter Schweitzer & Olga Povoroznyuk	Open	
22.3	<i>Mobile Working Arrangements in the Arctic and elsewhere: social and regional cumulative effects</i>	Gertrude Saxinger, Sharon Harwood, Doris A. Carson & Hanna K. Snellman	Open	
22.4	<i>Migrations to Russia's Arctic Cities</i>	Marlene Laruelle	Closed	GW's Arctic Research Team on Arctic Urban Sustainability
22.5	<i>Transnational cross-border mobility during time of crisis in northernmost Europe</i>	Maria Lähteenmäki	Open	
22.6	<i>Arctic Dwellers on the Move: studying social dynamics beyond the ethnicity lens</i>	Dmitriy Funk & Vladislava Vladimirova	Open	

Theme leader Theme 22: Gertrude Saxinger, Canada and Austria gertrude.saxinger@univie.ac.at

Link to paper submission and session abstracts: [Theme 22 Mobilities & Migration](#)

Theme 23 - POSTERS

- 1.1 *If you intend to participate with a poster - please submit your abstract in Theme 23 - Posters*



IASSA
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Call for IASSA Award

Nomination Process

The IASSA Honorary Lifetime Membership Award acknowledges exemplary contributions, both academic and service oriented, to the Arctic Social Sciences and Humanities.

Multiple awards are possible, and former awardees may be found on the IASSA website.

Nominations may be submitted to the IASSA Secretariat by IASSA members at any time prior to the deadline (**20 January 2017**). Nominators must be IASSA members (the person nominated for the Award does not necessarily have to be a member).

The IASSA Council serves as the adjudicating committee for this award

Nomination Package

The letter of nomination must provide a succinct rationale for the nomination, and be accompanied by an electronic version of a current curriculum vitae. The nomination must be signed by three IASSA members. The letter of nomination (2pp max), signature page and curriculum vitae of the nominee should be sent as an e-mail attachment (pdf) to the IASSA Secretariat (gabriella.nordin@umu.se). Electronic signatures will be accepted.

Please note: Failure to provide supporting evidence in complete and legible form is a disservice to the candidate and prejudices a fair and comprehensive assessment of the nomination.

To download the **Nomination Package & Form** in Word or PDF please [click here](#).

Deadline

Nominations for the next award (to be presented at ICASS IX) must be received electronically by the IASSA Secretary (gabriella.nordin@umu.se) by **20 January 2017**.

PLENARY SESSIONS TO BE HELD AT ICASS IX

Session	Session Title	Session Chair /
1	<i>Climate-Change Effects on the Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases and the Impacts on Northern Societies</i>	Birgitta Evengård
2	<i>Bibliometric Analysis of Arctic Research</i>	Igor Osipov & Lars Kullerud
3	<i>Education in the Arctic</i>	Diane Hirshberg
4	<i>Indigenous Research in the Arctic</i>	Patrik Lantto
5	<i>Extractive Industries and Natural Resources</i>	Florian Stammer, Gunhild Høegsen Gjørv, Chris Southcott, Thierry Rodon & Sverker Sörlin



Call for bids for IASSA President (Term 2017-2020)

According to the new IASSA by-laws there will be an election of an IASSA president for the term 2017-2020. The candidates should include a presentation of the host university, financial and institutional commitments, experience and capacity in the proposal. Candidates will be presented in Northern Notes and on the IASSA website.

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

Candidates for President are invited to prepare a short biographical sketch, qualifications and statement on their reasons for wanting to serve as IASSA President. The statement should also provide the rationale for the proposed site of the next ICASS. The bid should include evidence of institutional support from the highest level. The statement should not exceed two pages of text (not counting supporting letters). These statements will be published in Northern Notes prior to the ICASS meeting

Any candidate for President may also run as a candidate for Council. Her/his name will not automatically be entered as a candidate for council: s/he must indicate an interest in this position as well as in the presidency. Any person identified as Co-convenor may run for IASSA Council (but is not required to).

Nominations for IASSA President must be received electronically by the IASSA President Peter Sköld (peter.skold@umu.se) with a copy to IASSA Secretary (gabriella.nordin@umu.se) by 20 March 2017.

WAKING THE BEAR: *Engaging West Siberian Bear Ceremonialism in a Circumpolar Context*

By: Andrew Wiget and Olga Balalaeva

Honoring the Master of the Forest

While Bears are Cultural Keystone Species and important personages for many northern peoples, Ob'-Ugrian Khanty and Mansi of Western Siberia are known to have the most elaborated and highly developed forms of expressive culture associated with the circumpolar bear cult. The Bear Ceremony, often referred as a Bear Festival because of its mixture of formal and festive behavior, is only part of a larger complex of belief and custom concerning the role of the bear as Lord of the Forest (Russ., *khozyain lesa*) and his special relationship with humans. Like many indigenous peoples of the northern hemisphere, the Ob'-Ugrian Khanty and Mansi peoples of western Siberia believe that the Bear is the eldest son of the high god, who has established a special relationship with humans. The first Bear Ceremonial was performed to acknowledge his status as both divinity and human relative. Its purpose today is to welcome the Bear as honored guest, who graciously gave himself to the hunter, and then to send the Bear home with apologies for his death, a recognition of shared kinship, and a celebration of his authority.

Not every killing of a bear requires a Bear Ceremony, but honoring the Bear through the Bear Ceremony also assures that he will continue to provide animals and other resources for the people in his capacity as Lord of the Forest. It is not a "sacred" ceremony, in the sense of being closed to strangers and the uninitiated; no special knowledge or private information revealed, nor is it conducted by a cultural specialist like a shaman. It is a public community celebration, hosted by members of the community, conducted according to a general formal pattern elicited from community memory, to which the public is invited. But the ceremony is of great cultural significance as an occasion for reinforcing Ob-Ugrian beliefs and practices by honoring the bear's spirit as a welcome guest and relative who has given himself so that people may live. After a Bear Ceremony, the Khanty hunter/host may preserve the head and forepaws of a bear in an honored place, sometimes even next to a Russian Orthodox icon, where it is made the subject of regular veneration, addressed in prayer and offered money and fabrics.

Understanding and Strengthening Contemporary Bear Ceremonial Traditions

Much of the work we have done for the past 25 years has been focused on working with local Khanty and Mansi leaders and their communities to develop strategies for cultural survival in the context

of rapid social change induced by intensive petroleum development and post-Soviet cultural politics. These efforts included assisting Khanty and Mansi deputies to the Khanty-Mansiyski AO-Iugra in drafting heritage protection legislation for sacred sites and indigenous traditions. The situation was especially acute for the Ob-Ugrian Bear Ceremony.

In 2008, on behalf of the Yugan Khanty community, we sought and were awarded a two-year contract by UNESCO's Moscow office to establish a community-based project to document cultural traditions using digital media. The community heritage program initiated a master-apprentice program in order to realize the first performance of the Khanty Bear Festival in fifteen years, the elders who had sung the necessary mythical songs had passed away. In March 2010, we were able to facilitate the performance of the Bear Festival by bringing to the Yugan community two eastern Khanty singers of Bear songs from the adjacent region and at the same time eliciting active participation by activating community's passive repertory. At the same time, the event provided the opportunity for community members to produce digital visual documentation. Some video of this bear ceremony is available on the Khanty community's website we helped to develop at <http://yaoun-yakh.ru/en/ourculture/> (In March 2016, the local Yugan Khanty man, who had hosted the Bear Festival in 2010 and who had committed himself to the project, organized another community Bear Festival at which he sang from memory the opening song to wake the bear, so there is sustained interest and progress.) As a result of this work, in 2013 Olga and I were engaged by the Native Assembly of the Duma of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Iugra to develop a nomination of the Khanty and Mansi bear ceremony to UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Properties Requiring Urgent Protection.

Inviting Your Participation

Our present work requires us to get some sense of the present state of bear ceremonialism and an understanding of bears as Cultural Keystone Species across the North. In the ninety years since Hallowell's landmark 1926 article on circumpolar bear ceremonialism, new sources of information, new lines of research and new forms of documentation have been developed. Over the same period both the physical and the sociocultural environments of the indigenous peoples whose bear ceremonies were the focus of Hallowell's inquiry have changed dramatically, threatening the perpetuation of these traditions.

WAKING THE BEAR: *Engaging West Siberian Bear Ceremonialism in a Circumpolar Context* continued

By: Andrew Wiget and Olga Balalaeva

Current Status. We asking everyone across the circumpolar North who is interested to get in touch with us by email (andrew.wiget@gmail.com) to let us know whether such traditions are lost, dormant, undergoing revival or still vital in the regions you are familiar with.

We will also be moderating a session on "Revisiting Circumpolar Bear Ceremonialism" at ICASS IX. Through this session we hope to refocus scientific attention on bear ceremonialism by identifying new insights from current ethnographic, historical, archaeological, folkloric and linguistic research as well as laying out directions for future study. In this regard, of special value are reports of recent fieldwork, examples of productive interdisciplinary work, and substantially new perspectives on historical materials. Especially important will be representations from North America, Fennoscandia, and regions of the Russian North outside western

Siberia, already well-represented in the session. Through this session, we hope to renew attention to bear ceremonialism both in Eurasia and North America by identifying new insights from current ethnographic, historical, archaeological, folkloric and linguistic research as well as laying out directions for future study. In this regard, reports of recent fieldwork, examples of productive interdisciplinary work, and substantially new perspectives on historical materials are especially valuable. Of special concern is understanding the present state of bear ceremonialism, the causes and consequences of present conditions, and the nature and consequences of different strategies of cultural conservation and revival.

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Understanding user needs to improve weather and environmental forecasts in the polar regions

By: Winfried Hoke, Alfred Wegener Institute, Germany; Daniela Liggett, University Canterbury, New Zealand; Jackie Dawson, University of Ottawa, Canada; Machiel Lamers, Wageningen University, Netherlands; Kirstin Werner, Alfred Wegener Institute, Germany

The polar regions increasingly feature in the media because of the environmental and societal implications caused by rapid climate change. Changes in the climate system have impacted and will continue to influence an increase in vessel traffic related to scientific, military, fishery and tourism activities, and in the case of the Arctic also due to enhanced resource development. There are a number of economic opportunities emerging, and simultaneously the rapid increase in environmental and socio-economic change presents significant risks. The availability of current and accurate weather and environmental information and forecasts will therefore play an increasingly important role in aiding risk reduction and management in the polar regions.

The overarching goal of the Year of Polar Prediction (YOPP) is to significantly improve our environmental prediction capabilities for the polar regions and beyond on a sub-seasonal time scale. Representing a major international initiative, the Year of Polar Prediction was initiated by the UN World Meteorological Organization's World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) as a key component of the Polar Prediction Project (PPP). YOPP is transpolar in character and will ramp up its activities during its core phase from mid-2017 to mid-2019.

Key PPP and YOPP activities include intense observation periods dedicated to the measurements and observations of physical phenomena, the development and improvement of numerical forecasting models (including physical linkages to lower latitudes), and the verification and enhancement of forecasting services. To access the knowledge generated, scru-tiny is put on the data collected during the Year of Polar Prediction: A YOPP data portal will be developed to ensure the data is available to stakeholders and the public. Education is another important component of YOPP. During the Polar Prediction summer school, young scientists are trained in polar environmental prediction science to enhance their understanding of the requirements to assure safe conditions for living and working in polar regions.

The PPP subcommittee Societal and Economic Research and Applications (PPP-SERA) promotes and supports trans-disciplinary research and networking in order to understand how end-users obtain, perceive, comprehend and use weather and sea-ice (and related risk) information to facilitate decision-making in the polar regions. Their research and the projects they support relate to the needs for and the use of environmental information which also

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includes decision-making processes by a diverse range of actors in polar regions and providers of environmental information. Furthermore, PPP-SERA team members and contributors intend to assess the communication between providers and users of polar weather and ice information. Hereby, the PPP-SERA subcommittee complements the aforementioned observation and modelling efforts of YOPP and aims at improving our understanding of user and provider needs, perspectives, values and behaviour.



During the Year of Polar Prediction, PPP-SERA aims to broaden our knowledge on the access to, use of, and trust in forecasting products and services by stakeholders including shipping, tourism and fishing industries. Anyone working with polar stakeholders on matters related to environmental forecasting or decision-making in situations involving interactions with the environment, is welcome to contact PPP-SERA or the International Coordination Office for Polar Prediction (ICO) for further involvement with YOPP. Enabling enhanced visibility and coordination, the PPP Steering Group provides the opportunity to endorse projects, programmes and initiatives, including those in the field of socio-economic research, contributing to the aims of YOPP. A YOPP endorsement may raise the profile and fundability of individual projects as it creates opportunities for collaboration with other researchers involved with PPP.

More information can be found on the PPP website (www.polarprediction.net), which also contains details about the YOPP endorsement process. Any email inquiries can be sent to office@polarprediction.net.



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20 Years of Arctic Council cooperation

By: Alona Yefimenko, Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat

20 years ago, on September 19th 1996, the Ottawa declaration on establishment of the Arctic Council was signed by the eight Arctic nations. The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting coordination and interaction among the Arctic states, Arctic Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.

The establishment of the Arctic Council was a fusion of two different initiatives: the Rovaniemi process - Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) - and the recognition of the meaningful role for indigenous peoples. The Arctic indigenous peoples considered the Rovaniemi ministerial conference in 1991 'historical,' since it was the first time that indigenous peoples of the area participated in the preparatory process of making of a joint international declaration on Arctic environmental conservation (Monica Tennberg, 2000). For them the AEPS was not only a place for addressing their environmental problems. It was a forum in which the Arctic indigenous organizations repeatedly reminded governments to include their needs and the perspectives and that they must be part of the decision-making structure in order to bring about effective change. This decision-making structure was later reinforced through indigenous peoples gaining a unique status as Permanent Participants.

As former Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council Sheila Watt-Clottier remembered: "We needed to educate the politicians and the bureaucrats, and in the early days of the Arctic Council, our job as elected officials for our people was to bring in the human dimension to the issues we were dealing with. The gap between the world of the permanent participants and the decision makers was huge."

The category of Permanent Participants was created to provide for active participation and full consultation with the Arctic Indigenous peoples within the Council. There are six Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council today: Saami Council, Inuit Circumpolar Council, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Gwich'in Council International, Arctic Athabaskan Council and Aleut International Association. The eight Arctic member states are: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden and United States of America. There are now 12 observer states and 11 non-governmental organizations.

If it had not been for the detailed research undertaken collectively by all of the Arctic Council membership back then, the Arctic Council would not have been successful later on making a difference at the international political level. One of the greatest successes of the Arctic was the 1997 AMAP report on the state of the Arctic environment. For the first time, the indigenous experts acted in this project not as assistants, but as equal partners of the research teams. Efficient work of the indigenous

peoples' coordinators, both at the central level and in the regions, and their collaboration with the local administrations and human health authorities, was one of valuable lessons learned during the project implementation. At that time there were no strong legal bindings in the Arctic Council but the results have given a substantial input to activities in other international fora and to environmental conventions.

Another turning point for the Arctic and the Arctic Council was the release of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment, an innovative work done by the Council, in partnership with a number of other organizations, that was released in 2004 and was widely recognized both regionally and internationally. This, and other reports like the Arctic Human Development Report (2004), made the Arctic Council an organization that was providing high-quality policy advice. A number of Arctic Council projects initiated at that time in the indigenous communities of the Russian Arctic deserve a special tribute for exciting possibilities of cooperative work and unique decision-making structures among Arctic governments and the Arctic's indigenous peoples.

The Arctic Council has also provided a forum for the negotiation of two important legally binding agreements among the eight Arctic states. The first, the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic (SAR Agreement), was signed in Nuuk, Greenland, at the 2011 Ministerial Meeting. The second, the Agreement on Cooperation Marine Oil Pollution, Preparedness and Response in the Arctic (OPPRA), was signed in Kiruna, Sweden, at the 2013 Ministerial Meeting.

A standing Arctic Council Secretariat formally became operational in 2013 in Tromsø, Norway. In 2016, the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat has been co-located with the Arctic Council Secretariat and the Arctic Economic Council opened its office here as well.

The chairmanship of the Arctic Council is about to change in May 2017 when US passes the gavel to Finland. Finland's inspirational leadership and its strong focus on Arctic environmental protection during the 1991 Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy had positive historic implications on the Arctic indigenous peoples and subsequently on the Arctic Council itself. However, the focus of the Arctic Council is not only on environmental protection and sustainable development. It has significant challenges, from the perspective of Ambassador David Balton, the current Chair of the Senior Arctic Officials, which are still essential on the Arctic Council agenda: greater and more predictable resources, capacity building for Permanent Participants and more vibrant engagement of the Arctic Council Observers.

For more information: www.arctic-council.org



Executive Summary: Northern Futures? Climate, geo-politics and local realities

By: Barbara Bodenhorn and Olga Ulturgasheva

A panel presented at the Conference on Anthropology, Weather and Climate Change, sponsored by RAI at the British Museum, London, UK. 27-9 May, 2016.

Convenors: Dr. Barbara Bodenhorn (Cambridge University); Dr. Olga Ulturgasheva (Manchester University)

The Northern Futures? panel was designed to bring together a wide range of expertises in order to consider the complex intersections between the environmental conditions, geopolitical tensions and local innovative reactions that characterise 'the Arctic' in the early 21st century. It was divided into three sessions – each centred by a report from the front lines, so to speak, of places vulnerable to environmental/political/and socio-economic upheavals – presentations given by people who live in – and whose ancestors lived in – the country they were talking about. These are stories of calamity (a word used by Peter Schweitzer, one of our discussants), but not of victimhood.

In the first session, Rachel Edwardson, a young Iñupiaq oral historian and film-maker, spoke of what she considered the destructive impact of 'silo thinking' at the community level, where questions about how to think about the future of whaling (and subsistence more generally) and the future (s) of non renewable resource development are bitterly contested within families and across local institutions. They are questions which reflect, simultaneously, local politics, national and international economics and global processes. In a story that is as familiar as it continues to be current, Edwardson began with a description of Federal officials showing up with little or no advance warning for 'public hearings' on new proposals to open up areas of the Arctic Ocean to exploration only weeks after Shell had formally withdrawn their intentions to launch such an endeavour themselves. 'Why were only three Iñupiat there', she asked, 'trying for hours to convey the degree of threat they perceived?' The timing of these unannounced public hearings coincided with the day that ALL whaling captains and their crews attended a blessing ceremony for the up-coming spring whaling season. An innocent miscalculation? Perhaps not.

Questions of voice, representation, and effect were heard throughout her presentation, itself inflected by what we might call 'epistemological framing' – forms of knowing that shape further understandings. Echoing Patrick Attungana (a Point Hope whaling captain and Episcopal minister), Edwardson noted that if the spirits of both whales and humans

reincarnate, then her grandchildren may well eat of the same whale as her own grandparents; such an awareness and explicit valuing of intergenerational sharing poses a different kind of understanding of responsible action than that underpinning institutions organised to realise profit in the short term. Edwardson herself recognizes the extent to which local ANCSA corporations (and ASRC in particular) have often used the funds they gain through their participation in global economic ventures for the benefit of their Iñupiaq shareholders: education, medical services, housing, and general infrastructure all bear the imprint of their support. She appreciates those contributions without accepting them as blanket permission to pursue policies now that seem to threaten the core of Iñupiaq life-ways. 'Our children, and our children's children need to have the chance to make choices about their lives,' she asserted. 'We do not have the right to take that from them.' Ending on a hopeful note, Edwardson emphasised that all of her uncles succeeded in landing whales this spring, despite thinning ice; that the school system is instituting an innovative Iñupiaq Learning Framework designed to put Iñupiaq forms of knowing at the core of the curriculum and challenging the silo thinking that dominates so much of the current landscape; and last month, 'new Iñupiaq babies were born, reminding us that there is a cycle and that we have faced much harder challenges than those that confront us today.'

Edwardson was book-ended, so to speak, by two presentations offering quite different ways into the consideration of voice, representation and effect. By exploring the coverage of 'Arctic', 'oil', 'climate', and 'indigenous' as journalistic categories, **Candis Callison** (UBC school of journalism, author of *How Climate Comes to Matter* and member of the Tahitan Nation) produced a tight analysis of what gets covered; who gets consulted (and then cited); and what factors get linked with what in the international, national, and regional presses from 2013-14 with a brief nod to tweets as they circulated through COP21. Not too surprisingly (and with the notable exception of the Guardian), the more global the view of these processes, the less likely we are to find local voices, perspectives and disparate forms of knowledge included in the analysis. Perhaps more surprisingly, given the extent to which the Arctic is uncontroversially considered a planetary driver, it too seems to fade in and out of analytical view. Tweets connecting 'The Arctic' to the meetings decreased as COP21 progressed, she noted, and, as a region, it did not figure at all in the final Paris agreement. One wonders. It is perhaps worth bringing Edwardson and Callison into dialog

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here. The Arctic may be a planetary driver of environmental process (by using the term 'environment' we include 'climate' but do not reduce our understanding to 'it' as something that can be analytically isolated), but the nation-states that encircle the Arctic are heavily interested in the non-renewable resources to be had in the present, and even more temptingly, in an ice-free future. Edwardson's opening scene reflects that most vividly. As both of these speakers illustrate, what does NOT get included is worth as much of our attention as what does.

Like Edwardson, however, Callison ended on a more positive note: we obviously cannot dismiss crisis, she asserted, but need to open it up. Resonating with Veena Das' definition of what she calls 'critical events' – which are so unfamiliar as to require new ways of thinking – Callison notes that our tropes need to shift so that how we narrate affects the extent to which categories themselves can be challenged.

Approaching the notion of voice and effect in a more optimistic vein, **Marie-Jeanne Royer** (Geography, Aberystwyth) discussed a community-based monitoring initiative conducted by a collaborative network of scientists and Cree trappers' associations in Eastern Canada. They identified challenges for local biodiversity brought about by climate change and such anthropogenic factors as mining activity and hydro-electric power stations. The conditions they detail resonate with those recounted in later sessions: thinning ice; shifting precipitation patterns which affect the load-bearing capacity of that ice along the lakes and rivers used by the trappers; changing patterns of animal behaviours; prediction strategies that no longer work; and the impact of hydro-electric developments on what Royer calls the 'fragility of space'. Unlike some Arctic residents, Cree for the most part explicitly connect these shifts in ice and animal behaviour to climate change. In a trope that emerges quite strongly across all of the panel's sections Cree are keen for their knowledge to be recognized; they also want to know what the geographers are learning (particularly about shifting ice behaviour) and are consciously combining their knowledge sources in order to generate strategies for coping with an increasingly unfamiliar present and an unpredictable future. This commitment to combining forms of knowing in order to survive uncertainty is the perfect bridge to the panel's next session, in which the presentation of Siberian reindeer herders graphically illustrate the new challenges they are facing.

In his discussion, Peter Schweitzer made several large-scale observations. What is the North American Arctic about, he asked? On one hand, he drew from a parallel session (and anticipated H. Diemberger's paper) when he suggested that elabo-

rating the notion of the cryosphere might introduce a productive challenge to 'Arctic exceptionalism' – thus potentially expanding our frame of reference significantly. On the other hand, he also noted that the Arctic is awash with differences – in modes of data gathering; in perspectives on knowledge forms; in government and geopolitics; in cultural practices; and in the physicality of environmental conditions.

The focus of the **second session** was somewhat different: in this set of papers, dynamic accounts of the impacts of shifting conditions in the natural environment were contextualised through an examination of the corresponding dynamism of local reactions. **Taisiia Keimetinova** and **Vasilii Keimetinov** (and in absentia, **Nikolai Krivoshapkin**) are Eveny reindeer herders who constantly follow their animals on migratory routes which shift between high mountains, where glaciers provide refuge from the summer heat and lower altitudes during the winter where life is easier for both humans and their charges. While the presentation was delivered in Eveny, Olga Ulturgasheva provided a detailed translation into English. Keimetinova showed a video record (that included observations of several brigades from August, 2015 to May, 2016) of startling and disturbing developments in their homeland: collapsing mountains which threaten human and animal life; floods erupting from below the earth's surface and engulfing campsites in minutes; intense temperature rises which threaten reindeer driven to distraction by heat and mosquitoes because they can no longer retreat to glacial ice for refuge; thinning river and lake ice making human as well as reindeer travel perilous; 'refugee' bears (fleeing forest fires elsewhere) whose behaviour cannot be predicted and who do not follow local rules of human/animal interaction. Virtually, every aspect of daily life has been rendered unpredictable. The latter part of the talk revolved around the strategies these reindeer herders have developed to cope. As the need for fast response times becomes ever more urgent, the pace of their lives has speeded up. They are building on their already mobile lifestyle: making lighter infrastructure in order to pack up camp and move within minutes; shifting routes for moving across the landscape; and using every possible predictive method available to them. Sharing information is key, as is watching the reindeer closely (who can often sense an extreme event before humans can); observing cloud formations, and engaging in traditional divination practices. In response to questions, Keimetinova also talked about the importance of teaching their young people how to react calmly to intensely threatening events, even if they feel panicked inside. It is an exemplary account of resilience without ever

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trivialising the enormity of the events confronting these and other residents of the Siberian boreal forests.

Producing a dramatic account of changing conditions in the Icelandic fishing village of Grímsey Island, **Astrid Ogilvie** (human ecology and climate history) and **Niels Einarsson** (social anthropology) (both of the Stefansson Arctic Institute) pointed out that, although Iceland is considered an arctic nation, the Arctic Circle runs just north of the Icelandic mainland, through the island of Grímsey. As in other arctic regions, Ogilvie illustrated how Iceland is experiencing environmental changes both in and over time: diminishing sea ice cover, which brings both advantages and disadvantages, warming temperatures, and changes in fish stock (Grímsey Island's primary economic resource). Einarsson examined the 'perfect storm', so to speak, of economic collapse associated with global events of 2008, of environmental changes and especially the local side effects of a neoliberal fisheries governance system which treats what were formerly common property rights as privately owned and transferable commodities. The externalities of this system have brought about changes which altered the nature of social life on the island overnight. When quota holding fishermen decided to leave, they conducted what Einarsson called 'an irreversible experiment' – selling their fishing rights. Einarsson discussed how these changes have generated not only the monetization of value - fishing rights may now be treated as financial assets - but also monetization of risk, resulting in new forms of unsustainable debt and social inequities. This resonates strongly with Edwardson's account of shifting values in northern Alaska – where the incommensurables of short and long-term needs are being reduced to financial calculation. It is a commonplace to assume that the march of global capitalist regimes, as well as the neoliberal ideologies which currently underpin them as ethical as well as inevitable systems, are relentlessly expansive. These accounts provide a nuanced view of the social consequences of such processes and open up the possibility of considering complex ways in which social actors respond to them.

Glenn Juday (Forest Ecology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks) described the impacts of climate shifts in Alaska's interior from his perspective as a boreal ecologist, but focused primarily on the ethical dimensions of these shifts as understood by the Alaskan diocese of the Catholic Church in the aftermath of the papal encyclical of 2015. Resonating with Ogilvie and Royer, his scientific accounts – which combined data documenting changes in climatological, geological and biological conditions – showed the extent to which the Arctic is warming faster than any other place on earth – which in turn

leads to species collapse as well as species transformations. He noted the mismatch between inflexible institutions and rapidly shifting environmental conditions and – resonating with Eveny strategies – considered spiritual strength as an adaptive factor. Drawing on the Papal communication, Juday emphasised the view that human ethical action should reflect humane relations with other humans, caring relations with the surrounding world, and respectful relations with the divine. Many communities, he noted (and again echoing Eveny positions), emphasise the ability to change over change itself and prioritise family over everything else. In line with this sensibility, he suggested, village deacons of the Catholic Church have been enjoined to participate in village life, incorporating long-standing local knowledge, and through virtuous living, foster such awarenesses around them.

This was the most controversial paper of the day, primarily because it did not include an acknowledgement of the many (although not purely) negative consequences of missionary activities throughout the Arctic over the past 150 years. However, it should also be noted that the importance of 'the spiritual' was highlighted in several presentations, noting the importance of fostering spiritual coping strategies and that one explicit Eveny perspective was to insist that this was one way (not the only way) to do this.

In his discussion, **Michael Bravo** appreciated that the deep grounding of each talk meant that they were able to make claims of enormous authority. The prime themes included what Bravo called 'changing constellations of risk' – brought about by complex relations that on one hand are economic and social and on the other, involve multiple scales of time and of vertical as well as horizontal space (changes erupting from below the surface; arriving with winds and tides; and forcing the mass movement of people, animals and plants). Economic shocks and shocks in the natural environment cannot be reduced to each other, he asserted, but when either happens overnight, you lose control of your fate. The risks faced by small populations (whether Iñupiaq whalers, Eveny reindeer herders, or Icelandic small-scale fishermen) are induced by global processes and complicated by local conditions. Multiple and entwined webs of risk factors generate equally complex sets of responses. Thus, it should be clear that a search for one-to-one correspondences regarding cause and effect will not, in the end, produce either satisfactory explanations or effective responses.

Taking Einarsson's examination of 'debt' and applying it to all three presentations, Bravo asked what sorts of debts were being incurred and who was being asked to assume the risks they generat-

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ed. 'What happens when you monetise risk,' He asked. 'It is not disappeared, but reallocated and again, we must ask who gets lumbered with assuming "it".' Responding to the image of reindeer pulling a sledge along a narrow path between rotting ice and melting ground snow, Bravo talked about 'the high wire of thin routes' – an image that beautifully evokes the perilous routes people in all sorts of places must pick – balancing their understandings of risk, governance, and ethics and the opportunities for and restrictions on coping strategies each offers to the actors involved.

Continuing with the theme of multi-stranded risk the final two presentations invite us to broaden our perspective once again. As with the Iñupiaq and Eveny papers, **Diemberger** began with a very personal account, in this instance of her experiences climbing in the Italian Alps and of her 'first fall' into an crevasse at a very young age. Her personal recollections of what that event felt like – of the sounds of grinding ice, eerie blue light, the feel of the air – have informed her phenomenological research concerning the power of ice to shape experience in the Tibetan Himalayas. In this, she echoed an earlier session in the conference in which it was suggested that thinking about ice at high altitudes might usefully be joined with thinking about ice at high latitudes – in her words, the cryosphere. This connects accounts of changes in the Arctic latitudes that characterise Iñupiaq homelands – of the Eveny reindeer herders who reside at both high latitudes and the high altitudes of the Upper Verkhoyanie mountains in Siberia – and those of her Tibetan interlocutors for whom ice and snow are a constant and powerful presence. Diemberger's work illustrates eloquently the importance of understanding ice and glaciers as powerful in themselves in both of these sorts of areas. Out of their looming presence comes the detailed environmental knowledge residents draw on in order to calculate the risks they associate with shifting ice conditions. As with the Eveny presentation, Diemberger details many of the observational as well as divination practices employed by Tibetans to prepare themselves as much as possible for effective responses to risky shifts in conditions. This is a throughline of the entire panel that reflects what we are calling an 'anti-reductive stance': no single strategy is held up as a magic pill; the major plan for dealing with uncertainty is building up a 'stash' of strategies which may be combined in different ways depending on circumstances. As already mentioned, such an approach can encourage Arctic specialists to lessen what Schweitzer called our generally 'exceptionalist' views of the polar regions.

Diemberger's paper also resonated with Edwardson's account which opened this session and

with **Rasmus and Nation's** account which followed. In both cases, we hear – in different ways – how young people often experience a similar 'feeling of falling into a crevasse' full of risk and uncertainty and without the needed skills for knowing how to get out. Diemberger's emphasis on the emotional aspect of uncertainty and risk at a personal level ties in with Rasmus and Nation's focus on emotions as a factor of environmental perception more generally in the Alaskan interior. The Yup'ik elders with whom Rasmus and Nation worked made an explicit connection (as did Edwardson and Ogilvie and Einarsson) between changes in the physical climate and changes in the social climate brought about by colonialism, the spread of industrial capital, and challenges to local ways of knowing. What the authors emphasised – because they feel it has not yet gained sufficient analytical attention – is the extent to which these changes were described to them in emotional terms: 'scarey', 'depresssing', 'sad'. Edwardson described vividly the threats these combined processes are generating in terms of the moral relations between animals and humans as Iñupiat understand them. What the current paper also highlights is the way in which Yup'ik elders framed this moral environment not only as encompassing humans, animals, plants, sea-life, and spirits, but also to include climate. [BB note: although 'animism' – for reasons that do not convince me – has been dismissed by a number of current anthropologists, I can think of no better term that describes a sense of environment in which everything is enlivened by anima, iñua, life force, spirit] This relationship, Rasmus and Nation suggest, is also changing. 'Where once shamans and newly menstruating girls could – by their agency – change the weather to more favorable conditions, now the weather reflects rather than responds to human behavior. The older generation will talk about the weather being "crazy" now and how the weather reflects the current state of the communities – being unpredictable, unstable and unfamiliar.'

Their paper focused in particular on the implications of such changes for the emotional well being of the young people with whom they have been working in Athabascan as well as in Yup'ik communities. Nation, who is herself Athabascan, noted that 'young people were taught from early on how to manage their relationships with people through their relationships with animals... [one that] was not only economic and spiritual, it was also emotional. And it was the emotional aspect of these relationships that ... [could define] their productive capacity.' Improper human emotions (pride; rebelliousness; anger) could evoke emotional responses such as anger from the animals as well, which in turn might rupture the social human/animal

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contract. As young people have become more and more village bound, Rasmus and Nation suggest, the potential balancing out of human emotional relations through balanced human animals relations has become curtailed. [BB corroborative note: since 1980 Iñupiaq men and women have regularly talked to me about the importance of being able to 'go camping' in order to be able to recuperate a sense of emotional balance; during our most recent (2015) work with Barrow middle school students who talked about places most special to them, 'the beach' and 'the tundra' dominated their narratives. In neither case were people talking about 'wilderness' as somehow outside the arena of 'the social' but rather of these places as intensely and positively social] At its most extreme, the authors argue, physical and social environmental change can intensify feelings of uncertainty which, when coupled with other forms of stresses associated with devalued cultural practices, can generate a sense of a closed-down future which may lead to suicide. We are reminded of Einarsson's observation that we are confronted with shock – both in the form of extreme events and as extreme processes. Thus, to Bravo's image of 'constellations of risks' we suggest that the last two papers invite us to combine Rasmus and Nation's material with that of Einarsson and Ogilvie to consider 'constellations of shocks' which should be understood equally as incorporating environmental, economic and emotional aspects.

If Diemberger encourages us to expand our view of 'the environment' to include the cryosphere as a landscape experienced through ice, Rasmus and Nation exhort us to expand our understanding to include emotions as part of a moral environment. Although this may sound a truism, the present material highlights how important it is that we recognize the extent to which 'the environment' includes all these factors on a geopolitical as well as a local scale. And, as Bravo emphasised, that it is happening in as well as over time.

Moderators' remarks: thinking through metaphors

In his concluding remarks, Schweitzer called on a metaphor offered in another session: that climate change is 'like a Christmas tree – you can hang anything on it.' It is an evocative image which invites us to think about the many sorts of things 'climate change' as a concept is made to do – from cynical politicians who use 'it' to justify goals that have nothing to do with climate processes whatsoever, to different ways of framing knowledge, to ethical challenges. But within the image itself, there is an implied separation between the tree and the things that get suspended from it – potentially reducing 'climate' to a question of representations. And of

course, from one perspective it is. However, the present panel, we suggest, offers a different sort of view. Drawing on the intensity of first-hand accounts that reflect the experiences and understandings of subsistence practitioners as well as those of social and natural scientists working in the field (some of whom are also subsistence practitioners), the discussion never resorted to arguing about what 'it' is. Instead, collectively, we thought about the range of multiplicities which contributes not only to environmental processes (including the climate of geopolitics as well as the climate of the household), but also to emotional, cognitive, and creative processes through which actors think through their options.

Themes of risk and resilience, of giving voice and being silenced; of unfamiliarity and uncertainty; of gathering together and of reaching out threaded their way through the entire day. To think about this, Bravo's image of 'constellations' is productive – for it invites the viewer to mix and match points that from one perspective appear randomly scattered and from another seem to form distinct patterns of interconnection. With each successive presentation, we were all invited to elaborate its potential so that by the end, we (Ulturgasheva and Bodenhorn) thought it useful to add 'constellations of shock' and 'of relations' to the original formulation.

In conclusion we would like to finish with an image of our own – one that reflects our attention to the cryosphere: the intricate lacework of ice formations found in frozen lakes, rivers or, indeed, window panes. They reveal information about the environmental conditions (temperature, precipitation, wind) under which they took shape which, in turn, influence the condition of the ice itself – information that people dependent on ice learn to read carefully; each crystal is dynamically enmeshed in the matrix surrounding it; each is unique despite the patterns brought forth by the conditions of its genesis – it is a uniqueness which refuses symmetry (keeping us from using the image to 'tidy things up'). They are beautiful. We would be sad to lose them.

Below we have listed the contact information of all of the participants, so that anyone wishing to follow up specific presentations may get in touch with the authors directly:

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Swedish legislation prioritises the economic interests of mining, forestry and water

By: Lena Maria Nilsson, Communications Officer for Mistra Arctic

Despite a strong environmental legislation in Sweden, environmental interests risk being overridden when rules linked to the mining, forestry and water industries are implemented. This is because different types of special legislation complicate the consistent application of the environmental code.

Swedish environmental legislation places extensive demands on taking into account environment aspects. For example, the precautionary principle means that there may not be an untested environmental or health risk before commencing an activity. And it is the operator's responsibility to demonstrate that this is the case. There is, however, special legislation for many types of large-scale exploitation of natural resources. And when laws conflict, the special legislation has dominance. In a scientific article, Maria Pettersson (LTU) and Susana Goytia (LTU) describe how such special legislation impacts in different ways the ability to integrate environmental considerations with large-scale use of land, forest and water resources.

Environmental impact assessment once the mine is complete

Obtaining permits for mining is a very complicated process and is strictly regulated by law. First, a permit to prospect and test drill for ore is required, then a permit to mine the ore is required, and finally there must be an approved environmental impact assessment. The reason for this arrangement is that legislators wanted to ensure access to the ore as quickly as possible. Mining projects usually require

major investments long before the expected profits begin accumulating. The faster ore rights and the permits for mining are completed, the easier it is for mining companies to attract investors. The environmental impact assessment is so late in the process, when the issue of the mining operation's relationship with other land use interests has already been determined, that the assessment is limited to regulating the conditions applicable to the mine's operational activities. In other words, the precautionary principle is applied only when it cannot have any decisive importance.

Conflicting rules about forests

Compared to mining, forestry is not as tightly regulated by law. The use of forests is instead governed by a combination of legislation, recommendations, regulations and two different certification systems. The Forestry Act has two overarching objectives: to promote the diversity of species in forests and to secure a long-term exploitation of forests as a natural resource. These goals were meant to be achieved by strengthening property rights and deregulation, while landowners were expected to gain an increased sense of responsibility for nature. It is up to the landowner to determine whether certain forests are to be saved for the sake of biodiversity or not. Additionally, the Swedish Forest Agency's guidelines for avoiding and minimising damage from forestry only apply to the extent that they are possible to follow without impeding ongoing land use. This makes the precautionary principle ultimately irrelevant.

Swedish legislation prioritises the economic interests of mining, forestry and water continued

By: Lena Maria Nilsson, Communications Officer for Mistra Arctic



Photo: Lena Maria Nilsson

Water use is controlled by old permits

Legislation on the use of water as a source of energy is closely linked to the precautionary principle. The status of a watercourse is to be carefully documented prior to exploitation so that changes that pose a threat to safety and the environment can be monitored and countered in time. The problem is that the hydroelectric plants in many of our dammed rivers were issued permits long before modern environmental legislation came into force, and these permits are valid as long as the operations do not change significantly. A review of how

old water rights should be reassessed and operations adapted to today's environmental regulations is ongoing. This change process is slow, however. In the meantime, it is clear that many of Sweden's hydroelectric dams have never been assessed in accordance with the precautionary principle.

The laws and regulations that control mining, forestry and water use differ in many ways. Common to them all is that current legislation takes greater consideration of economic and property interests than environmental interests.

FACTS

The article was written and the study completed within the "Mistra Arctic Sustainable Development" project: www.mistraarctic.se.

REFERENCE

Pettersson, M. and Goytia, S. (2016) "The role of the precautionary principle and property rights in the governance of natural resources in Sweden", *Nordic Environmental Law Journal*, 2016:1, 107-121.

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Northern Nursing Education Network hosts Institute on Circumpolar Health

The UArctic Northern Nursing Education Network organized a two week summer institute on Circumpolar Health this August, with seminars held at the University of Saskatchewan before heading North to visit health clinics, healing centres and community hubs.

Twelve nursing students, from Alta and Bardufoss, Norway; Akureyri, Iceland; Oulu, Finland; Yakutia, Russia; Greenland; and northern Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Manitoba, came together to share experiences and perspectives unique to delivering health care in a northern and Indigenous context. Stops included the regional administrative centre of La Ronge; the Woodland Cree community of Stanley Mission; and two Métis communities of Pinehouse and Ile-a-la-Crosse. The students learned about the common challenges of addressing mental health, chronic illnesses such as diabetes, and working in small centres far from full service hospitals. They also reflected on the importance of language, ceremony and traditional practices for many Northerners in achieving holistic well-being.

The Institute was piloted in Yakutia last year. It will take place in Tromsø in 2017 and in Lapland in



2018, and is supported with funding from the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Education (SIU).

For more information: <http://www.northernnursingeducation.com/institute-for-circumpolar-health/>

Towards the 1.5°C climate goal – Perspectives from the Polar Regions

By: Nicole Biebow, Kristina Bär & Gertrude Saxinger

The Horizon2020 funded Coordination and Support Action EU-PolarNet hosted a multi-stakeholder discussion event in Brussels this September. Themed "Towards the 1.5°C climate goal - Perspectives from the Polar Regions" the event's objective was to explore how future polar research projects could contribute to limiting global warming to a worldwide average of 1.5°C - while bringing tangible benefits to the European society. To consider the wide range of interests and needs, EU-PolarNet brought together polar science experts with policy makers, industry and NGO representatives, as well as local and indigenous communities for this full-day event.

Operating in regions that have warmed twice as fast as the global average, polar researchers are at the forefront of understanding the future impacts of climate change - in the high latitudes and beyond. Polar science should thus play an active role in supporting global mitigation efforts and ambitions, such as the climate goal set out in the Paris Agreement, stating the need to "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels". Yet the question arises: How can Arctic and Antarctic research contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C?

To find possible answers EU-PolarNet hosted a Town Hall Event themed "Towards the 1.5°C climate goal - Perspectives from the Polar Regions" in Brussels on 27th September 2016. The objective of the event was to explore how future polar research projects could deliver tangible benefits for the European society - especially in regard to the 1.5°C climate goal. The discussion event furthermore aimed at stimulating a dialogue between polar scientists, policy makers, industries, NGOs, as well as local and indigenous communities. And did so with success: 110 people from a large range of nations and professional backgrounds attended the Town Hall and actively participated in the panel discussions.



The morning panel: Jannie Staffansson (Saami Council), Peter Gibbs (BBC), Valérié Masson-Delmotte (IPCC), Peter Sköld (IASSA), Tero Vauraste (Arctia Shipping) and Tom Armstrong (Madison River Group). (c) RBINS - Th. Hubin

Divided into a morning session focussing on the European society's needs with regard to polar research and an afternoon session looking at European priorities for polar research, the event offered various grounds for sharing insights and ideas. At the end of the day the main discussion points could be summarized in five overarching topics, which European polar research should address in order to give a valuable contribution to global mitigation and adaptation efforts in the pursuit of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels:

Firstly, the Polar Regions should be regarded in a global context, as changes in the high latitudes affect the lower latitudes and vice versa. Secondly, multi-stakeholder collaborations have to be intensified, with a special emphasize on trust-based relationships with indigenous and local communities, public private partnerships with industry stakeholders and multi-national cooperation opportunities. Thirdly, public engagement and communication efforts need to be improved, in order to enhance understanding and foster sense-making of climate change related issues. Fourthly, capacity building efforts should be scaled up, including education of young people and support of early career scientists. Fifthly and finally, it was acknowledged that the 1.5°C climate target will require a trifold strategy, which includes mitigation, adaptation and intervention strategies - of which the latter needs thorough investigations.

With these outcomes and take home messages at hand, the EU-PolarNet consortium will continue and strengthen its engagement with stakeholders and together with them identify priorities for European polar research.



Afternoon Panel: Jane Francis (BAS), Marcus Carson (SEI), Christine Valentin (WOC), Attilio Gambardella (EC RTD), Maaïke Vancauvenberghe (EPB) and Carlo Barbante (EU-PolarNet). (c) RBINS - Th. Hubin

If you are interested in the talks and discussion of the Town Hall, you can watch the entire event online on the [EU-PolarNet YouTube Channel](#). And for a more detailed synthesis of the discussions, please read the [conference statement](#).



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops

- March 25 - 27, 2017 **Human and Societal Security in the Circumpolar Arctic**
Enontekiö (Finland) and Kautokeino (Norway)
www.arcticcentre.org/loader.aspx?id=47306160-29ce-4a21-8f89-5a9b087ddc4c
Human and Societal Security in the Circumpolar Arctic this year with specific focus on the Barents region: Environment, Sustainability and Development are to be organized in 25-28 March 2017 Enontekiö (Finland) and Kautokeino (Norway)
- March 31 - April 7, 2017 **ASSW 2017**
Prague, Czech Republic
www.assw2017.eu
The Arctic Science Summit Week 2017 will be held in Prague (Czech Republic) on 31 March – 7 April 2017. The ASSW 2017 Science Symposium are entitled "A Dynamic Arctic in Global Change".
The Science Symposium will be on 4-7 April 2017 and address the three sub-themes: (a) Changes in the Arctic, (b) Global Implications of Arctic Changes and (c) Impacts of Global Change on the Arctic. More information is available on the conference website .
- April 24 - 27, 2017 **AMAP 2017**
Reston, Virginia, USA
2017Conference@amap.no
International Conference organized by the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment on *Arctic Science: Bringing Knowledge to Action*, April 24-27, 2017 Reston, Virginia, USA.
- May 8 - 9, 2017 **The Arctic Broadband Forum 2017**
Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
www.alaska.edu/tabf2017/
The University of Alaska Fairbanks and the University of the Arctic are pleased to announce The Arctic Broadband Forum 2017 which will be held in Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, May 8-9, 2017.
- June 8 - 12, 2017 **The International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences ICASS IX**
Umeå, Sweden
www.iassa.org/icass-ix
The International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS) is held every three years and is hosted by the university holding the IASSA Secretariat. 2014 - 2017 The Arctic Research Centre (ARCUM) at Umeå University is holding the IASSA Secretariat and will consequently host ICASS IX at Umeå University Campus. ICASS IX's theme is *People & Place*.



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

- June 19 - 22, 2017 2017 International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)
Umeå, Sweden
[Conference website](#)
International Association for Society and Natural Resources arranges the International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM) June 19-22, 2017 in Umeå, Sweden. Symposium Theme: *Contested Spaces: Bridging Protection and Development in a Globalizing World.*
- November 13 - 14, 2017 Polar Law Symposium 2017
Rovaniemi, Finland
www.rovaniemiarticspirit.fi/en/Polar-Law-Symposium
The Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law (NIEM) at the Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland is pleased to announce that the 10th Polar Law Symposium will be organized by NIEM at the Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi, Finland. The symposium is integrated with the bi-annual Rovaniemi Arctic Spirit Conference, to be held from 14–16 November 2017
- November 14 - 16, 2017 Rovaniemi Arctic Spirit 2017
Rovaniemi, Finland
www.rovaniemiarticspirit.fi/EN
The Rovaniemi Arctic Spirit Conference is pleased to announce that our biannual Arctic conference will be held on 14–16 November 2017 in Lappia Hall, in Rovaniemi, Finland.
The Rovaniemi Arctic Spirit Conference is integrated with the Polar Law Symposium.
- June 15 - 26, 2018 POLAR2018
Davos, Switzerland
www.polar2018.org
POLAR2018 is a joint event from the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research SCAR and the International Arctic Science Committee IASC. The SCAR meetings, the ASSW and the Open Science Conference will be hosted by the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL under the patronage of the Swiss Committee on Polar and High Altitude Research. The WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF is organising POLAR2018.
- June 22 - 28, 2018 INTERNATIONAL POLAR TOURISM RESEARCH NETWORK (IPTRN) 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND STUDY TOUR 2018
Yukon Territory, Canada
For more information about the IPTRN go to: www.facebook.com/IPTRN27
The IPTRNs 6th International conference – “Creative Forces in Polar Regions: Tourism, Culture, Innovation, and Change” – will explore issues and opportunities in Polar tourism in relation to: the cultural sector, economic diversification, planning, community development, Indigenous sovereignty and reconciliation processes, globalization, and environmental innovation (e.g., management, problem-solving, climate change).



Recent Conferences & Workshops

5th International Polar Tourism Research Network Conference and Community Workshop. Akureyri and Raufarhöfn, Iceland. August 29th to September 2nd, 2016

By: Patrick Broderick

In the decade since the first discussions on forming a network of polar tourism researchers took place, the biennial IPTRN meeting has become an established staple for researchers concerned with the impacts of tourism in Arctic and Antarctic regions. This year's host Professor Edward Huijbens, University of Akureyri, was more than pleased with the academic presentations which variously explored "the cultural wellbeing of peripheral communities and... the protection of the environment". A total of 50 participants attended with a great mix of graduate students, junior scholars and more senior researchers along with community participants from Raufarhöfn - a village of under 300 which skirts the Arctic circle in north-east Iceland.



Conference delegates had the chance to learn about the local fishing and sheep farming industries

as well as exciting tourism developments such as the 'Arctic Henge'! Everyone was extremely grateful for the time and efforts of the local community who provided everything from fish soup to guided tours and even facilitated an impromptu musical performance by one professor inside a decommissioned herring smelter! The attendees did their best to return the locals' efforts by actively engaging in the half-day community workshop on tourism development, with local entrepreneurs and planners presenting their own recent efforts as well as visions for tourism in Raufarhöfn and leading break-out groups with academics on ways forward for local development.

The 5th IPTRN meeting exceeded the expectations of the members by having high quality scientific presentations from the Arctic and Antarctic, by being embedded in a small community to experience the grassroots challenges first-hand, and by actively engaging with local stakeholders and contributing to local tourism planning. This was due, in no small part, to Professor Huijbens and his colleagues at the Icelandic Tourism Research Centre in Akureyri as well as the locals in Raufarhöfn. The 6th IPTRN will be held in Yukon, Canada, in 2018 (see conference announcement in this edition of Northern Notes) and the 7th IPTRN is also confirmed for Ushuaia, Argentina, in 2020.



Important dates on the way to ICASS IX

December 16, 2016: Deadline Call for Papers and Posters

Mid-January, 2017: Early-bird registration opens

January 20, 2017: Deadline IASSA Award Nominations

June 8 - 12: ICASS IX at Umeå University, Umeå Sweden

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www.facebook.com/pages/International-Arctic-Social-Sciences-Association/



MARPART-PROJECT CONSORTIUM MOBILIZES COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP ON MARITIME PREPAREDNESS IN THE HIGH NORTH

By: Borch, Odd Jarl (Professor at Nord University; contact: odd.j.borch@nord.no) and,
Schmied, Johannes (Advisor at Nord University; contact: johannes.schmied@nord.no)

Changes in the maritime activity pattern of the Arctic have caused concern as to the emergency preparedness capacities in the region. This concern has triggered efforts by the Arctic universities to meet and discuss Arctic emergency management and cooperation during a conference. The 5th MARPART-conference took place on October 17th-18th, 2016 at the coastal liner MV Polarlys. The MARPART consortium includes 15 universities with focus on maritime emergency preparedness and cross-border cooperation in the High North. The consortium is coordinated by the Nord University in Bodø, Norway. MARPART is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Nordland County Administration and the participating institutions.

The project emphasizes the potential risks of maritime traffic in Arctic environments. Complexity as well as uncertainty due to climate, weather and remoteness is a challenge for commercial players. Oil drilling, increased Arctic cruise ship mass-tourism, freight shipping along the Northern sea-routes and the increased security-debate of the last years pose a multitude of challenges and potential hazards.

The emergency preparedness system includes search and rescue (SAR) mission coordination centers, police forces, military special forces, coast guard, fire brigades, private preparedness organizations, voluntary organizations, the ship owners and their stakeholders. The range of actors entails an increased coordination effort. In addition, several areas of the High North demand cross-border coordination to accumulate enough capacities in major incidents.

Researchers within the MARPART-consortium elaborate on the operational management of joint and combined operations. Including several parts of the preparedness system and resources from several countries is key.

The Conference

As part of the necessary efforts, MARPART organizes semi-annual conferences in order to provide a meeting place including industry representatives, government, preparedness professionals and academia. The conferences help on the one hand to present the status quo of project advancement to a relevant field of stakeholders. On the other hand, current trends and future requirements to the maritime preparedness sector are being discussed.

Recently, the 5th MARPART-conference (Bodø-Tromsø (Norway) – October 17th-18th, 2016) was held at the Hurtigruten Coastal Cruiser "MV Polarlys". Leader of the Marpart project and initiator of the conference, Prof. Odd Jarl Borch stated that the conference provided "a rare opportunity for researchers to sit down with government agencies and emergency agency professionals to identify how we can help each other".

The conference program included discussions on the need for continuous innovations within the prepar-

edness system in the High North. One of the sessions highlighted the Arctic policies of Norway, Denmark, Greenland and the EU, as well as their respective priorities in the field of safety and security in Arctic waters. Another session focused on assessment of risk patterns in different maritime regions. Conference participants also discussed SAR coordination capabilities in Russia and the United States, as well as the Barents Sea Exploration Collaboration (BASEC) a co-operation between the oil companies with licenses in the Norwegian part of the Barents Sea. The importance of emergency maritime management, with special focus on large scale-emergencies were emphasized. We currently still have limited knowledge on challenges related to mass rescue operations. An efficient Search and Rescue value chain is of special importance when it comes to cruise ship activity with larger vessels. This activity is expected to increase after the successful tour by the cruise ship MV Crystal Serenity through the North West passage this summer.

Finally, educational issues including training for vessel crews following the implementation of the Polar Code as well as competence development for key personnel within the emergency preparedness system were discussed.

The Marpart consortium is now in the process of looking into the **institutional framework and the governance structures of the emergency preparedness system of the Arctic countries**. The main objectives are to enlighten the future potential for international agreements, joint operations as well as the development of joint operational resource capacities and competences. Aspects of cooperative climate, trust and relations are studied and future plans related to the preparedness system are being analyzed.

The Marpart consortium also looks into the organizations and operational management structures with special focus on the tactical and operational levels within the preparedness system and different concepts for cooperation across institutional borders. This is achieved by screening preparedness institutions and their operational management patterns as well as assessing best practice within the coordination of joint multi-national operations. The Marpart project will end with a look into the educational programs in the academic and training institutions in the High North and develop concepts for testing and documentation of different training concepts.

Further information on MARPART is available at www.marpart.no.



2017 NORWICH MODEL ARCTIC COUNCIL - 21st - 23rd April 2017 in Norwich, Norfolk, UK.

Polar Aspect and Norwich School are delighted to announce that registration is now open for the 2017 Norwich Model Arctic Council (NORMAC), to be held 21st-23rd April 2017 in Norwich, Norfolk, UK.

NORMAC is currently the world's only Model Arctic Council for secondary-school pupils. NORMAC aims to raise awareness of the Arctic; to inspire pupils to learn more about the region, its peoples and its challenges; and to develop skills in public speaking, negotiation and consensus building.

Secondary schools anywhere in the world may send delegations to NORMAC representing one of the eight Arctic States or six indigenous Permanent Participants on the real-world Arctic Council. Over the course of the conference, delegates will consider up-to-the-minute challenges facing the Arctic and its peoples today, and try to reach agreement about how to tackle them.

For pupils from schools outside the Arctic, NORMAC offers perhaps the best opportunity to research and explore the region short of travelling there. Pupils familiar with Model United Nations also have the chance to participate in a new and exciting form of model youth diplomacy.

For pupils from schools within the Arctic, especially indigenous pupils, NORMAC offers the opportunity to use their knowledge in a meaningful and collaborative way, and to share their experience with peers from 'down South'.

Whilst at NORMAC, all pupils will also have the benefit of guidance from Dr Anthony Specca, Managing Principal of Polar Aspect and a former senior Arctic policy official, as well as other invited Arctic experts.

To register a delegation for NORMAC, and for more information, please visit our website at <http://www.normac.org/> and follow us on Twitter @NorwichMAC.

Registration closes on 13th January 2017

Dr Anthony Specca
Managing Principal, Polar Aspect
Director, Norwich Model Arctic Council
Philosophy, Politics and Economics Teacher, Norwich School
anthony.specca@polaraspect.com

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SAVE THE DATE! - INTERNATIONAL POLAR TOURISM RESEARCH NETWORK (IPTRN) 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND STUDY TOUR JUNE 22-28, 2018 – Yukon Territory, Canada

Co-hosted by Vancouver Island University (British Columbia) and Yukon College (Yukon), the IPTRN's 6th International conference – "Creative Forces in Polar Regions: Tourism, Culture, Innovation, and Change" – will explore issues and opportunities in Polar tourism in relation to: the cultural sector, economic diversification, planning, community development, Indigenous sovereignty and reconciliation processes, globalization, and environmental innovation (e.g., management, problem-solving, climate change).

Previous IPTRN conferences have been held in Kangiqsujaq, Nunavik (2008, Université du Québec à Montréal and community hosts), Abisko, Sweden (2010, Umeå University and Abisko Research Station), Nain, Nunatsiavut (2012, Lakehead University, University of Northern British Columbia and community hosts), Christchurch, New Zealand (2014, Lincoln University, University of Canterbury, and community hosts). The 2016 conference was held in Akureyri, Iceland (Icelandic Tourism Research Centre and community hosts).

Conference and study tour features include:

- Set to begin in Whitehorse
- Will spend time primarily in a few yet-to-be determined Yukon communities
- Will end in time for participants to participate in the one-week long internationally acclaimed

Adäka First Nations Arts and Culture Festival (Whitehorse): www.adaka.ca

- Will follow the IPTRN conference model: Paper sessions and academic presentations, "study tour", discussion forums, local presentations and talks, interactive community workshops

A call for papers will be sent out in early 2017.

For more information about the IPTRN go to: <https://www.facebook.com/IPTRN27>.

For information on the 2018 Yukon conference, please contact Dr. **Suzanne de la Barre**:

suzanne.delabarre@viu.ca

or Dr. **Patrick Brouder**: pbrouder@brocku.ca



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 **Gabriella Nordin**, IASSA Secretary at gabriella.nordin@umu.se

CBSS Science, Research & Innovation Agenda: Beyond the Baltic Sea Region-Wide Cooperation

By: Zane Šime, Communication & Research Coordinator, Permanent International Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States

Permanent International Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS Secretariat) has the pleasure to introduce the readers of Northern Notes to the latest developments in Baltic Sea Region-wide cooperation in science, research and innovation. Namely, on 16 June 2016 the CBSS held its [first CBSS Science Ministerial](#) in Kraków, Poland. On the basis of the CBSS Polish Chair's Conclusions "[Baltic Science: Renewing the Commitment to Science / Research Joint Actions in the Baltic Sea Region](#)" the [CBSS Science, Research and Innovation Agenda](#) was launched with Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme funded [Baltic Science Network](#) and [Baltic TRAM](#) (Transnational Research Access in the Macroregion) singled out as its two cornerstone projects.

Baltic Science Network serves as the leading transnational science and research policy platform in the Baltic Sea Region assembling transnational (e.g. Policy Area Education, Research and Employability Coordinators of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, BONUS), national (e.g. ministries, agencies), and regional level actors in order to jointly shape such policy dimensions as researcher mobility for further advancement of Baltic Sea Region's international competitiveness, as well as widened participation, expanding the cooperation ties between countries and regions of varying academic and research performance to support overall inclusiveness across the macro-region. The working papers as well as national and regional Action Plans are being drafted based on a thorough study of current researcher and academic mobility patterns across the Baltic Sea Region.

Over the previous months such members of this platform as the [Baltic University Programme](#) and [University of Turku](#) have been busy introducing to the wider audiences the Baltic Science Network.

Although the Network is being tailored for the Baltic Sea Region specific needs, it holds a potential to serve also as an enabler of science and research advancement in a wider geographical setting, thus expanding its role, encompassing the advancement of science and research agendas of its neighbouring regions. It should be added that members of the Baltic Science Network possess a significant expertise in northernmost matters. For example, coming back to the University of Turku, also a member of the UArctic, the institution is [well known for its multidisciplinary scientific work and northern expertise developed in such fields as biology, geography, geology and ethnology](#).

Bearing in mind this potential of the Baltic Science Network stakeholders, as well as the importance of science and research matters in other northern regions, for example, recently shown by the [White House Arctic Science Ministerial](#), the CBSS Secretariat has put on the agenda of the upcoming **Meeting of the Four Regional Councils of the North** science, research and innovation cooperation. The meeting will be hosted by the CBSS Secretariat on 28 November 2016 in Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve as an opportunity for all four councils to exchange information on ongoing science, research and innovation projects. The aim of this discussion will be to find out how in different geographical settings the projects supported by the regional councils are facilitated and what solutions are tailored in order to ensure the sustainability of projects' results and recommendations for further action.



IASSA
INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

Northern Notes

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- page 44 -

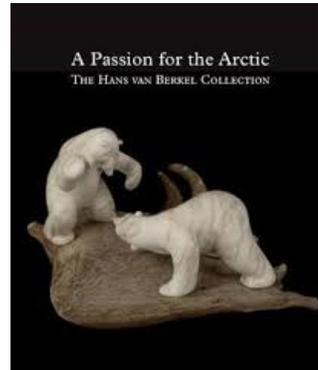
A Passion for the Arctic. The Hans van Berkel Collection

Editor: Cunera Buijs
ISBN: 9789460224140
List price: EUR 34,50

Description:

In 2015, the Dutch collector Hans van Berkel (1946), granted his private collection of Inuit and Chukchi art and handicrafts to the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, now part of the larger National Museum of World Cultures encompassing three museums in three different cities. From the early 1970s up till now, Mr. Van Berkel built up the most important and all-round private Inuit-related collection in the Netherlands, counting ca 700 objects. Hans van Berkel became inspired by the live and work of especially Canadian Inuit hunters and carvers during the early 1970s, due to close contacts with Leo Mol, a renowned sculptor in Winnipeg, Canada. Gifts from him were the first Inuit art objects in what later became the 'Van Berkel Collection'.

This book presents some of his most beautiful or interesting artefacts, objects with a peculiar history. Reflecting his special interests, shamanism and spiritual culture, are particularly well represented in



collection that portrays not only the skilled craftsmanship of Inuit and Chukchi artisans, but also shows the daily life of hunters, reindeer herders and their wife's, and norms and values of these remarkable cultures of northern Canada, Greenland and Siberia.

in co-operation with Museum Volkenkunde, Leiden

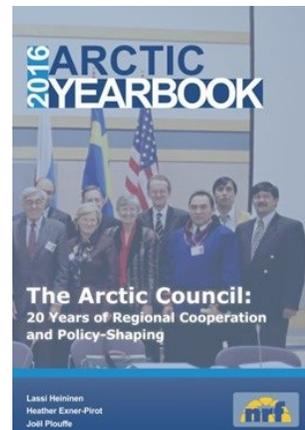


Arctic Yearbook 2016: "The Arctic Council: 20 Years of Cooperation and Policy-Shaping"

This year's theme is an acknowledgement of the central role that the Arctic Council has played in regional governance and stability-building during the past two decades. The online version is available at <http://www.arcticyearbook.com/>.

In addition to the introduction, the 2016 Arctic Yearbook consists of four sections: The Arctic Council as an Institution; Arctic Science, Diplomacy and Policy; Local and Indigenous Issues in Arctic Governance; and Arctic Geopolitics & Security.

The Arctic Yearbook seeks to be the preeminent repository of critical analysis on the Arctic region, with a mandate to inform observers about the state of Arctic politics, governance and security. It is an international and interdisciplinary double-blind peer-reviewed publication, published online to ensure wide distribution and accessibility to a variety of stakeholders and observers. The Arctic Yearbook is open access. Readers may download, distribute, photocopy, cite or excerpt this Arctic Yearbook material provided it is properly and fully credited and not used for commercial purposes.



The Arctic Yearbook is the outcome of the [Northern Research Forum](#) and the [UArctic Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security](#).

[The Arctic Yearbook webpages](#)



New Publications

Writing Arctic Disaster: Authorship and Exploration

By: Adriana Craciun

Published by: Cambridge University Press

Year: 2016

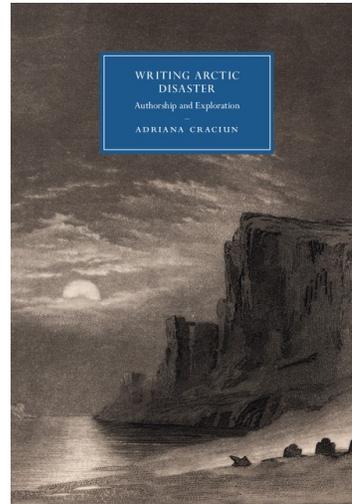
ISBN: 9781107125544

<http://www.cambridge.org/9781107125544>

Description:

How did the Victorian fixation on the disastrous John Franklin expedition transform our understanding of the Northwest Passage and the Arctic? Today we still tend to see the Arctic and the Northwest Passage through nineteenth-century perspectives, which focused on the discoveries of individual explorers, their illustrated books, visual culture, imperial ambitions, and high-profile disasters. However, the farther back one looks, the more striking the differences appear in how Arctic exploration was envisioned. *Writing Arctic Disaster* uncovers a wide range of exploration cultures: from the manuscripts of secretive corporations like the Hudson's Bay Company, to the nationalist Admiralty and its innovative illustrated books, to the searches for and exhibits of disaster relics in the Victorian era. This innovative study reveals the dangerous afterlife of this Victorian conflation of ex-

ploration and disaster, in the geopolitical significance accruing around the 2014 discovery of Franklin's ship *Erebus* in the Northwest Passage.



Ice Bear: The Cultural History of an Arctic Icon

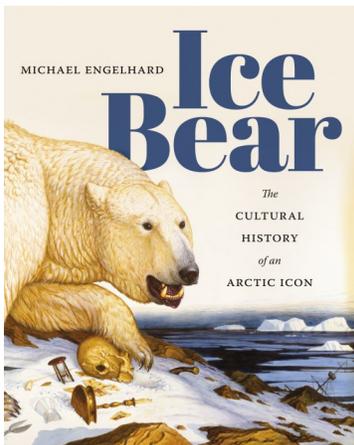
By: Michael Engelhard

Publisher: University of Washington Press

Date published: November 2016

Pages: 304 pp., 170 illus., 145 in color

ISBN: 9780295999227



Description:

Prime Arctic predator and nomad of the sea ice and tundra, the polar bear endures as a source of wonder, terror, and fascination. Humans have seen it as spirit guide and fanged enemy, as trade good and moral metaphor, as food source and symbol of ecological crisis. Eight thousand years of artifacts attest to its charisma, and to the fraught relationships between our two species. In *The White Bear*, we acknowledge the magic of wildness: it is both genuinely itself and a screen for our imagination.

Ice Bear traces and illuminates the intertwined history of the polar bear. From Inuit shamans to Jean Harlow lounging on a bearskin rug, from the cubs trained to pull sleds toward the North Pole to cuddly superstar Knut, it all comes to life in these pages. With meticulous research and more than 160 illustrations, the author brings into focus this powerful and elusive animal. Doing so, he delves into the stories we tell about Nature--and about ourselves--hoping for a future in which such tales still matter.



Encyclopedia of the Barents Region

Book title: Encyclopedia of the Barents Region, Vol. 1 A–M and Vol. 2 N–Y

Language: English

Editor-in-Chief: Mats-Olov Olsson

Co-Editors: Fredrick Backman, Alexey Golubev, Björn Norlin, and Lars Ohlsson

Assistant and Graphics Editor: Lars Elenius

Publisher: Pax forlag AS, Oslo

Date published: September 2016

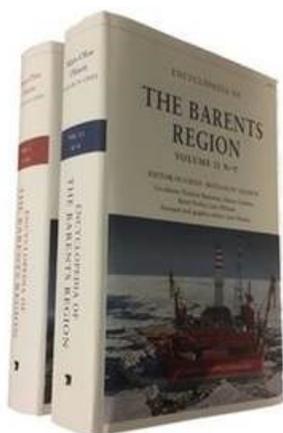
Format: Hardcover, richly illustrated

Dimensions and length: Vol. 1 and 2: 250 x 170 x 40 mm; Vol. 1: 559 pp. (1533 g); Vol. 2: 593 pp. (1587 g)

ISBN: 9788253038575

The Barents Region is a newly constituted transnational region including the northernmost counties of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. It was established in 1993 in order to stimulate collaboration across national borders in the most northern parts of Europe.

The Encyclopedia of the Barents Region contains 415 articles covering the history, culture and economy, as well as the background to the establishment of the Barents Region. The articles also review the cultural, socio-economic, and political prerequisites for a continued and intensified transborder interaction among the citizens inhabiting these sparsely populated areas in the European North. All thirteen member regions participating in the Barents collaboration are presented in articles describing their history and development illustrated with photographs and specially drawn maps.



One major objective of the Encyclopedia of the Barents Region is to connect the past with the present development of the region, thereby filling a gap in the recording of European history and, hopefully promoting the world's interest in an area of the globe with such spectacular nature and such a rich variety of ethnic groups and cultures.

About 300 authors, mainly academics living and working in the Barents Region, have contributed articles to the Encyclopedia. Together with its companion publication, The Barents Region. A Transnational History of Subarctic Northern Europe, a textbook intended for university students of history previously published by Pax (2015), the Encyclopedia presents information on a broad range of topics that should appeal not only to experts in academia and government but also to students and the general public. It will, hopefully, facilitate and stimulate interaction among citizens in the region in their various capacities as businessmen, administrators, professionals, and tourists.



The Encyclopedia of the Barents Region can be ordered directly from the publisher (Pax, Oslo), see:

<http://www.pax.no/encyclopedia-of-the-barents-region.5905843-331617.html>

See also the publisher's presentation of the joint work (the history textbook and the encyclopedia):

<http://www.pax.no/the-history-of-the-barents-region.5905854-331617.html>

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To obtain a copy of the encyclopedia for review, please email Karen S. Jensen at karen@pax.no.



Governing Arctic Change: Global Perspectives

Editors: Kathrin Keil and Sebastian Knecht

Year: 2016

344 p.

ISBN: 978-1-137-50883-6

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan

This volume explores the governance of the transforming Arctic from an international perspective. Leading and emerging scholars in Arctic research investigate the international causes and consequences of contemporary Arctic developments, and assess how both state and non-state actors respond to crucial problems for the global community. Long treated as a remote and isolated region, climate change and economic prospects have put the Arctic at the forefront of political agendas from the local to the global level, and this book tackles the variety of involved actors, institutional politics, relevant policy issues, as well as political imaginaries related to a globalizing Arctic. It covers new institutional forms of various stakeholder engagement on multiple levels, governance strategies to combat climate change that affect the Arctic region sooner and more strongly than other regions, the pros and cons of Arctic resource development for the region and beyond, and local and trans-boundary pollution concerns. Given the growing relevance of the Arctic to international environmental, energy and security

politics, the volume helps to explain how the region is governed in times of global nexuses, multi-level politics and multi-stakeholderism.



With contributions from: Carolina Cavazos-Guerra, Ken Coates, Olaf Corry, Duncan Depledge, Klaus Dodds, Piotr Graczyk, Carin Holroyd, Christoph Humrich, Kathrin Keil, Sebastian Knecht, Timo Koi-vurova, Berit Kristoffersen, Oluf Langhelle, Axel Lauer, Arild Moe, Erika Rosenthal, Henrik Selin, Jessica M. Shadian, Małgorzata Śmieszek, Adam Stępień and Dorothea Wehrmann.



Auf den Spuren der modernen Sozial- und Kulturanthropologie. Die Jesup North Pacific Expedition (1897-1902) im Nordosten Sibiriens

Editors: Matthias Winterschladen, Diana Ordubadi, and Dittmar Dahlmann

Published by: Kulturstiftung Sibirien, Fürstenberg/Havel

Publication year: 2016

Pages: 396 p.

ISBN: 978-3-942883-26-9

Language: German

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

With contributions by Dittmar Dahlmann, Joachim Karmaat, Jan Kleinmanns, Marit Kleinmanns, Michael Knüppel, Yvonne Krumholz, Diana Ordubadi, Johannes Weber, and Matthias Winterschladen



New Publications continued

Родовые мелодии и танцы коряков-нымыланов, с. Лесная, Камчатка **Songs and Dances, Coastal Koryaks (Nymylans), Lesnaya, Kamchatka**

Editor: Erich Kasten

Published by: Kulturstiftung Sibirien, Fürstenberg/Havel

Publication year: 2016

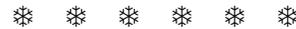
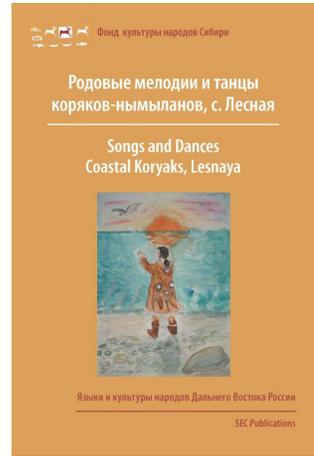
Pages: 160 p.

ISBN: 978-3-942883-29-0

Languages: Koryak, Russian, English

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

This book provides a comprehensive compilation of Koryak texts with Russian and English translations. It contains song lyrics as well as background information to these unique song and dance traditions by Koryak (Nymylan) people living on the north-west coast of Kamchatka.



Socio-economic scenarios for the Eurasian Arctic by 2040

Authors: Haavisto, Riina; Pilli-Sihvola, Karoliina; Harjanne, Atte; Perrels, Adriaan

Publisher: Finnish Meteorological Institute, Reports 2016:1

ISSN: 0782-6079

ISBN: 978-951-697-878-8

Available at: <https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/160254>

Abstract:

Improved weather and marine services (WMS) can have a role to play in the safe and secure development of the Arctic region through either a demand-pull (enhanced by growth in activity) or a supply-push (enhances growth in activity) process. To analyse the nature of the process and the future use and benefits of WMS, a better understanding of possible future developments in the Eurasian Arctic is needed. This report presents six socio-economic scenarios for the Eurasian Arctic by 2040, and a brief synopsis of the implications of each scenario for WMS. The scenarios focus on the development of shipping, resource extraction and tourism industries. The scenario futures, called Wild West, Silicon Valley, Exploited Colony, Shangri La, Conflict Zone and Antarctic, describe the scale and scope of activities in the Eurasian Arctic by 2040. The scenarios have three dimensions: open – closed, public - private and dirty – clean, which describe the political, economic, social, technological and environmental as-

pects of different futures.

The scenarios are based on a literature review, pre-survey, expert workshop and restructuring and analysis of this material. The methodology used for scenario construction is described in detail and may be used widely by other scenario developers.

Our analysis shows that plenty of potential pressures for major changes in the Eurasian Arctic exist. Environmental changes, political shifts and technological development can all push forward drastic new developments in the region. Then again, it is possible that despite all the hype and interest, the Eurasian Arctic remains backwater areas in the global economy. This emphasizes the need for any decision-maker to be able to respond to very different futures. Therefore, robust decision making, a good eye for weak signals and tipping points, and the ability to prepare for risks and seize opportunities as they emerge is required in the Eurasian Arctic. The development of WMS is important in ensuring the safe and secure development of the Eurasian Arctic, unless the development follows the path of "Antarctica" with tourism and research as main activities in the marine regions.



New Publications continued

New Mobilities and Social Changes in Russia's Arctic Regions

Editor: Marlene Laruelle
Publisher: Routledge, 2017.
Pages: 216 pp
ISBN: 978-1138191471

Dr. Marlene Laruelle's newest book explores the development occurring in Russia's Arctic as a result of socio-economic changes and migration. The volume features chapters by a team of international authors addressing the evolving demographic, political, and economic context, new mobility patterns, and growing multiculturalism.

Dr. Marlene Laruelle is Associate Director of the Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies (IERES) at the George Washington University. She is co-PI on the National Science Foundation-funded Arctic PIRE grant, working to develop an Arctic Urban Sustainability Index that will assess the consequences of anthropogenic activities and inform policy in the Arctic. More information on Arctic PIRE can be found at <http://blogs.gwu.edu/arcticpire/>

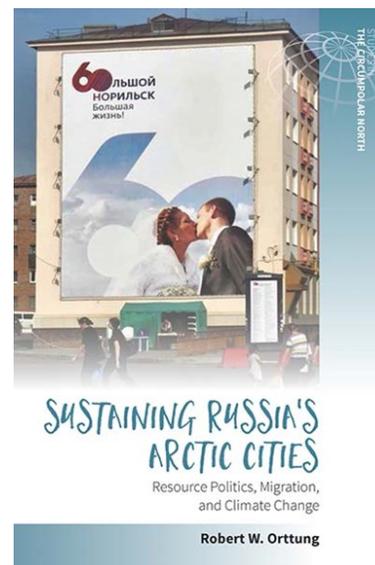


Sustaining Russia's Arctic Cities: Resource Politics, Migration, and Climate Change

Editor: Robert W. Orttung
Publisher: Berghahn Books
Date: November 2016
Pages: 274 pp.
ISBN: 978-1-78533-315-6 (November 2016)
eISBN: 978-1-78533-316-3 eBook Not Yet Published

Urban areas in Arctic Russia are experiencing unprecedented social and ecological change. This collection outlines the key challenges that city managers will face in navigating this shifting political, economic, social, and environmental terrain. In particular, the volume examines how energy production drives a boom-bust cycle in the Arctic economy, explores how migrants from Muslim cultures are reshaping the social fabric of northern cities, and provides a detailed analysis of climate change and its impact on urban and industrial infrastructure.

Dr. Robert W. Orttung is Research Director at the GW Sustainability Collaborative and an Associate Research Professor of International Affairs at the George Washington University and lead PI on Arctic PIRE, a National Science Foundation-funded project to develop an Arctic Urban Sustainability Index that will assess the consequences of anthropogenic activities and inform policy in the Arctic. More information on Arctic PIRE can be found at <http://blogs.gwu.edu/arcticpire/>



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