

Northern Notes

Issue 51 - Spring/Summer 2019

Am'ala: He Who Holds Up The Earth," by Tsimshian master artist David A. Boxley with his son, David R. Boxley, Sealaska Heritage's Walter Soboleff Building, Juneau, Alaska.

Letter from the President

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Dear IASSA Members!

IASSA activities this winter and spring focused on building up our role in science cooperation in and beyond the Arctic and continuing the preparation process for ICASS X, which will take place on June 15-19, 2020 in Arkhangelsk, Russia.

I represented IASSA at two Arctic Council Meetings (February and March), as well as the Arctic Council Ministerial (May). Among some new Arctic Council initiatives that are important for our membership I

would mention the ECONOR—Economy of the North IV supported by Canada and Norway. The ECONOR IV team primarily consists of IASSA members, including three presidents (Gerard Duhaime, Joan Nyman Larsen and me). IASSA expressed our support for this project and will collaborate with Canada, Norway and other leads to move it forward. Another excellent idea comes for the Inuit Circumpolar Council: ICC proposed to consider investing in the Second Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA). While this is only at the preliminary discussions stage, we, as social scientists, are enthusiastic about the survey that will cover large portions of the Arctic and will be conducted with high levels of community engagement.

Another critically important process for IASSA is the implementation of the Arctic Science Cooperation Agreement that came to force in May of 2018. I encourage everyone to familiarize themselves with the agreement. IASSA position and aspirations are presented on pp. 4-6 of this issue. Tatiana Vlasova, IASSA Councilor, represented us at the inaugural meeting on the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Science Cooperation, 11 March 2019, Helsinki, Finland. IASSA is specifically mentioned in the Agreement, and therefore is a key stakeholder in the implementation process. Please send you thoughts, ideas and concerns about international science cooperation in the Arctic to me. In the spirit of advancing this cooperation, I also attended the Firth Arctic Forum: "Arctic- Territory of Dialogue" in St. Petersburg, Russia in April. A panel entitled " Dialogue of Arctic Scientists" was very informative and reaffirmed our commitment on all sides to continue close cooperation, particularly furthering out connections with Russia. It is worth reminding, that about 1/5 of our membership is Russian. IASSA, of course, will have major contribution to this connection by holding our tenth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X) in Arkhangelsk, Russia! The preparations are ongoing and call for sessions are finalized and listed on page3. Please, stay tuned and have a great summer!

Andrey N. Petrov, President



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IASSA Announcements

ICASS X
15-19 JUNE 2020
Arkhangelsk, Russia



IASSA
INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АРКТИЧЕСКАЯ
АССОЦИАЦИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ НАУК**

www.icass.uni.edu

- **Professional association** of social sciences and humanities scholars who work in the Arctic
- **Observer** to the Arctic Council
- **Member** of the International Science Council
- **Established** in 1990
- **Membership:** 700
- **Countries:** 20+
- **Disciplines:** anthropology, sociology, human geography, archeology, political science, history, psychology, health sciences, Indigenous studies, linguistics, literature, applied engineering, law, economics and education
- **10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES (ICASS X)**
- **15-19 JUNE 2020, ARKHANGELSK, RUSSIA**
- **Профессиональная ассоциация** социальных и гуманитарных наук в Арктике
- **Наблюдатель** Арктического Совета
- **Член** Международного Совета по Науке
- **Основана** в 1990
- **Количество членов:** 700
- **Стран:** 20+
- **Дисциплины:** антропология, социология, география, археология, политология, история, психология, лингвистика, медицина, литературоведение, прикладная инженерия, юриспруденция, экономика, педагогика и образование
- **X МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АРКТИЧЕСКИЙ КОНГРЕСС СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ НАУК (МАКС X)**
- **15-19 ИЮНЯ 2020, г. АРХАНГЕЛЬСК**

Gender Initiatives in the Arctic and the Antarctic

Connect, Collaborate and Communicate
to Raise Awareness on Gender Related Issues

- GEA | Gender Equality in the Arctic
- IASSA | Working Group Gender in the Arctic
- INGA | Gender in the Arctic Research Network
- PIPR | Pride in Polar Research
- WIAA | Women in the Arctic and Antarctic
- WiPS | Women in Polar Science
- WoA | Women of the Arctic

More information about gender projects and networks
arcticgenderequality.network

Subscribe to the Gender Arctic Mailing List
gender-arctic.jimdo.com



Tenth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X)
Arctic Generations: Looking Back and Looking Forward
Арктические Поколения: Взгляд в Прошлое и Будущее
June 15-19, 2020 | Arkhangelsk, Russia

<https://icass.uni.edu/call-sessions>

Call for Sessions

Deadline: October 10, 2019

The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) announces the 10th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X) to be held on the campus of Northern (Arctic) Federal University, in Arkhangelsk, Russia, 15-19 June 2020. June 20 will be reserved for additional excursions, such as the Solovetsky Islands.

ICASS X will mark the 30th anniversary of IASSA. ICASS is held every three years, bringing together people from all over the world to share ideas about social science and humanities research in the Arctic.

ICASS IX, held in June 2017 in Umea, Sweden, attracted 800 participants from 25 different countries. IASSA is now seeking proposals for sessions. Please submit them by **10 October 2019** to Andrey Petrov (andrey.petrov.iassa@gmail.com) and CC to Elena Golosova (golosove@uni.edu). Please include session title, name of organizer(s), complete contact information for a corresponding organizer, and a brief description of the session (150 words). Please also indicate up to two themes where the proposed session fits the best (see the list below). General ideas on sessions will also be gratefully accepted.

ICASS X's theme is **Arctic Generations: Looking Back and Looking Forward**. Research on social sciences and humanities have a great responsibility to address the challenges for sustainable development in the Arctic, with a specific focus on past, present and future generations of Arctic residents. The generational nature of changes and responses have lately become more recognized by many policy makers and researchers. A focus on generations highlights the long-term, fundamental nature and scope of changes, impacts and adaptation strategies. Another focus of ICASS X is Indigenous knowledge and inter- and transdisciplinary research in the Arctic.

ICASS will welcome sessions and papers on all facets of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic. And, as always,

ICASS will also welcome contributions on all other subjects of relevance to IASSA members.

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

The Call for Papers will be distributed in Fall 2019, with a preliminary list of sessions. Some travel funding may be available on competitive basis.

ICASS X THEMES

1. Archaeology
2. Arctic Futures, Scenarios, Prospects
3. Arctic Infrastructure
4. Arctic People, Generations and Places
5. Arctic Youth and Generational Relations
6. Art & Design
7. Cultures
8. Economy, labor, and development in the Arctic
9. Environment & Climate Change
10. Gender in the Arctic
11. Governance
12. Health & Well-Being
13. History
14. Indigenous knowledge and Knowledge co-production
15. Indigenous societies
16. International Relations and Science Diplomacy in the Arctic
17. Knowledge Systems & Education
18. Languages
19. Law & Legal Regimes in the Arctic
20. Literature
21. Migrations & Mobilities
22. Museums & Heritage
23. Religion & Spirituality
24. Research Methodologies
25. Resource & Extractive Industries
26. Settlements in the Arctic
27. Social work in the Arctic
28. Sustainability
29. Technology and Innovation in the Arctic
30. Tourism

IASSA Award Nomination Process and Form

The **IASSA Award** is granted in **recognition of sustained and significant contribution to Arctic Social Sciences and Humanities**. The Award is presented at the triennial International Congress of Social Scientists.

Multiple awards are possible.

Nominations may be submitted to the IASSA Secretariat by IASSA members at any time prior to the deadline. 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 ann.crawford@uni.edu. 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.

Deadline:

Nominations for the next award (to be presented at ICASS X) must be received electronically by the IASSA Secretariat (ann.crawford@uni.edu) by **15 January 2020**.

Nomination must include:

Title and full name of Nominee

Affiliation and address, including email

Rationale for nomination (2pp max) (Please also append CV of nominee)

Rationale for nomination continued (2pp max) (Please also append CV of nominee)

Persons Person making the nomination: Name, Affiliation, E-mail, and Signature

Forms are available at : icass.uni.edu

IASSA Priorities: Progress Report

Developing IASSA Working Groups

IASSA Council supports an opportunity to create new Working Groups by IASSA members. IASSA members are encouraged to create "**IASSA members working groups**". These groups will be *informal thematic affinity groups* of IASSA members. These groups will not be established by IASSA, but by groups of interested IASSA members and governed by members using their own procedures. Although WG are not IASSA divisions or structures and are not recognized in by-laws, IASSA will facilitate their development by placing them in the list of IASSA members WGs, providing links to WG websites from the main IASSA web page and giving preference to WGs in creating side events and other activities at IASSA meetings. IASSA Council will also consider engaging WGs in association's activities, such as ICASS organization, as appropriate. IASSA Council may give WGs- organized events preference for formal endorsement and informational support. IASSA may periodically review WG activity.

To be placed on IASSA's website, WGs must meet the following *basic criteria*:

1. Have a contact person/lead who is an IASSA member
2. Working Group should be open to all IASSA members to join
3. Working Group members should be comprised of active IASSA members or should be encouraged to obtain IASSA membership upon joining the Working Group
4. Working Group must have a website containing the Working Group description and other relevant information (such as contact information) and clear acknowledgment of its relationship with IASSA
5. Upon creation, Working Groups should inform IASSA secretariat and provide information as specified in 1 and 3. IASSA Council retains the right to review such information in respect to its fit to the IASSA mission and established procedures.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

IASSA is a membership fee-based organization. Individual membership fees make the entire IASSA operating budget, so no activities can occur without incoming membership fees. The fees are used to pay for IASSA representation in the Arctic Council and other arenas where we want to be heard (International Science Council, IASC, Arctic Circle, United Nations, AGU, IGU, etc.) and for IASSA activities in between the meetings, including Council-approved small initiatives (e.g., workshops) and limited support for the Secretariat.

It is important to review your membership status and pay your membership fees ASAP if you have not done so recently. The fee is just \$33 per year (IASSA collects fees in 3-year installments, i.e. \$100 for three years). This is a modest amount to become an active member and support your professional organization in order to give a strong voice to Arctic social scientists!

Pay/renew your membership at:

<https://iassa.org/membership/become-a-member>

Social science role in developing principles of science diplomacy and strengthening International Arctic Scientific Cooperation for achieving resilience and sustainability in the Arctic

by Tatiana Vlasova, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, IASSA Council Member and Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa, IASSA President

On 11 March 2019 in Helsinki the Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education hosted the First inaugural meeting to follow up on the implementation of the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation. It was just prior to the fourth Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meeting during the Chairmanship of Finland (2017-2019).held in Ruka, Finland.

The **Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation** (<https://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/other/2017/270802.htm>) signed on May 11, 2017 in Fairbanks, Alaska, entered into force on May 23, 2018. The agreement facilitates access by scientists **of the eight Arctic governments** to Arctic areas that each government has identified, including entry and exit of persons, equipment, and materials; access to research infrastructure and facilities; and access to data. The agreement also calls for the parties to promote education, career development and training opportunities, and encourages activities associated with traditional and local knowledge.

The Parties of the Agreement (eight Arctic governments) gave the opportunity for the Permanent Participants, the Arctic Council observers and associated organizations to be part of this First inaugural meeting. At this meeting Dr. Tatiana Vlasova, the International Arctic Social Science Association (IASSA) Councilor, the leading researcher of Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, represented IASSA. The IASSA Statement was specially prepared for the meeting and distributed among participants. (see the attachment) and Tatiana Vlasova made a short presentation (see photo) and participated in the discussion.

The first and the main open part of the meeting was devoted to presentations of the national initiatives for the implementation by Arctic states,

including main parties of the Agreement (USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Greenland, Faroe Islands, Canada and Iceland). At the second open part of the meeting stakeholders views on barriers and opportunities were presented. Three of the Arctic region's key actors in the field of science, research and higher education, the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA), the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and the University of the Arctic (UArctic) were able to express their thoughts on how to broaden already existing collaboration to promote international and multi-disciplinary cooperation in Arctic research, education and outreach for achieving better resilience and sustainability. IASSA welcomes this agreement with IASC and UArctic as another step in our growing partnership, to combine our efforts to build capacity and work to achieve real advances in arctic research through our common interests to stimulate and promote international collaboration and secure a long-term legacy for the International Polar Year, Belmont Forum Arctic Calls and other international initiatives. The three organizations have a number of common interests and a solid history of working together in arranging workshops, conferences, and reports on topics of mutual scientific interest. The agreement will also help the communication of scientific output to students and the general public.

Acknowledgements. This contribution, presentation at the meeting and the IASSA Statement for the First inaugural meeting to follow up on the implementation of the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation was supported by the IASSA and the Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences theme № 0148-2019-008.

The Statement of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)

prepared for the Inaugural meeting on the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Science Cooperation, 11 March 2019, Helsinki, Finland



Dear Members of Delegations and Guests,

The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) brings together hundreds of members from all Arctic countries and many countries beyond. Formed in 1990 to propel a new era of cooperation between social scientists and humanities scholars from the “West” and from the “East” (USSR), IASSA has since placed international, interdisciplinary cooperation at the forefront of its activities. The rapid growth of social sciences and humanities research in the Arctic is in many ways attributable to the wave of international collaboration in the 1990s, as well as during and post IPY.

As social scientists, back in 1990 IASSA members were acutely aware of the geopolitical tensions, but we took advantage of the new opportunities to advance scientific discovery in a truly collaborative, inclusive and open manner. We are well-aware of geopolitical and other socio-cultural realities today, but we firmly believe that the circumpolar partnership of scholars across the Arctic can and must persist. In fact, it can be a vehicle to promote peace and cooperation in the region. Social scientists and humanities scholars are prepared to lead this pro-

cess both in theory (e.g., through developing principles of science diplomacy) and in practice working in Arctic communities.

The nature of social sciences and humanities research requires frequent contact and communication with Arctic residents around the Circumpolar region and necessitates continuous physical access to communities, individuals, archives, artefacts, and other human data sources. Even more importantly, international access and equal opportunity are critical for Indigenous knowledge holders and scholars in order to facilitate knowledge exchange, cultural vitality and knowledge co-production. Given the diversity of the Arctic regions and cultures, we achieve best results by working in international teams and consortia with scholars from multiple Arctic and non-Arctic jurisdictions, who bring together interdisciplinary experiences, expertise and funding. Therefore, the social sciences community places high hope in the implementation of the Agreement.

IASSA is an Observer to the Arctic Council and strives to provide valuable expertise to various Arctic Council’s working groups and projects, and will be happy to assist in any way or form to the implementation process of this Agreement. Our members have long-standing experiences in working internationally, and could bring to the table concrete examples of existing issues and suggestions of how the Agreement could assist in overcoming them.

The Arctic Science Agreement identifies “excellent existing scientific cooperation already under way in many organizations” with IASSA specifically named alongside with IASC and UArctic. Active engagement of IASC, UArctic and IASSA could help to implement the Arctic Science Agreement and serve as a bridge for information exchange between the scientific community and the diplomatic community, specifically with regard to the effective implementation of the Arctic Science Agreement.

The Statement of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) (continued)

Recognizing that IASSA members have first-hand experience with the international science cooperation in the Arctic, IASSA solicited input from its membership in respect to most urgent issues and action items relevant to this Agreement. One of the most acute problems is access: access to certain countries, access to particular regions and access to data. Some of these challenges could be addressed as a part of the Agreement implementation process. The United States, Russia, Canada and other jurisdictions could look carefully for simple and straightforward ways to facilitate the issuance of visas and access permits for scholars engaged in international projects in the Arctic. Left unaddressed, visa and permit delays and excessive procedural burden considerably limit productive science cooperation in the Arctic. Although we understand the constraints of such decisions, we hope that, at minimum, the signatory states could agree not to create additional obstacles for processing these access documents and do their best to streamline application and decision-issuance processes.

Access to data and objects, including acquisition, collection, transportation and repatriation of data, information, historical materials, archaeological artefacts, etc. is another key issue. Cross-border and sometimes intra-country mobility of data and objects could be difficult or impossible. Assuming that legitimate concerns are addressed, we need to strive to improve international mobility of objects and information in order to ensure that our knowledge discovery (and decisions based on this work) is based on full and complete information. Physical access to communities and frequently a long-term presence, are necessary for most social science research. IASSA adheres to strict ethical principles for community-based work and believes in community's right to make their own choices on what research can and should take place on their premises. Given community consent and welcome, scientists could be given a priority in receiving other permits and permissions from regional or national authorities.

Another issue is a difficulty in performing international financial transactions between collaborating institutions in respect to paperwork, transaction fees, foreign currency conversions, and duplicate overhead charges. The Agreement implementation process could stimulate a conversation around these issues by engaging relevant Ministries and institutions, such as universities and research institutes, or their governing agencies, in direct, solution-oriented discussions as a part of the implementation mechanism.

Recognizing the need and value of international cooperation and coordination in science funding, the funding agencies could also be involved in contributing to the Arctic Science Agreement implementation focusing on and coordinating support for international inter- and transdisciplinary projects that provide equitable funding for diverse disciplines, jurisdictions and knowledge systems, including Indigenous knowledge, and directly involve Arctic stakeholders: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, decision makers, businesses, etc.

IASSA is looking forward to working together with different stakeholders to advance this Agreement forward and will be happy to participate in further discussions in any capacity found useful by the Agreement parties.

Sincerely Yours

Dr. Tatiana Vlasova, IASSA Council Member
Dr. Andrey N. Petrov, IASSA President

Science in the New Arctic: Converging of Natural and Social Sciences

by Andrey N. Petrov, IASSA President

Two core IASSA priorities in 2017-2020 is to strengthen our position as the leading professional association in the Arctic and promote Indigenous Knowledge and its engagement with western sciences. To advance both of these goals, IASSA collaborated with NASA, Arctic-FROST and ARCTICenter at the University of Northern Iowa to hold a Panel **“Science in the New Arctic: The Converging of Natural and Social Sciences”** at the 2019 Annual Meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science, the world's largest general scientific society, with over 120,000 members. The panel was organized by IASSA President Petrov in close collaboration with NASA Associate Director for Research Jack Kaye and Jessica Graybill, editor of Polar Geography. The panel was chaired by the U.S. Arctic Research Commission Chair Hon. Fran Ulmer and included Willie Goodwin (Chair of Arctic Waterways Safety Committee, Alaska), Larry Hinzman (IASC President), Dmitriy Streletskiy (US Permafrost Association President) and John Farrell (USARC Executive Secretary).

Panelists emphasized that Arctic sciences are at the forefront of discovery resulting from research that engages indigenous knowledge and connects to policy decisions about the region. Speakers discussed recent achievements in Arctic sciences with respect to fundamental and policy-focused interdisciplinary and international research. Topics to be addressed include examples of Arctic-based research that crosses regional and disciplinary boundaries, and the key methodological strengths of this research, as well as how Arctic-based research could contribute to disciplines and research in other regions, and the role of funding agencies in advancing this exchange.

Mr. Willie Goodwin took a spotlight by making a strong, well evidenced case for further engaging Indigenous knowledge and IK holders to address fundamental and practical questions pertaining to changing Arctic environments and societies. Given that the majority of the audience consisted of non-Arctic scholars and representatives of disciplines with very limited engagement of IK, Mr. Goodwin's presentation generated interest and discussion. Dr. Hinzman and Streletskiy described specific examples of deep interdisciplinary collaboration between natural and social sciences in understanding complex Arctic social-ecological systems. Dr. Petrov discussed the role of Arctic sciences, especially social sciences, in developing convergent approaches to scientific discovery that includes equitable engagement of IK and IK holders at all stages of the inquiry.

The success of this panel reinforces IASSA commitment to advancing the role of social sciences and IK across all sciences, disciplines, institutions and funding agencies. IASSA participation in the International Council for Science, and high visibility at various forums within and beyond the Arctic are important avenues in achieving prominence and equity.



MARK YOUR CALENDARS:

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES

JUNE 15-19, 2020

ARKHANGELSK, RUSSIA

New map collection on social effects of climate change in the Arctic

by Michael Funch, Head of Communications at Nordregio



A new set of maps document a wide array of social, economic and ecological changes in the Arctic Region in consequence of the thawing of the permafrost caused by climate change.

Nordregio, an international research centre on regional development and planning established by the Nordic Council of Ministers, is part of Nunataryuk, a Horizon2020 project that studies the consequences of climate change.

Nunataryuk brings together world-leading specialists in natural science and socio-economics to develop a better understanding of the consequences of the thawing permafrost on many levels, both environmental changes as well as socio-economic changes.

Nordregio is leading a work package on Natural Resources, Economy and Coastal Community Planning with the aim to investigate planning processes relating to the management of natural resources, eco-system services, and economic development.

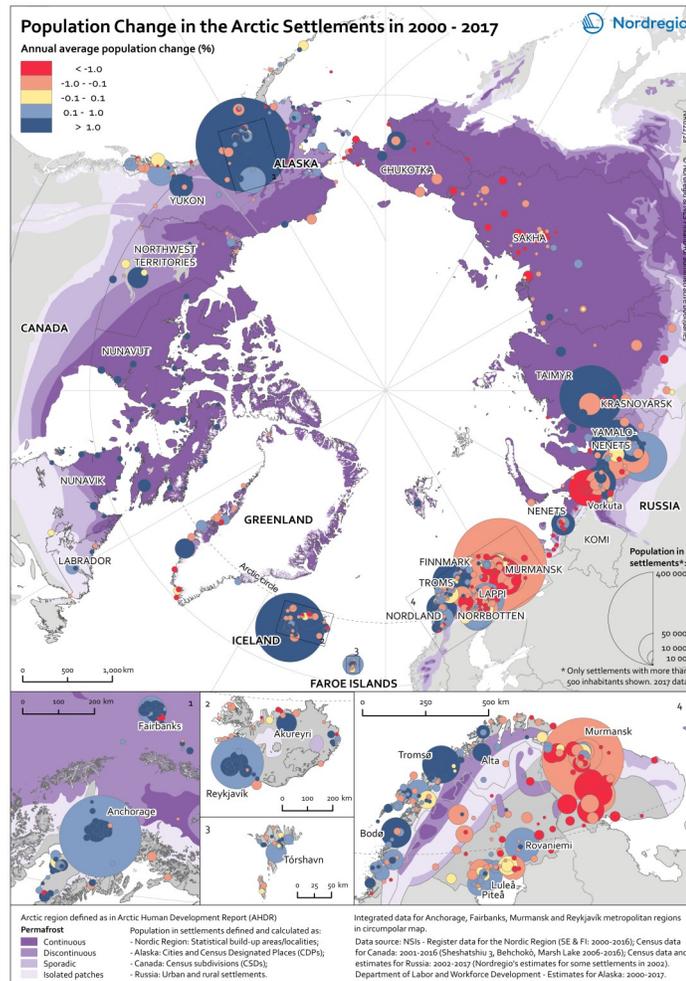
“In Nunataryuk, we want to determine the level of thawing of terrestrial, coastal and subsea permafrost, identify threats to infrastructure and establish a better understanding of the impact on health, natural resources and the economy,” says Nordregio Research Fellow Leneisja Jungsberg. “Another key aim is to develop modelling of permafrost thaw and its impact on the global climate system and deliver viable strategies for local and regional adaptation and mitigation.”

Socio-economic trends are being mapped in Arctic coastal communities to display current changes in occupation, education, migration, population and settlements, as seen in the map below on population change in Arctic settlements.

This mapping will allow for a permafrost thaw relevant dataset aspiring to understand social-ecological linkages between permafrost thaw and socio-economic change. See also Nordregio’s website to explore or download the map www.nordregio.org/maps/population-change-in-arctic-settlements/

A series of other maps based on the Nunataryuk research are also available on nordregio.org and later this year a report will be published documenting changes.

SUBSCRIBE TO NEWS FROM NORDREGIO: www.nordregio.org/about/subscriptions/
See Nordregio’s opportunity “Nordic Arctic co-operation programme” on **page 24**.



Workshop: Cultural economy and new technologies as a part of sustainability for the indigenous and local communities

By Varvara Korkina and Andrey N. Petrov

Background. This activity is a follow-up workshop for a number of previous events starting from ICASS VIII in Prince George, BC, to ICASS IX in Umea, Sweden, and to Indigenous community knowledge-sharing workshops held as a part of the ReSDA-Arctic-FROST community knowledge sharing partnership. Continuing our discussions about the sustainable development for the Arctic local communities, we arranged the second knowledge workshop on Cultural economy in Altai republic (the previous workshop took place in May 2017 in Moscow).

Another objectives was to create a knowledge-sharing opportunity with stakeholders living in remote areas, including Indigenous and local communities, policy makers, scientists. **The purpose** of this workshop was to follow up on past workshops conclusions and continue work on cultural economy agenda with broader audience such as policy makers, local communities and scientists from the local University. The workshop coincided with the largest entrepreneurial event in Altai republic “The Business week” and attracted entrepreneurs participants to our audience. The workshop gathered academics, fashion designers, Indigenous artists, businessmen and government representatives to discuss this important issue. In addition to formal presentations and discussion, we also held a panel with the Russian Indigenous speakers. We also had follow up interviews with Indigenous artists in the remote region on the border with Mongolia.

Altai republic is a small region in Russian Siberia with difficult economic situation. This region has 7 preserves and 5 national parks. It has a special law about economic activities and industry responsibilities in to be ecofriendly.

Summary Presentations and discussion at the workshop and in the following day allowed identifying the key themes and findings associated with cultural economy in Indigenous communities. The participants emphasized a number of needed actions on agenda.

Workshop **agenda** included four components: oral presentations, practical workshops and business strategy brainstorming, and personal consultations/training. Our target groups were indigenous scholars and the artists from the local communities. We brought our experts from large knowledge hubs for sharing their international and regional experiences.

Results of Discussion/Brainstorming: on two key topics:

What do we need to do for the Sustainable development of the Local Communities?

What social scientists can do to assist Indigenous communities to be more economically sustainable?

Scientists:

- To provide information about the researches in this area
- To provide the opportunities for the business education
- To arrange the master – classes with successful foreign business, artists
- To create the guidelines/best practices for the local artists

The government:

- To provide the investments tools for local business
- To provide the access to the market
- To provide the opportunities to participate in the markets and exhibitions

Everyone:

- To cooperate and exchange the experience.

Main questions for further consideration:

Cooperation vs. competition: Indigenous items from the local artists more successfully sell with product bundling or in the place there you can find something similar with different quality

Workshop: Cultural economy and new technologies as a part of sustainability for the indigenous and local communities (cont.)

By Varvara Korkina and Andrey N. Petrov

and price. This is a weakness of indigenous souvenirs market in Russia. They are scared about competition, stealing ideas etc.

Traditional arts vs. new technologies: Many participants did not know about new technologies and sometimes do not want to learn a new knowledge or get a new skill. Some pointed out the lacking of education on new technologies and opportunities.

"I know how to produce this carpet. I do not have money for buying a loom".

Local community members are ready to use new technologies for new activities instead of adaptation existing arts to the new technologies. For example they supported idea about GIS atlas of Altay Indigenous artists. Majority of them do not have even a selling page on SMM.

Entrepreneurship mindset vs. paternalistic approach: Indigenous artists and carter are not much interested in the entrepreneurship activities prefer to sell it to the stores then run their own business. Many want to get more information on it and get this type of education.

Summary

Altai Republic can be uniquely positioned to benefit from economic benefits of cultural activities, while preserving their identity and control over material and spiritual culture. Elements of traditional knowledge, such as arts and crafts, are not only important components of Indigenous culture, but can also be commodities that can bring economic profit (this economic sector is known as 'cultural economy') with using decomposing materials.

Support: NSF #1338850; 1360365.



Disaster diplomacy for Svalbard

by Ilan Kelman

A new research project on disasters around [Svalbard](#) kicked off from 19-20 January with a planning meeting at the [Arctic Safety Centre](#) in The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS). This two-year investigation on “Arctic [disaster diplomacy](#)” is funded by the Research Council of Norway’s programme on “Russia and the High North/Arctic” ([NORRUSS](#)).

The project’s focus is whether or not dealing with disasters--before, during, and after--could be used more in the Arctic to foster peaceful links between Norway and Russia. The case study is Svalbard, aiming to make the research useful for those living in the archipelago.

Nine researchers from London, Moscow, and around Norway decided on specific scenarios, the data collection methods, and how to work with policy makers and practitioners. Three disaster possibilities were selected to see how Norway-Russia relations might be helped, be hindered, or be unaffected.

One scenario is oil spill emergency management, building on the extensive work, training, and experience already available. The two others have had little work so far. First, radiation re-

lease from a ship, which might be a nuclear-powered vessel or might be transporting nuclear waste. Second, a disease outbreak in Barentsburg which is a mainly Russian settlement.

Key themes are who would be involved and how Norwegians and Russians would work together. Not everything for disasters happens formally in a top-down manner, so how might informal processes, structures, and networks be involved?

With Svalbard being developed as an Arctic Ocean hub for emergency management, could wider areas of Norway-Russia cooperation emerge? And what role exists for science diplomacy, especially for environmental monitoring, risk analysis, and safety science?

The project is just beginning, so we need and seek your input. Please contact the project leader [Ilan Kelman](#).

[Ilan Kelman](#)

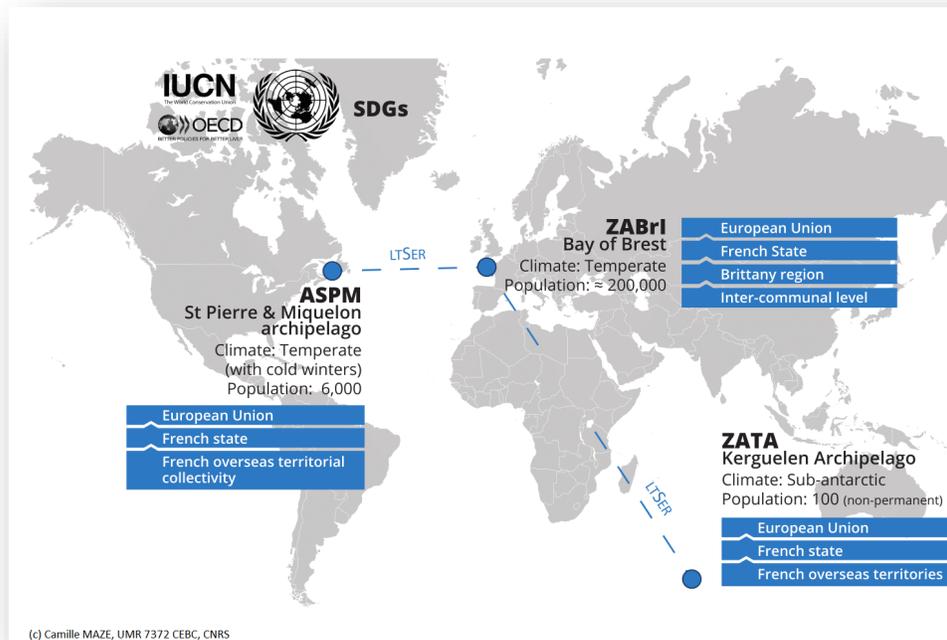
Twitter/Instagram @ILANKELMAN



The “Arctic disaster diplomacy” project team at UNIS.

The French CNRS/MITI SPA (“Savoir, Pouvoir, Avoir”) Project

By Camille MAZE, CNRS Senior Scientist and Anatole DANTO, CNRS PhD Candidate



Savoir, Pouvoir, Avoir, For a cross-fertilization between the social sciences of politics and the sciences of the marine environment in the study of the governance of marine and coastal social-ecological systems in order to foster transformation towards sustainability.

The SPA project presented here aims to open the black box of the “governance” of socio-ecological systems (Mazé and Ragueneau, 2017), by developing a critical analysis of impact assessment policy, chosen as the gateway to this theme at the interface between knowledge (Savoir), power (Pouvoir) and ownership (Avoir). The key to SPA's success is the incorporation of the social sciences of politics (SSP) with a deep anthropological dimension, into the science of sustainability and research on resilience. This allows the decision-making process to be explored, not only in terms of norms, tools and instruments for "good governance" towards sustainability, but also in terms of representations, practices, discourse, with an emphasis on actors, sociological networks and power balance. Associated with the natural sciences (in particular biogeochemistry, biology and ecology), SSPs make it possible to compare the scientific knowledge used in decision-making with the most recent descriptors of ecosystem complexity.

Different types of social-ecological systems mod-

elling are also taken as model for study and action. Combined with the new political sociology of science, SSPs explore the use of different types of knowledge (academic, traditional, local) in decision-making, particularly in relation to the notion of impact and impact studies.

SPA combines these theoretical innovations with empirical observations (socio-history and ethnography), conducted in an interdisciplinary, multi-level and multi-site approach, in three study sites (see map) corresponding to two LTSER areas (Zone Atelier Brest-Iroise ZABri, French Atlantic coast and French Southern and Antarctic Lands ZATA) and one site of global ecological interest (SEEG Saint-Pierre and Miquelon French Subarctic Archipelago, SPM), allowing a crossover approach along a north-south gradient (climate, types of ecosystem, biodiversity issues). These three sites offer also a strong political, sociological and anthropological gradient, within the case of the French State (resource management in regional and overseas post-colonial situation), with different anthropological pressure on the sites, institutional and public / private constellation and difference in the relation to nature. In the austral case, we have a strong links between science community, management administration and toothfish fishermen's group for conservation in the ZATA. In SPM, oppositions between economical motiva-

The French CNRS/MITI SPA (“Savoir, Pouvoir, Avoir”) Project (continued)

tion to fish or to conserve new species in SPM (holothurian and seals) are dominant. And in the bay of Brest, the problem concerns the scallops and the ecological and social conditions for new fishing scenarios.

Thus, SPA proposes to compare different social-ecological system modelling frameworks by comparing the complexity descriptors (Science) with the quality of impact assessment (Expertise) and by analysing the decision-making process (Policy) implemented on different social-ecological systems for their sustainable management.

This research action is part of the general problem of international interdisciplinary thematic network in eco-political anthropology of the sea ApoliMer (see: <http://apolimer-cnrs.fr/>) and have scientific, socio-economic and political repercussions:

- ◆ Strengthen the place of the social sciences of politics in the science of sustainability, to give a new idea of power relations in the governance system of the SES, in particular coastal and marine;
- ◆ Breaking with the vague notion of “governance” by reviving the more effective concept of “collective action” to restore its complete complexity to the contemporary social construction of the modes of “government” / governance” and regulation of human-nature relations;
- ◆ Provide a new understanding of the dynamics and distribution of power in the interface between knowledge and politics, society and industry;
- ◆ Test the power of the different conceptual frameworks for representing SES and their modelling approaches (qualitative, quantitative) to improve SES governance by producing an integrated approach and a critical look at the data used in the decision-making process in relation to the complexity descriptors;
- ◆ Co-construct plausible SES management scenarios (“adaptive co-management”) with stakeholders involved in resource management that lead to a more sustainable transformation, integrating the study of power

relations around the concept of interest.

- ◆ This project hopes to contribute to the reconciliation of nature and culture, exploitation and conservation, through the political ties.

This project enters its third and final phase in 2019. Many ethnographic missions have been conducted in the three territories concerned by the project between 2017 and 2018, others are still scheduled around the summer 2019 by the consortium set up for the project. Four interdisciplinary papers have already been published:

- ◆ Choquet, A., Faure, C., Danto, A., Mazé, C. (2018). Governing the Southern Ocean: The science-policy interface as thorny issue. *Environmental science & policy*, 89, 23-29. DOI: 10.1016/j.envsci.2018.06.017
- ◆ Danto, A., Mazé, C., & Ragueneau, O. (2018). Sur le terrain de l’océanographie politique : carnets de terrain, ethnographie multi-sites et modes de gouvernement de la Mer au croisement des sciences sociales et des sciences de la nature. *Social Science Information*, 57(3), 448-475. DOI: 10.1177/0539018418794329
- ◆ Mazé, C., Coston-Guarini, J., Danto, A., Lambrechts, A., & Ragueneau, O. (2018). Dealing with impact. An interdisciplinary, multi-site ethnography of environmental impact assessment in the coastal zone. *Natures sciences sociétés*. DOI: 10.1051/nss/2018050
- ◆ Mazé, C., Ragueneau, O., (2017). Governance of the ocean: where science meets politics / La gouvernance de l’océan, un chantier politique multi-niveaux », in *L’Océan à découvert*, Ed. CNRS.

The last phase will also be published in scientific journals or international conferences. For more information, please contact Mrs Camille Mazé: camille.maze@cebc.cnrs.fr. The authors would like to thank the MITI of the CNRS for funding this research, as well as the French RZA (French LTSER Network).

Map: sites of the project © Camille Mazé/CNRS, 2017.

Research Cooperation Gathers Momentum in the Baltic Sea Region

By: Zane Šime, Communication and Research Coordinator, CBSS Secretariat

There has been no better time than 2019 to outline the achievements of the multilateral dialogue revolving around the research cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region. The reason for such an argument is based on the inspiring and encouraging progress achieved during the 3-years' long implementation of the **Science, Research and Innovation Agenda of the Council of the Baltic Sea States** (CBSS). Research and science sectors have been placed in a spotlight both among the stakeholders of the Baltic Sea Region and a wider set of audiences interested in the European governance of these domains.

The [CBSS High Level Meeting on Science](#) held on 22 February 2019 at the new campus of the University of Latvia was a gathering which testified to these achievements of the Baltic Sea Region. In a rather tangible way these three dynamic years are captured in the [Joint Statement](#) adopted during the meeting held under the auspices of the **Latvian CBSS Presidency**. The drafting of this notable document was largely based on the findings of the Baltic Science Network.

However, the CBSS Science programme in Riga wasn't comprising solely the meeting of the delegations of the [CBSS members](#). The CBSS High Level Meeting on Science was followed by the [Baltic Science Network Final Conference](#) and the [CBSS Baltic Sea Science Day 2019](#). These public debates were covering a multitude of topics of great relevance to the science, research

and innovation domains, discussed throughout the implementation of [Baltic Science Network](#) and [Baltic TRAM](#). To provide a more comprehensive character to the exchange of perspectives, plenty of space was provided for the universities to elaborate on their thematic priorities, which, most vividly, was shown by the Rectors' Panel opening the CBSS Baltic Sea Science Day 2019.

Although the Baltic Sea Region is aware of its impressive track record in innovation performance and excellence in science, the public debates throughout 22 and 23 February 2019 held on the occasion of the [centenary of the University of Latvia](#) showed that research institutions and universities are also well aware of their challenges and are ready and capable to look for effective solutions. Such capacity to adopt a self-reflective and constructive approach to problem-solving is mirrored in two publications disseminated during the public gatherings – “[The Baltic Sea Region – A Science Powerhouse](#)” and “[Baltic Science Network Learning Experiences](#)”, as well as “[Baltic TRAM Smart Specialisation Trends](#)” initially presented in Riga and published shortly after the convened Baltic TRAM session.

Readers of the Northern Notes are encouraged to familiarise with these publications since there is so much more to be discovered and jointly explored in terms of commonalities and differences between the collaborative research dynamics of the Baltic Sea Region and Northernmost areas.



Photo credit: Colortime



IARPC Principles for Conducting Research in the Arctic: Enhancing Community – Researcher Engagement for Science and Society

by Roberto Delgado and Research/Working Group

In November 2018, the [U.S. Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee](#) (IARPC) completed the revision of the [Principles for Conducting Research in the Arctic](#) (hereafter the Principles). The original Principles were developed by Dr. Noel Broadbent and prepared by an Interagency Social Science Task Force, recommended by the Polar Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, and adopted by IARPC in 1990, as one of the first action items under the just created Arctic Social Sciences Program at the National Science Foundation (NSF). Those earlier Principles addressed the need to promote mutual respect and communication between Arctic residents and scientists. The revised Principles build on what was originally established to provide clear and concise expectations for the conduct of research in the Arctic.

The core Principles for Conducting Research in the Arctic are:

- ◆ Be **Accountable**
- ◆ Establish Effective **Communication**
- ◆ **Respect** Indigenous Knowledge and Cultures
- ◆ Build and Sustain **Relationships**
- ◆ Pursue Responsible **Environmental Stewardship**

The full Principles document can be found on the [IARPC website](#) and will be permanently housed [here](#).

Motivation

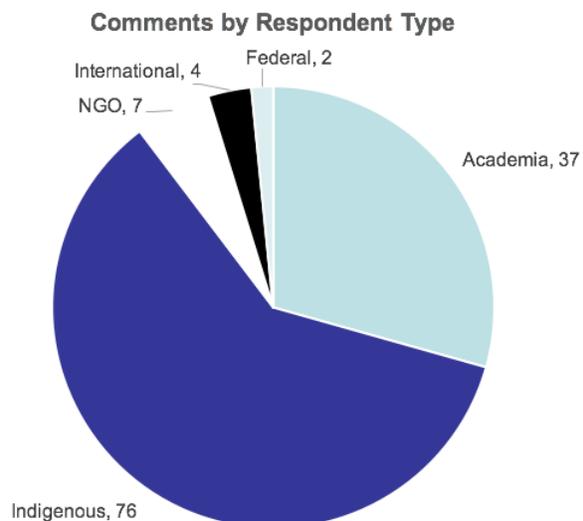
Today's researchers can collect, store, and instantly share more data than ever before. They are often working with communities that have their own research priorities and activities, have developed ethical guidelines, and participate in research activities from design and data collection to analysis and publication. Increasing awareness of the need to engage with Arctic communities on the pressing issues facing their environment, and the need to strengthen research conduct guidelines, prompted IARPC agencies to revise the Principles. The new Principles aim to better address the ethical concerns

of today's Arctic researchers and communities; promote broad participation in the revision process through engagement with Arctic residents and other stakeholders; and are meant for wide dissemination and practice.

The Process

The Principles Revision Working Group (PRWG; see list of members below) engaged Arctic residents and stakeholders beginning in Fall 2017. Through input collected at public meetings, engaging with community members and researchers in targeted interviews, and soliciting public comments through the *Federal Register*, the PRWG reframed the document as five succinct Principles applicable to any form of research.

[A revised draft](#) was circulated in July 2018 through the *Federal Register*, at public meetings, via a webinar, and using [a video](#) and social media platforms to engage diverse stakeholders. More than [100 comments](#) to the revised version helped the PRWG identify and clarify the fundamental Principles. The process included input from academic researchers, federal agency representatives, Alaska Native representatives, and other people who live, work, and conduct research in the Arctic. The PRWG also performed an extensive literature review and added a [bibliography](#) to the website.



IARPC Principles for Conducting Research in the Arctic: Enhancing Community – Researcher Engagement for Science and Society (continued)

The Product

The five core Principles are meant to be succinct; however, the body of the Principles adds detail and covers a range of topics including but not limited to creating a safe work environment, crediting and compensating collaborators, coordinating with local communities, learning about the history and culture of the region, data ownership, and limiting environmental impact.

With these Principles, IARPC sets expectations for research conduct in the Arctic and encourages stronger community-researcher engagement across all stages of research design, data collection, analyses, and reporting. The Principles are also a deliverable from the second Arctic Science Ministerial meeting held in Berlin, Germany, on 28 October 2018.

The Principles are key to all IARPC activities; in addition to being hosted on the [IARPC Collaborations Portal](#), they will be included in future IARPC Research Plans and will be reviewed every five years. Each federal agency within IARPC will determine the best ways to disseminate and put into practice the Principles with their research and Arctic communities. For example, agencies could include them in their position descriptions, requests for proposals, and award terms and conditions.

If you are using or planning to use the Principles in any capacity, IARPC would appreciate hearing about your experience and welcomes feedback. Please send your examples to mvalley@arcus.org and IARPC will consider featuring them as a model.

Members of the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee Principles Review Working Group:

Sara Bowden, IARPC, DC; Chris Campbell, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, AK; Renee Crain NSF, VA; Roberto Delgado NSF, VA; Tom Hennessy, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, AK; Martin Jeffries, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, NH; Igor Krupnik, Smithsonian Institution-Arctic Studies Center, DC; Meredith LaValley, IARPC, AK; Cynthia McOliver, Environmental Protection Agency, DC; Candace Nachman, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, MD; John Pearce, United States Geological Service, AK; Cheryl Rosa, United States Arctic Research Commission, AK; Amina Schartup, NSF, VA.



Photo:
Santosh K. Panda, University of Alaska Fairbanks. After installation of a soil temperature data logger unit,
Mr. Edward Tiknor, Tribal Member (with laptop), gets hands-on training.

Also included in photo:
Dr. Alexander Kholodov (foreground),
Mr. Adam Nikolai, Tribal Member (far left),
Ms. Teresa Hanson, Environmental Director of Telida Village Council (back left),
Mr. Steven Nikolai, Jr., Tribal Member (back right)

September 4-6 Arctic Futures 2050 Conference

2019

Washington, D.C., USA

The Arctic Futures 2050 Conference Organizing Committee invites abstracts for posters. The Arctic Futures 2050 Conference—convened by the Study of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH)—will be an international conference designed to enhance collaboration between Arctic scientists from many disciplines, diverse Indigenous knowledge holders, and policy makers from all levels of government.

Deadlines:

20 May: Poster Abstracts Due

20 May: Travel Award Applications Due

17 June: Poster Decisions and Travel Awards Announced

10 July: Early-bird Registration Rates End

For more information about poster abstract guidelines and submission, go to: <https://www.searcharcticsscience.org/arctic-2050/conference-2019/submit-abstract>

For questions about poster abstracts, contact:

Email: AF2050posters@arcus.org

For more information about Arctic Futures 2050 Conference go to or contact:

<https://www.searcharcticsscience.org/arctic-2050/conference-2019>

Brendan P. Kelly, SEARCH Executive Director Email: bpkelly@alaska.edu

December 1-5 Greenland Science Week 2019 Conference

2019

Nuuk, Greenland

A new and ambitious Arctic science conference is born – Greenland Science Week. The conference invites researchers, business partners, policy makers and organizations along with the general public to participate in a week focusing on science in the Arctic.

The conference has a variety of activities focusing on research dissemination, cultural events and networking. Drawing on the past years' success of the Polar Research Day held in Denmark until 2018, the GSW is based in Nuuk, Greenland.

The first of its kind in Greenland, GSW 2019 aims at connecting the Greenlandic research community and citizens with the international science community. Bridging the gap between the international and Greenlandic research on one hand and Greenlandic public on the other, the conference includes research presentations, cultural activities such as movies and workshops, along with a PhD-course and theme events.

Stay updated about GSW 2019 under 'events' on the official website of University of Greenland (<https://uni.gl/>)

For more information, contact:

Allan Olsen, project coordinator, Greenland Perspective, Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland, e-mail: aols@uni.gl

Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops



October 11-13

Arctic Circle

2019

Reykjavik, Iceland

The assembly is held every October at Harpa Conference Center and Concert Hall in Reykjavik, Iceland. The Annual Arctic Circle Assembly is the largest annual international gathering in the Arctic and is attended by heads of state and government, ministers, members of parliaments, officials, experts, scientists, entrepreneurs, business leaders, indigenous representatives, environmentalists, students, activists and others interested in the future of the Arctic.

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

Mar 27—Apr 2

Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW)

2020

Akureyri, Iceland

Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) is an annual gathering of international organizations involved in Arctic research. It is designed to strengthen collaborations across academia, government agencies, local communities, industry, non-governmental organizations and other Arctic stakeholders.

ASSW2020 is supported by the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources, and the Town of Akureyri. ASSW2020 is an important part of the Icelandic Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. Most of the events will take place in the facilities of the University of Akureyri.

<https://www.assw2020.is/>

June 15-19

ICASS X

2020

Arkhangelsk, Russia

The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) announces the 10th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS X) to be held on the campus of Northern (Arctic) Federal University, in Arkhangelsk, Russia, 15-19 June 2020.

ICASS X will mark the 30th anniversary of IASSA.

ICASS is held every three years, bringing together people from all over the world to share ideas about social science and humanities research in the Arctic.

www.icass.uni.edu

November 18-23

7th IPTRN (International Polar Tourism Research Network)

2020

Ushuaia, Argentina

The International Polar Tourism Research Network (IPTRN) is a group with a shared interest in research that advances the understanding of tourism in and about the Polar Regions. The IPTRN strives to generate, share and disseminate knowledge, resources and perspectives on polar tourism; and strongly supports the development of international collaboration and cooperative relationships between members.

See opportunities section or the following link for more information:

<https://sites.google.com/view/polartourismresearch/>

Societal Relevance of polar research in Sopot, Poland

by Michał Luszczuk



On November 27-28 2018, the conference and workshop Societal relevance of polar research was held in the Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences in Sopot, Poland. The event, which aroused much interest among the participants from Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, the US, was organized under auspices of the IASSA, the University of Arctic and with financial support from the IASC. The meeting gathered representatives of many research institutes, universities, school teachers and educators, officials from governments, environmentalists, journalists, writers, photographers and film makers. It was composed of 3 plenary panels with 15 presentations, Q&A sessions, photographic and graphic exhibitions and workshop. This variety of participants and forms of discussion became source of many interesting exchanges of scientific perspectives, practical insights and personal experiences.

The main premise of this meeting was a growing awareness of researchers from different fields of natural sciences, social science and humanities about significance and impact of their research in polar regions for the wider society that sometimes are not taken for granted or even are disputed. In many discussions of the first day the questions of the role of different knowledges, effectiveness of diverse science communication channels and education, quantity and quality of messages about the developments taking place in the both polar region were identified as key issues for leveraging of the societal relevance of polar research.

During the second day of the meeting participants brain-stormed on research projects aiming to better understand how the polar research is perceived and understood by different communities, by decision makers, by media as well as opinion trendsetters in national and transnational scales, both in the Arctic and beyond.

The conference was an excellent opportunity for development of networks of individuals and institutions interested in closer cooperation on questions related to societal relevance of polar research and in preparing joint proposals to international funding programs. We would like to invite all readers of the Northern Notes to join to this endeavour contacting with the organisers.

For more information on this event, see: <https://www.iopan.pl/projects/Societal/index.html>



Title **The Naalak Gathering: A Regional Dialogue on Indigenous Research Governance**

by Julie Bull, Amy Hudson, Jennifer Shea



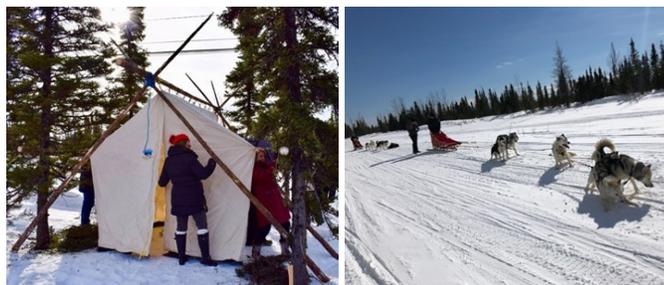
On March 20 and 21, 2019, the NunatuKavut Community Council (NCC) hosted a regional dialogue on Indigenous Research Governance in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada. Naalak is an Inuktitut word that means ‘to listen and pay close attention’. The Naalak Gathering was a knowledge-sharing, knowledge-mobilization, and knowledge-in-action event. The purpose was to convene a conversation between Research Ethics Boards (REBs), researchers, and Indigenous communities in Atlantic Canada to address the policy-to-practice gap that has been identified by researchers from Indigenous communities, academia and REBs.

Since early 2000s, several Indigenous communities and nations have created their own ethics review processes. This political legitimacy is reiterated by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and cannot be separated from discussions and applications of research governance. Researchers and REBs are required to know the ethical and legal dimensions of research with Indigenous Peoples, that includes Indigenous Peoples as rights holders on their lands. As self-determining peoples, Indigenous communities are (re)claiming and asserting jurisdiction through a number of highly effective community consent contracts (research agreements, research partnerships, etc.) and ethical review processes and protocols (community REBs, Research Advisory Committees, Elders councils’ directives, Band council resolutions, governance frameworks, etc.).

For Inuit in NunatuKavut, like many Indigenous

Nations globally, ethics is a conversation. The Naalak Gathering provided space for open dialogue between community and academic researchers, institutional ethics boards and Indigenous research review committees and community members by acknowledging past and current research practices from Indigenous Peoples’ perspectives; supported and encouraged community-led research; articulated and exemplified Indigenous ownership and control of data (including existing options for data sharing and research agreements); promoted and practiced ethical and responsible research with Indigenous Peoples; and supported and emphasized rights-based approaches within the current research regulatory system.

An emergent message from the Naalak gathering was the urgent need to re-conceptualize the existing system of research oversight and ethical review to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and communities including the existing decision-making apparatuses that exist to make decisions regarding the research that is permitted on Indigenous lands and within communities. In this model, universities were asked to participate in a community-driven research project that is examining an issue that affects how



universities run their research.

The gathering was partially funded by Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) through a special call Indigenous Research Capacity and Reconciliation Connection Grant.

To see posts and pictures from the event, see #NaalakGathering on twitter.

Polar Day at the University of Northern British Columbia

by Gary N. Wilson, University of Northern British Columbia

The University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) in Prince George, Canada has a long history of supporting Arctic research and teaching. UNBC is an active member of several Arctic educational organizations, including the University of the Arctic, the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States and the International Arctic Social Sciences Association. Our faculty and students are leaders in Arctic and northern research in Canada and throughout the circumpolar north. In 2014, UNBC hosted the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences and the annual meeting of the University of the Arctic.

Since 2011, UNBC has celebrated Polar Day as an opportunity to draw attention to some of the important and exciting developments taking place in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the world. This year Polar Day was held on Friday March 29 and featured a number of interesting and informative research presentations, including Dr. Per Selle (Department of Comparative Politics at the University of Bergen in Norway) who presented on “The Sami Parliament: Insti-

tutionalizing Indigenous Politics in Norway” and Dr. David Hik (Department of Biological Sciences at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver) who presented on “Plant-herbivore interactions in warming northern and mountain environments.”

Polar Day also featured the film *Genesis 2.0*, which documents the harsh and dangerous life of so-called mammoth hunters on the remote New Siberian Islands in the far north of Russia. The thawing of the Arctic permafrost has aided their search for the lucrative ivory tusks of extinct mammoths, a valuable source of income for communities in northern Russia. It has also revealed completely preserved mammoth carcasses that scientists are hoping to use to clone mammoths and resurrect the species.

We look forward to celebrating Polar Day again next year and encourage all IASSA member institutions to do the same.



Photo: David Hik, Gail Fondahl, Gary Wilson and Per Selle

Opportunities



sustainability

CALL FOR PAPERS

Special Issue "Monitoring Arctic Sustainability: Methods, Indicators, Monitoring Systems and Experiences"

Special Issue Editors

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Andrey N Petrov

Arctic, Remote, and Cold Territories, Interdisciplinary Center (ARCTICenter) and Department of Geography, University of Northern Iowa

<https://sites.uni.edu/apetrov/>

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Guest Editor

Dr. Tatiana Vlasova

Institute of Geography, Staromonetnyi pereulok 29, Moscow 119017, Russia

<http://tatiana.vlsv@gmail.com/>

Interests: arctic sustainability, Arctic communities, sustainability indicators, benefit sharing, corporate social responsibility, extractive industries, indigenous peoples, governance of natural resources

Special Issue Information

Dear Colleagues,

The Arctic is among the world's regions most affected by ongoing and increasing cultural, socioeconomic, environmental, and climatic changes. In this context, the sustainability of Arctic social-ecological systems has become a point of increased interest and attention among scholars. This Special Issue focuses on conceptual and practical approaches, methodologies, and experiences in defining, measur-

ing, and monitoring sustainability in the Arctic regions and communities. The papers will deal with qualitative and quantitative measurement systems, indicators, observing networks, and other monitoring options devoted to tracing sustainability as both a process and outcome. Monitoring could focus on natural, economic, social, or cultural aspects of social-ecological systems with the aim to assessing the vulnerability, resilience, adaptive capacity, and overall sustainability of these systems. The development of such monitoring frameworks is especially relevant as Arctic communities embark on implementing sustainability-driven projects, including the application of the UN SDGs, the development of climate change adaptation and community resilience strategies, ecosystem stewardship principles, etc. By directing attention to sustainability monitoring, the issue will expand the knowledge base on sustainability and sustainable development in the Arctic, as well as indicators and best practices of sustainable development.

1. Petrov, A.N.; BurnSilver, S.; Chapin III, F.S.; Fondahl, G.; Graybill, J.K.; Keil, K.; Nilsson, A.E.; Riedlsperger, R.; Schweitzer, P. Arctic Sustainability Research: Past, Present and Future; Taylor & Francis Group Ltd: Oxford, OX14 4RN, UK, 2017.
2. Chapin III, F.S.; Carpenter, S.R.; Kofinas, G.P.; Folke, C.; Abel, N.; Clark, W.C.; Olson, P.; Smith, D.M.S.; Walker, B.; Young, O.R.; Berkes, F. Ecosystem stewardship: sustainability strategies for a rapidly changing planet. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 2010, 25, 241–249.
3. Vlasova, T.; Petrov, A.; Volkov, S. Arctic Sustainability Monitoring within the International collaboration on Arctic Observing and Research for Sustainability. *Arctic Herald* 2017, 20, 124–131.

Manuscript Submission Information

Manuscripts should be submitted online at www.mdpi.com



Opportunities

International Polar Tourism Research Network

International Polar Tourism Research Network (IPTRN): Polar scholars, industry representatives and practitioners interested in environmental and natural resource issues, economic, community and tourism development in the Polar Regions are invited to visit: www.iptrn.org. As part of the 6th IPTRN conference and community tour legacy (Yukon, June 22-28, 2018), the organization has launched a “**Knowledge Commons**” page which features monthly blog entries written by guest authors, video spots on polar tourism issues and ideas, interactive “Have your Say” events, and reports – such as an account describing what the IPTRN achieved during its first 10 years (2008-2018). The page is useful as a teaching and learning support tool, as well as for keeping you informed on polar tourism and related research, issues and events.

Email: iptrnmail@gmail.com Twitter: [@PolarTourism](https://twitter.com/PolarTourism)

7th IPTRN 2020: Join us in **Ushuaia, Argentina**, from November 18th-23rd, 2020. For more information: <https://sites.google.com/view/polartourismresearch/>

Nordic Arctic co-operation programme

Nordregio acts as secretariat for the Arctic programme of the Nordic Council of Ministers, with an annual portfolio of project support. The purpose of the Nordic Council of Ministers’ Arctic Co-operation Programme 2018–2021 is to create sustainable and constructive development in the Arctic and for its people based on the four P’s: **p**lanet, **p**eoples, **p**rosperity and **p**artnership.

The projects supported cover a wide span of activities. One of the most recent results is work done to create awareness of the risk of importing alien species to the Arctic, as described on www.stoparcticaliens.com. Another project supported by the programme was run by the Natural Resource Council of Attu on the west coast of Greenland that was then awarded the Nordic Council Environment Prize 2018 for outstanding work on documenting the marine environment and proposing new ways of managing it.

The **deadline for applications** usually lies in January, with the call opening in December the year before. See more on www.nordregio.org/about/nordic-co-operation-programmes/nordic-arctic-cooperation-programme/

SUBSCRIBE TO NEWS FROM NORDREGIO: www.nordregio.org/about/subscriptions/

Arctic Frontiers Science 2020 – Call for Paper

Arctic Frontiers Science 2020 takes place Tuesday 28 January until Thursday 30 January 2020.

Addressing the following themes:

- Arctic Food Security
- Knowledge-based development in the Arctic
- Disruptive technologies
- Local or Global Arctic? Multi-scaled considerations of connections and remoteness in climate-impacted communities

On behalf of the Arctic Frontiers Science Committees, we have great pleasure in inviting you to submit one or more abstracts to any of the four themes. We kindly ask you to do so in accordance with the instructions provided on the Call for Abstracts page. All abstracts are reviewed by scientific experts for rating of abstract quality and presentation content. Deadline for conference abstract submission is **Monday 23 September 2019**.

In addition, presenters and attendees of Arctic Frontiers 2020 conference are encouraged to contribute to the Springer book volume "BUILDING COMMON INTERESTS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN WITH GLOBAL INCLUSION" edited by **Paul Arthur Berkman, Oran R. Young, Alexander Vylegzhanin, Ole Øvretveit** and **David A. Balton**. The book volume is developed as a part of the collaboration between the Arctic Frontiers and the Science Diplomacy Center, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. Further details can be found in this document. We expect that book contributors will give an oral presentation at Arctic Frontiers 2020.

Study of Environmental Bias and Perceptions (SEBP) Program Announcements and Opportunities for Participaton



SEBP is an ongoing data collection program collecting information on environmental bias and racism among homogeneous societies. The program has collected data in Tajikistan and exploratory data in the United States, and now has a live survey site collecting data on Norway and Norwegian society which can be found here (survey is available only in Norwegian).

Norwegian researchers, students, and citizens are encouraged to participate and share the survey. Environmental bias studies and policy remain underdeveloped among Arctic states. The research program seeks to draw from community knowledge and agent-level insights to answer questions such as:

- ◆ How does environmental bias emerge at the individual-level in largely homogenous societies?
- ◆ How does environmental bias affect indigenous and immigrant minorities differently?
- ◆ What narratives may be effective in challenging environmental bias?
- ◆ Are people aware of their environmental bias?

In order to answer these complex and intersectional questions, the SEBP collection process (and the country-specific surveys it comprises)

draws from carefully developed qualitative survey construction literature, taking into account culture and country-specific needs and systems to prompt the highest possible response rate.

The development of this environmental bias study in the Arctic context is based on a growing trend in the environmental policy and environmental justice/racism fields that recognizes the lack of agent-level research in these arenas. Environmental racism white papers tend to focus on community-level events, addressing how ethnic minority communities are more likely to live in areas of poor environmental quality. However, this does not represent individual-level processes and perceptions that have real, tangible consequences for minority groups seeking to influence environmental policy development.

Initial findings of this multi-year program will be presented at the upcoming 2019 Endnotes conference in Vancouver, B.C. and ICE LAW Conference in Durham, England.

For more information about SEBP, or to discuss application of the SEBP template in countries not yet analyzed, please contact Ellen A. Ahlness (eahlness@uw.edu).

Opportunities

Greenland Science Week 2019



The first Greenland Science Week conference takes place on December 1-5 2019 in Nuuk.

A new and ambitious Arctic science conference is born – Greenland Science Week. The conference invites researchers, business partners, policy makers and organizations along with the general public to participate in a week focusing on science in the Arctic.

The conference takes place in Nuuk between December 1st and December 5th with a variety of activities focusing on research dissemination, cultural events and networking. Drawing on the past years' success of the Polar Research Day held in Denmark until 2018, the GSW is based in Nuuk, Greenland.

The first of its kind in Greenland, GSW 2019 aims at connecting the Greenlandic research community and citizens with the international science community.

Allan Olsen, chair of the organizing committee of the GSW conference, says:

"I am looking very much forward to Greenland Science Week. Greenland Science Week includes the public and creates a forum for exchange and networking between the Greenlandic and the international science community within the common interests and understanding of the importance of research in the Arctic."

Bridging the gap between the international and Greenlandic research on one hand and Green-

landic public on the other, the conference includes research presentations, cultural activities such as movies and workshops, along with a PhD-course and theme events.

As a prelude for the Polar Research Day conference, science events organized by external partners will take place from December 1-3. The GSW 2019 conference officially begins with a welcoming reception in the evening Tuesday 3rd. The main conference days will be Wednesday 4th and Thursday 5th where the focus will be on Arctic science. On the programme Wednesday will be conference presentations and a dinner in the evening, while the Thursday programme will focus on the dissemination of research through presentations and posters.

Overview of programme:

- ♦ Monday 02.12.19: *GSW Events: workshops/seminars/networking activities*
- ♦ Tuesday 03.12.19: *GSW Events: workshops/seminars/networking activities*
- ♦ Wednesday 04.12.19: *Polar Research Day Conference*
- ♦ Thursday 05.12.19: *Public Outreach Day.*

Stay updated about GSW 2019 under 'events' on the official website of University of Greenland (<https://uni.gl/>)

For more information, contact:

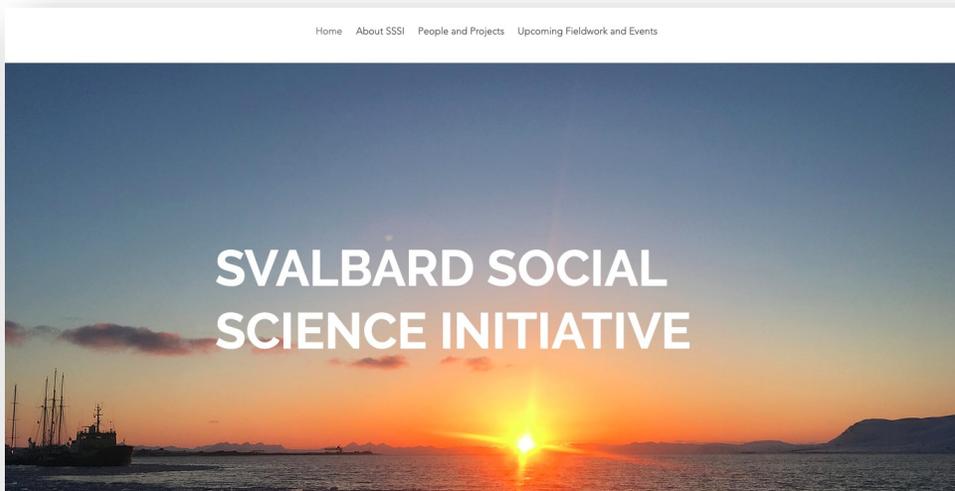
Allan Olsen, project coordinator, Greenland Perspective, Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland, e-mail: aols@uni.gl

Greenland Science Week 2019 is organized by:



New Website

A new initiative has been launched for social science research in Longyearbyen, Svalbard. Several researchers studying the human dimensions of the dynamic changes currently underway in Svalbard have decided to create The Svalbard Social Science Initiative.



The aim of the network is to create linkages among social scientists working with issues related to Svalbard, establish a platform for coordinating research activities and to facilitate the communication with local communities and other scientists.

Their website, www.svalbardsocialscience.com, will provide a venue for sharing research and publications as well as creating opportunities to coordinate with each other and local residents.

The group includes (in alphabetic order):

Dina BRODE-ROGER, Department of Cultural Studies, KU Leuven, Belgium, PhD project Identity in Change, studying the impacts of climate change on the community of Longyearbyen, Svalbard,

Patrizia Isabelle DUDA, Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, University College, studying and developing the concept of informal disaster governance in Svalbard and beyond,

Lisbeth IVERSEN, Institute of Urbanism and Landscape, The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, PhD project Mobilization of people and resources for sustainable urban development. Lisbeth also has an adjunct position at NERCS and is a co-leader of INTAROS WP4 with Longyearbyen, Svalbard as a case,

Eva KOTAŠKOVÁ, Department of Sociology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic; PhD project on guiding and nature-culture relations in Svalbard tourism,

Eva LA COUR, Valand Academy, Faculty of Fine, Applied and Performing Arts, University of Gothenburg, PhD project in artistic research: The Figure of the Guide: Mediating the Arctic Terrain, attentive to the figure of the guide in relation to the “image political” Arctic, attending especially to the Arctic’s neo-colonial location in the context of environmental crisis,

Alexandra MEYER, Department for Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna, Austria and EU-Project NUNATARYUK: Permafrost thaw and the changing Arctic coast. Science for socioeconomic adaptation, PhD project on the impacts, responses to and perceptions of environmental change in Longyearbyen,

Samantha SAVILLE, Department of Geography and Earth Science, Aberystwyth University, project Svalbard Futures, studying transition, adaptation and changing value systems in Svalbard, and

Zdenka SOKOLÍČKOVÁ, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oslo, project boREALIFE, studying the impacts of globalization on life in Longyearbyen.

We are happy to announce that social science is being coordinated on Svalbard, even though informally at this stage, and we heartily invite other social scientists with relevant past, present or future research interests to get in touch with us and join the initiative.

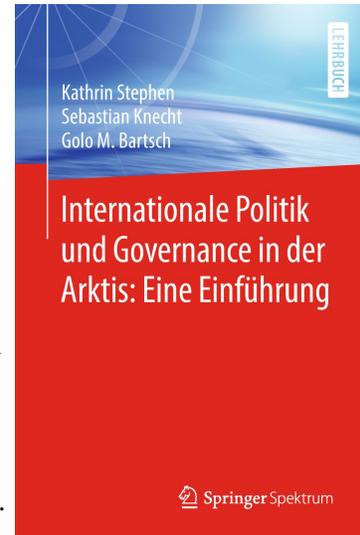
Internationale Politik und Governance in der Arktis: Eine Einführung

Authors: Kathrin Stephen, Sebastian Knecht
and Golo M. Bartsch
Publisher: Springer Spektrum
Publication year: 2018
Pages: 181
ISBN: 978-3-662-57419-5

[https://www.springer.com/de/
book/9783662574195](https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783662574195)

The authors analyze the history, actors, institutions, and processes of the international politics and governance of the Arctic region for the first time in a German-language textbook. They consider different policy fields and international relations theories to address central questions of political debates and recent scholarship, including 'Why and how is the Arctic relevant to international relations?', 'Which actors and institutions play a role in Arctic politics and governance?', 'How important are resources and shipping lanes in an increasingly accessible Arctic Ocean?' and 'Which environmental and secu-

rity consequences result from a warming Arctic?'. The book is suitable for both newcomers to Arctic affairs but also more advanced scholars, and provides a comprehensive but easily accessible orientation between the historical romanticization of the Arctic region and its current characterization as a potential conflict zone. The book scrutinizes different concepts and theories from across international relations, international law, and political geography, and discusses their applicability to explain recent Arctic developments in the fields of resource, environmental and security governance.



Jochelson, Bogoras and Shternberg A Scientific Exploration of Northeastern Siberia and the Shaping of Soviet Ethnography

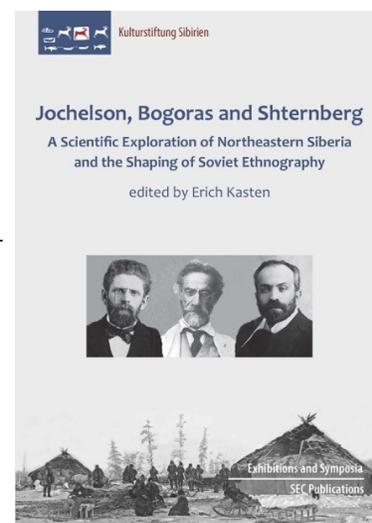
Editor: Erich Kasten
Published by: Kulturstiftung Sibirien,
Fürstenberg/Havel
Publication year: 2018
pages 283 pp.
ISBN: 978-3-942883-34-4

[http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/
jochbogshtern_E.html](http://www.siberian-studies.org/publications/jochbogshtern_E.html)

In this volume the authors discuss the fascinating and eventful biographies as well as the significant scientific work of Waldemar Jochelson, Waldemar Bogoras and Lev Shternberg. They investigate the question of how these men became involved in ethnography towards the end of the 19th century, when they had to spend many years as political exiles in remote parts of northeastern Siberia. This early revolutionary commitment shed light on their empathetic and pioneering methods during their later fieldwork with local people. At the same

time they incorporated important ideas from American cultural anthropology gained from their close collaboration with Franz Boas. Their initial aims and methods were also reflected in the ambitious community-oriented research programs that they later conceptualized and launched together with other colleagues at Leningrad University.

Contributors:
*Tat'iana Argounova-
Low, Michael Dürr,
Sergei Kan, Erich
Kasten, Igor
Krupnik, Elena
Liarskaya, Thomas
R. Miller, Tat'iana
Roon, Anna Sirina,
Matthias
Winterschladen.*



Including the North: a Comparative Study of the Policies on Inclusion and Equity in the Circumpolar North

Editors: Mhairi C. Beaton, Diane B. Hirshberg, Gregor R. Maxwell, Jennifer Spratt

Publisher: Lapin Yliopisto, the University of Lapland

Publishing Year: 2019

ISBN: 978-952-337-136-1

Free download at:

<https://lauda.ulapland.fi/handle/10024/63716>

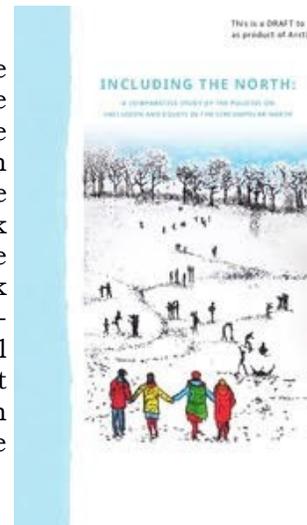
The UArctic Thematic Network for Teacher Education for Social Justice and Diversity in Education announces the release of a new e-book: Including the North: a Comparative Study of the Policies on Inclusion and Equity in the Circumpolar North.

This edited book is authored by members of the UArctic Thematic Network for Teacher Education for Social Justice and Diversity in Education, a group working under the auspices of the University of the Arctic, and published by Lapin Yliopisto, the University of Lapland. The book is a product of the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group and has been approved by all Senior Arctic Officials. The final approval will happen during the Arctic Council Ministerial in May in Rovaniemi, Finland.

Contributors from nine northern countries and

the Sami community submitted chapters focusing on an element of inclusion and/or social justice policy in education pertinent to their specific country, population or context. The chapters in the book are, in many cases, particular to the specific geographic regions or cultural communities represented by the writers; they reflect the differing perspectives and contexts within which the authors live and from which they write. Some chapters represent an overview of inclusion and/or social justice about the whole of the country, while others provide a snapshot of select elements of policy provision and enactment within specific geographical areas.

Hard copies will be available at the ASSW Conference in Archangelsk in May, where the Thematic Network will host a side event with a book launch and an international panel discussion about topics addressed in the book. Please join us there!



Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic

Editors: Chris Southcott, Frances Abele, David Natcher, Brenda Parlee

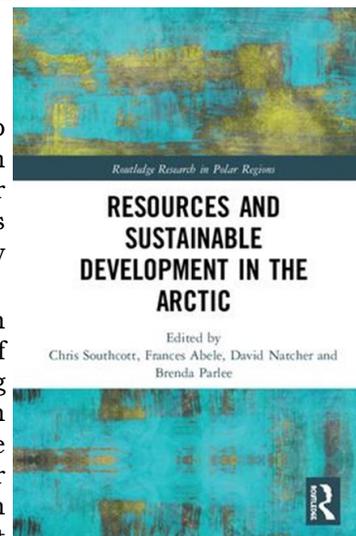
Publisher: Routledge, 2019 <https://www.routledge.com>

Over the past thirty years we have witnessed a demand for resources such as minerals, oil, and gas, which is only set to increase. This book examines the relationship between Arctic communities and extractive resource development.

With insights from leading thinkers in the field, the book examines this relationship to better understand what, if anything, can be done in order for the development of non-renewable resources to be of benefit to the long-term sustainability of these communities. The contributions synthesize circumpolar research on the topic of resource extraction in the Arctic, and highlight areas that need further investigation, such as the ability of northern communities to properly use current regulatory processes, fiscal arrangements, and

benefit agreements to ensure the long-term sustainability of their culture communities and to avoid a new path dependency.

This book provides an insightful summary of issues surrounding resource extraction in the Arctic, and will be essential reading for anyone interested in environmental impact assessments, globalization and Indigenous communities, and the future of the Arctic region.





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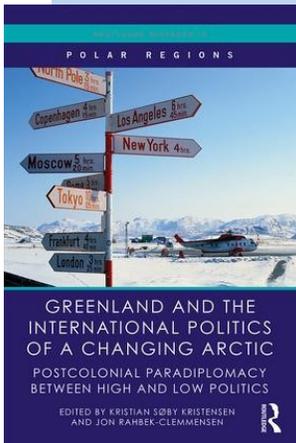
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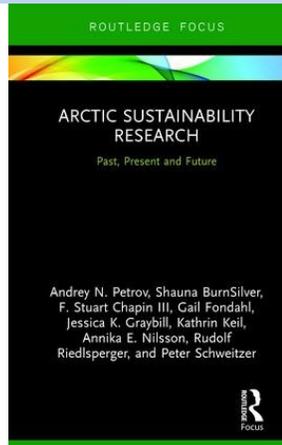
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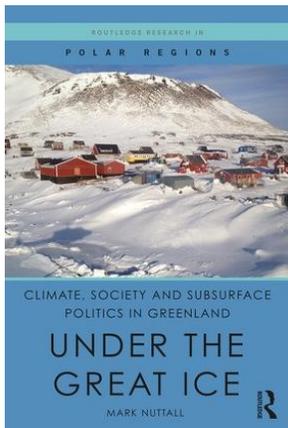


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