

# Northern Notes


Issue 37: Spring / Summer 2012



A spring view of UNBC (centre of photo hiding among the trees) and Prince George taken from McMillan Creek Park, located on the northeast side of the city. Photo by Kazuya Ikuta



A newsletter published by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association

 Please consider the environment,  
before printing this newsletter

## Message from the President

Mark your calendars!: **ICASS-VIII** will be held **22-26 May 2014**, in Prince George, British Columbia. This will be directly preceded by the University of the Arctic Council meeting (20-22 May), with a one-day overlap. We look forward to co-hosting some joint activities on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. In upcoming issues of *Northern Notes* we will provide more detail about our next big gathering. May is always a month of surprises – the last snows, the first days of summer, and often not in that order. The lengthening days make staying inside a challenge, and we will try to balance scholarly activities with some opportunities to enjoy the neighboring forests.

I also want to encourage IASSA members to consider attending the **Arctic Summit Science Week (ASSW)** meeting in Krakow, Poland, **16-19 April 2013**. *The Arctic Hub: Regional and Global Perspectives* is the theme of the symposium, and the organizing committee is working toward ensuring a substantial social sciences content. Please see [page 11](#) for more information about session themes. IASSA's council member Alona Yefimenko and I both serve on the organizing committee. It would be great to see many of you there, and to assert a strong social science presence at a forum that is growing in importance.

It was certainly great to see many of you at the International Polar Year's final conference, "From Knowledge to Action", this past April. The Arctic Social Sciences community felt special pride in watching Igor Krupnik receive the IASC Medal. Igor, a founding member of IASSA, was awarded this medal in recognition for his leadership role in IPY and for his contributions to bridging the gap between social and natural sciences. Congratulations, Igor!

With IPY activities wrapping up, discussions have been initiated regarding continuing some of the critical activities and building upon achievements were inevitable. The idea of an International Polar Decade, noted in the Spring/Summer 2011 issue of *Northern Notes* (p.2), has transmuted to an International Polar Initiative (IPI), for a variety of reasons. A draft version of the IPI concept can be [downloaded here](#). IASSA has been invited to be involved in the discussions about this initiative, and I welcome any thoughts you might have on it, and will use *Northern Notes* to keep you updated on the development of this concept.

The organization of the next International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP-III) was also a topic of discussion during IPY, including at a short meeting involving IASC, University of the Arctic and IASSA representatives. ICARP-III is tentatively set to take place in 2015 in Tokyo, as part of the 2015 Arctic Science Summit Week.

The IASSA Council was able to meet face-to-face during the IPY meeting, with most council members attending. We discussed dates and themes for ICASS-VIII, input to ASSW 2013 meeting, and touched upon other issues, including ASSW 2013 and IPI, that we will follow up on over the next months.

I'm looking forward to representing IASSA at the European Open Science Forum in a couple of weeks, as a speaker in a science session on "The Emerging Arctic: A Challenge for Humankind" (<http://esof2012.org/programme/browse-the-esof-programme/>), and later this summer at the newly opened Center for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic (CIRCLA), at Aalborg University (see [page 16](#)). I have not

been able to represent IASSA at Arctic Council meetings over the past year, but with the end of my tenure as Vice President Research later this summer, and the onset of a 10-month administrative leave, plan to do so in the upcoming year as much as possible.

Best wishes for a productive summer, with some rest & relaxation time as well!

Gail



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# ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee (IPHC)

by Susan Barr, Founding President 2000-2011, Current Vice President

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is a world-wide network of cultural heritage professionals of all relevant disciplines, who work together on a voluntary basis for the preservation and wellbeing of all types of cultural heritage. The International Scientific Committees (ISCs) of ICOMOS reflect the diversity of the members' interests. There are currently national committees in over 110 countries and 26 ISCs, ranging in themes from the *Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration*, *Intangible Cultural Heritage*, and the *Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage to Wood, Stone and Underwater Heritage* committees.

The committee concerned with polar heritage, the IPHC, was created on November 1, 2000. The motivation for this was twofold: firstly there was an awareness of the similar work being done by professionals in the Arctic and Antarctic in more or less two separate spheres and the reasoning that so much more could be achieved by mutual information and cooperation. Secondly, being a member of ICOMOS for a few years had shown this author how little known polar heritage was outside a small circle of enthusiasts. ICOMOS has provided an excellent platform for promoting both these considerations.

### Visitor and Indigenous Heritage

The statutes of the IPHC state, amongst other principles, that it is international cooperation in the protection and conservation of non-indigenous heritage in the Arctic and Antarctic which is a main focus for the Committee's work. The reason for this is that Antarctica does not have an indigenous population and the similarities between the two polar areas refer more to what can be called "visitor cultures". Used here this term covers the heritage of those who travelled to the polar regions for reasons such as exploitation of natural resources (fishing, hunting, mining), exploration and scientific discovery, or administrative and other missions based on traditional centre/periphery management ideals. Their stays could range from days or weeks during the summer season to a number of years, but almost always with the intention of returning "home" in the end.

It has, however, always been important for the IPHC to emphasise that the Committee does not exclude Arctic indigenous heritage at all. Indeed the statutes state that the IPHC aims to consult and co-operate with Arctic indigenous peoples regarding heritage of cross-cultural significance. Many of our members are deeply involved in work with indigenous heritage, but we did not want this to become a dividing aspect, possibly creating a new schism between those working in the Arctic and those in the Antarctic. Happily we see, as the Committee's work evolves, how both indigenous and visitor cultural heritage receive attention quite naturally and it may be that the statutes will be changed on this point in the future.

### Organisation

From its inception to the end of 2011 the IPHC secretariat was based in Norway, with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage providing funding annually for basic needs (website support, publication funding, some travel expenses). ICOMOS is notoriously underfunded and members have to find their own means for travel to meetings and conferences. The President and Secretary General for the first nine years were both based in Norway and were supported through the Directorate grant. Since ICOMOS has a rule of a maximum of 3 x 3 years for officer positions, the IPHC secretariat has now moved south, with the President based in Australia and the Secretary General in New Zealand. To maintain continuity and the Arctic connection, ex-President Susan Barr was voted to the new position of Vice President.

The IPHC is considered a very successful committee within the ICOMOS system. One of the reasons is that it remains small and easily run. There are currently 26 Expert Members and 6 Associates. An expert member shall be a member of ICOMOS and work actively with polar heritage. An associate is not necessarily an ICOMOS member, but has connections to polar heritage which can enrich the work of the Committee, for example a scientist or a tour guide who has worked for many years in close proximity to polar heritage and has a knowledgeable concern for the heritage. The



current expert members come from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK and USA and cover such disciplines as archaeology, historical archaeology, technical conservation, heritage management, architecture and laser-scanning technology. In addition the IPHC as such and the individual members foster links to specialised institutions and to relevant professional networks.

### Achievements

A guiding principle for the work of the International Polar Heritage Committee is that "all evidence of previous human activity in the polar areas has a potential significance for the documentation and the understanding of the history of these areas and should be expertly assessed with an eye to possible designation as a cultural heritage site before being altered or removed". It is hoped that by applying this principle, unnecessary loss of valuable cultural heritage information due to hasty decision-making will be avoided.

The Committee has so far arranged four international conferences. The first was a small founding meeting and conference held at the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, UK in 2001. Thereafter the participation grew through Barrow, Alaska in 2007, Punta Arenas, Chile in 2010 and Hobart, Tasmania in 2012 with more than 40 participants. Three publications have been produced: *Cultural Heritage in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions* (2004), *Historical Polar Bases*



## ICOMOS IPHC continued

– *Preservation and Management* (2008) and *Polar Settlements – Location, Techniques and Conservation* (2011). These are available through our website [www.polarheritage.com](http://www.polarheritage.com).

In addition to conferences, website and publications the IPHC has been accepted by the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and the Committee for Environmental Protection in Antarctica (CEP) under the Antarctic Treaty System, as an appropriate expert NGO that may be consulted in cultural heritage matters. The IPHC has sent “worry alerts” to relevant authorities concerning important sites that have been considered to be under threat of damage or destruction by human impact, and it has been used as a hearing agency with regard to conservation plans for the Historic Huts in Antarctica (Scott’s, Shackleton’s, Borchgrevink’s). It has been more deeply involved in the work to preserve the Norwegian log-timber huts from Carsten Borchgrevink’s first wintering on the Antarctic continent in 1899.

In the Arctic the IPHC was originally set to run a project focussing on defining the most internationally-significant sites in order to encourage better management strategies. This proved so interesting that the project was taken over by the Arctic Council, although still being run by IPHC President/Vice President Susan Barr and with participation from members. The work is open and local and regional communities are consulted. We hope to arrive at a list of 20-25 sites, although it will probably be more. Criteria for defining “international significance” have been

agreed upon and a Statement of Best Practice has been developed. Acceptance by the Arctic Council will give the recommendations more weight than the IPHC alone would have achieved.

### Polar heritage conservation

The main threats to polar cultural heritage are related to the changing climate. It was usual to consider this heritage as being “frozen in time”. Organic material was naturally freeze-dried by the cold and dry climate, and permafrost and the difficult growth conditions for bacteria could preserve the contents of graves to the extent that skin and hair were still visible on 17<sup>th</sup> century corpses. This is now changing as relatively milder and wetter conditions invade the Arctic and the lack of sea ice lays the coastline and the coastal-near heritage sites open to erosive wave action. Rot, mould, and other biological and chemical degradation agents are increasing their activity. Not least sites that have been protected for hundreds of years by their isolation and inaccessibility are increasingly being visited by cruise tourists, scientists and other visitors who inevitably cause negative impact on the fragile sites and surrounding vegetation.

Degradation and loss challenges are being addressed through scientific research of degradation agents and possible mitigations, through cooperation with technical expertise and geological scientists regarding erosion prevention, through archaeological and other documentation, through encouragement for better management, and through the

spread of information to visitors and tourist operators concerning the importance of protecting the fragile polar heritage.

### “The Untouched Wilderness”

The High Arctic areas are often described as being untouched wilderness. However, a wander around on the tundra soon shows us that humans have left their mark in many places. It might be a ring of stones showing that a tent once stood there, a mound of extra vegetation covering the foundations of a simple wooden hut now long gone, or a heap of what may be regarded as rubbish, but which turns out to be the rusty remains of a pioneer attempt at wrestling minerals from the ground.

I imagine we are many who have experienced the thrill of coming across a heritage site in the Arctic wilderness – evidence that someone before us carried out an activity there that we can attempt to interpret and understand through the material remains. Some sites are so modest they might easily go unnoticed by people used to grander historical sites. Other sites are difficult to distinguish from naturally-formed features – is that grave-shaped collection of stones in fact a grave, or just a natural collection of stones? The answer is to leave it undisturbed and imagine what you will, unless there is a scientific need for professional investigation.

The cultural heritage that is scattered around the polar areas is often our only means of reaching through time to try to understand patterns of use and occupation. The early indigenous peoples did not leave us other sources for interpretation and the early visitor cultures left material remains that are unique examples of their home culture at the time; for example clothing from the graves of 17<sup>th</sup> century European whalers in Svalbard is otherwise preserved only in paintings from the time. Kings and bishops might have their clothing preserved in museums, but the simple working man’s attire was not.

The IPHC will continue to work towards its aim of better protection and conservation of the Arctic and Antarctic cultural heritage and welcomes future new members and new cooperation partners.



An early 20<sup>th</sup> century trapper's hut in Svalbard, still standing in 1980, now naturally degraded by the hard weather. It was built on top of an earlier Russian trappers' hut and even in this state the site is still a great experience and source of information.  
Photo by: Susan Barr

## APECS continues to Shape the Future of Polar Social Sciences Research

by Gerlis Fugmann, Yulia Zaika, Jennie Knopp, and Rosa Rut Thorisdottir

The membership of the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) has grown to more than 3500 members from more than 76 countries! With a growing number of our members being involved in the Social Sciences field, both in the Arctic and Antarctic, APECS is continuing to offer and develop new resources and activities.

In April 2012, APECS in cooperation with the ArcticNet Student Association (ASA) organized a 2-day career development workshop with the theme "From Knowledge to Careers". Over 150 early career researchers from 23 countries attended the workshop with both social and natural scientists being represented. (<http://www.apecs.is/apecs-meetings-a-events/past-events/ipy-montreal-2012/workshop>). The workshop took place just before the start of the International Polar Year 2012 From Knowledge to Action Conference held in Montreal, and included plenary talks as well as breakout sessions filled with career advice on: non-academic careers in polar science, community-driven research, managing people and projects, developing international collaborations, proposal writing and funding your research, data management, and communicating your research at conferences. In addition, several outreach sessions were organized that targeted different audiences (e.g. policy makers, journalists/media, school children & teachers, science centres, museums, and

communities). There were 36 mentors that joined us for those sessions and we want to thank all of them for taking the time to pass on their advice!

The workshop also overlapped with two other events, the Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) 2012 and a PolarEDUCATOR Workshop (organized by Students on Ice). This provided the From Knowledge to Careers workshop participants with the opportunity to mingle with the participants of those other events (e.g. at a joint ASSW-APECS/ASA Ice-breaker at the Montreal Science Centre, a PolarEDUCATOR reception at the McCord Museum and a joint APECS-ASA-PolarEDUCATOR Social at a micro-brewery in Montreal). Several of the workshop participants also had the opportunity to attend the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) Working Group sessions, including the IASC Social and Human Working Group session where they received a glimpse of what is happening on the international level in Arctic Social Sciences. This opportunity was appreciated by all of the early career researchers attending those sessions. More activities are planned for the coming months and can be found at: <http://apecs.is/>.

The APECS Research Activities Committee continues to highlight specific fields of research every month. This year, social sciences are in the spotlight during the month of June, with the subfield of

Anthropology being highlighted. A collection of various resources including: polar photo collections, polar journals, and Arctic and Antarctic references – films, books, articles can be found at: (<http://apecs.is/research/areas-of-research/social-science-a-humanities/anthropology>). At the end of June, an APECS Virtual Poster Session on Social Sciences in Antarctica will be organized by Luís Guilherme de Assis (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil) and Rosa Rut Thorisdottir (Paris VII, Belgium). For more information please continue to follow announcements on the APECS website or send an e-mail to [rosa.thoris@gmail.com](mailto:rosa.thoris@gmail.com).

As well in June, APECS will launch a Traditional Knowledge Working Group (TKWG) (<http://apecs.is/get-involved/working-groups/traditional-knowledge>). A webpage will be created to assist early career researchers learn how they can potentially incorporate Traditional knowledge into their research. The hope is that the website will be a platform that facilitates the meeting of early career researchers and northern communities, a place where they can discuss research ideas and research needs. Traditional knowledge is a rich knowledge base; it is knowledge gained from the experience of living on the land, knowledge passed down by ancestors, and it takes a holistic approach to understanding the environment that people live. As science often takes a reductionist approach to understanding the environment, using Traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge together creates a more in-depth understanding of the local environment, climate, ecosystems or species of study. The TKWG team also plans to include: ideas and methods for northern community consultation and research involvement, ideas and methods for use of Traditional knowledge in research, resources for documented Traditional knowledge, a listing of northern community contacts for initiating community-driven and community-based research, and an online meeting place for northern communities and early career researchers. For more information on the TKWG contact Jennie Knopp at [jen-nieknopp@yahoo.com](mailto:jen-nieknopp@yahoo.com).



Over 150 early career researchers from 23 countries attended the From Knowledge to Careers Workshop held in Montreal, organized by APECS in cooperation with ASA. Photo credit: Gerlis Fugmann



### APECS continued

In October 2012, an APECS career development panel is planned at the 18<sup>th</sup> Inuit Studies Conference in Washington, DC. The panel on "Shaping your Career in Arctic Social Sciences" will be

organized by Gerlis Fugmann (ICNGD, University of Saskatchewan, Canada) and Jennifer Provencher (Carlton University, Canada) and we are inviting all early career, and not so early career

researchers attending the conference to join us for this discussion. More information will be available soon both on the Inuit Studies Conference Website and on the APECS website (<http://www.apecs.is/apecs-meetings-a-events/apecs-meetings-a-events>). If you have questions, you can also contact Gerlis Fugmann at [gerlis.fugmann@gmail.com](mailto:gerlis.fugmann@gmail.com).

For general information on APECS or to join the APECS Social Science Mailing list, please visit our website at [www.apecs.is](http://www.apecs.is) or contact [info@apecs.is](mailto:info@apecs.is).



### Calls for Papers

#### Northern Governance and Economy Conference: Pathways to Prosperity

**Call for Papers Deadline:** 30 June 2012  
**Conference Dates:** 10-12 October 2012  
**Location:** Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada  
**Website:** <http://ngec2012.com/call-for-papers>

The Northern Governance and Economy Conference Steering Committee invites proposals for papers at the conference taking place October 10-12 in Yellowknife, NT, Canada. The main conference sponsor is the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Proposals are due June 30, 2012.

The purpose of this interdisciplinary conference is to bring together academics, community and business decision makers, and community members to share information and create networks to spark new and original thinking about social determinants of economic wellness and prosperity in Canada's Northwest Territories, informed by comparative experiences in the circumpolar North and among Indigenous peoples in North America. Social determinants are conditions determining the wellness of communities: educational attainment, strength of culture, effective governance institutions, good health. Social determinants, and the state of communities with respect to social issues have a significant impact on the economy.

Papers are invited which address the following topics:

- Indigenous economies and economic paradigms;
- Social determinants of economic opportunity and development;
- Factors for/economic successes in Indigenous communities;
- Partnerships between Northern and/or Indigenous communities and business;
- Political institutions and economic wellness;
- Capacity building for economic success;
- Colonization impacts: challenges and solutions;
- Resource extraction impacts and Indigenous peoples;
- Resource governance and social, cultural and economic wellness;
- Environmental and economic sustainability;
- Land claims, self government, and economic development.

#### Submissions

Applicants should biography and abstract for consideration no later than June 30, 2012. Paper abstracts should be up to 250 words in length, submitted in .doc or .docx format to the Steering Committee at: [NGEC-2012@gmail.com](mailto:NGEC-2012@gmail.com). Final versions of papers must be provided to panel chairs by October 01, 2012.

For more information please go to: <http://ngec2012.com/call-for-papers>.



## Calls for Papers continued

### The Arctic in the First Decade of the 21st Century - Between Competition and Cooperation

**Call for Papers Deadline:** 15 September 2012  
**Conference Dates:** 23-24 November 2012  
**Location:** Wrocław, Poland  
**Hosted by:** Department of Security & International Affairs, University of Lower Silesia, and  
Department of International Relations, Maria Curie Skłodowska University,  
in partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

This interdisciplinary Conference will provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas among the growing number of social science scholars and researchers that take an interest in understanding the role and the importance of the Arctic region in international politics in the first decade of the 21st century. This includes the debate concerning the Arctic as a place for competition as well as for cooperation. It may include topical issues such as:

- 1) Geopolitical or Geoeconomic significance of the Arctic? – an assessment attempt
- 2) Regional cooperation in the Arctic - actual potential or diplomatic camouflage?
- 3) Non-arctic participants of the "northern game" – potentials, interests and ambitions

The Conference will be open to all relevant disciplines and sub-disciplines, including international relations, political science, international law, international political economy, economics and history. It will also promote exchange between the scientific and the policy communities through keynote addresses by senior policy makers and other opportunities for interaction.

Paper abstract should be submitted by email to: [arktyka@dswe.pl](mailto:arktyka@dswe.pl). Proposals for individual papers should include the name, affiliation, and contact details (including email address) for all paper authors, as well as a brief (max. 250 word) abstract and paper title. Notification of acceptance: 30 September 2012.

The registration fee paid before 15 October 2012 is 300 PLN (75 EUR) and paid after 15 October 2012 is 350 PLN

(85 EUR). This will cover for your participation in the conference, conference paraphernalia, refreshments, a conference dinner on Friday, November 23, 2012, and a lunch on Saturday, November 24.

Payments should be made via bank transfer to: Dolnośląska Szkoła Wyższa, ul. Wagonowa 9, 53-609 Wrocław, Bank Zachodni WBK S.A. XIII O/Wrocław: 33 1090 2402 0000 0006 1001 1564, with an annotation: Arktyka.

We look forward to welcoming you to Wrocław! On behalf of the Organizing Committee,

Dr hab. Krzysztof Kubiak, DSW  
Dr Michał Łuszczuk, UMCS  
Kristofer Bergh, SIPRI

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### ISAR 3: Detecting the Change in the Arctic System and Searching the Global Influence

**Call for Papers Deadline:** 15 September 2012  
**Conference Dates:** 15-17 January 2013  
**Location:** Tokyo, Japan  
**Hosted by:** Committee on Earth & Planetary Sciences, Sub-committee for International Affairs (National Committee for IASC), Science Council of Japan, and Japan Consortium for Arctic Environmental Research (JCARE)  
**Website:** <http://www.jcar.org/isar-3/>

This Symposium will be directed to detect and clarify the recent changes and understand the substantial processes in the region and to search the global influence. It will be also directed to envision the future through further scientific discussions and to enhance more national and international cooperation/collaboration, including the ones between Arctic and non-Arctic countries. The discussions on direction and expected outcomes of the new GRENE Arctic Project in Japan will also be included.

#### Sessions

- 1) Atmospheric science
- 2) Ocean and sea ice
- 3) Hydrology, permafrost & snow cover
- 4) Ice sheet, glaciers & ice cores
- 5) Terrestrial ecosystem
- 6) Marine ecosystem
- 7) Integrated modeling studies

#### Special sessions

- 1) Polar (Arctic) amplification in global warming
- 2) Change in water & carbon cycles of terrestrial ecosystem on permafrost in warming Arctic

#### Special sessions continued

- 3) Changes in Greenland ice sheet under interactions with the atmosphere & the ocean
- 4) International cooperation on Arctic observation & research
- 5) GRENE - Arctic program
- 6) Monitoring of Arctic environment

Participants wishing to contribute with an oral or poster presentation are requested to submit an abstract. Refer to the symposium website for the updated details in early July 2012.

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

**Call for Papers Deadline:** 24 October 2012  
**Conference Dates:** 20-25 January 2013  
**Location:** University of Tromsø, Norway  
**Hosted by:** Arctic Frontiers  
**Website:** <http://www.arcticfrontiers.com/>

Arctic Frontiers is composed of a policy section & a scientific section. This call for papers addresses only the scientific section from January 23-25, 2013. Three parallel science parts will cover:

#### **Part I: Geopolitics in a Changing Arctic**

- Arctic security in a global context
- The Arctic in a global energy picture
- New stakeholders in the Arctic

#### **Part II: Marine Harvesting in the Arctic**

- Introduced species, immigration and fate of resident species
- Prospective harvest of marine biological resources in the Arctic

#### **Part III: Arctic Marine Productivity**

- Productivity at lower tropic levels
- Role of microbial community in regeneration and energy transfer
- Sea ice (direct & indirect effect on production & the fate of production)
- Primary & secondary producers
- The fate of production (incl. coupling processes and trophic cascading effects)
- Modeling efforts, status of current predictability
- Observations & methodology on various scales

In addition, we have invited keynote lectures representing scientific topics to present at the policy section forming a bridge between the two sections.

Interested scientists are invited to submit abstracts to one of these three parts for both oral and poster presentations. Abstracts can be submitted online from July 1st at <http://www.arcticfrontiers.com>.

The official language will be English. Conference updates, programmes, etc. will be posted on our website as information becomes available. Conference news and updates are announced at <http://www.arcticfrontiers.com>, Facebook and Twitter.

If you have any questions, please contact the science conference coordinator, Matias Langgaard Madsen at [secretariat@arcticfrontiers.com](mailto:secretariat@arcticfrontiers.com).

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### Remote Regions/Northern Development Sessions - 52<sup>nd</sup> Western Regional Science Association Meeting

**Call for Papers Deadline:** 1 November 2012  
**Conference Dates:** 24-27 February 2013  
**Location:** Fess Parker's Doubletree Resort, Santa Barbara, California, USA  
**Hosted by:** Western Regional Science Association  
**Website:** [www.wrsa.info](http://www.wrsa.info)

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Western Regional Science Association will be held at Fess Parker's Doubletree Resort in Santa Barbara, California. Dates for the conference are February 24-27, 2013.

The WRSA meeting includes a series of Remote Regions/ Northern Development sessions to accommodate social scientists who have a special interest in research on economic, social, political, and cultural issues in remote, sparsely settled regions in the circumpolar north and elsewhere. In the past, researchers from Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Greenland,

Finland, Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand, Micronesia, Israel, and Russia have presented papers in these sessions.

The Remote Regions/ Northern Development sessions are in their thirty-first year. We are again issuing a general call for papers from social scientists doing research in northern and other remote regions.

We would also welcome the organization of special sessions and are particularly interested in sessions which address a particular theme from the perspective of a number of countries or regions. Please contact Greg Protasel if you are interested in organizing such a session.

Send or email a copy of your paper by November 1, 2012 to: Professor Greg Protasel, Dept. of Public Administration, College of Business and Public Policy, University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska, USA 99508 Email: [GP@uaa.alaska.edu](mailto:GP@uaa.alaska.edu)

We will be sending information about association membership, registration, hotel reservations, and related matters to those responding to this call. You can find out more about the meetings at the WRSA web site ([www.wrsa.info](http://www.wrsa.info)).

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## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops

July 11 - 15, 2012

### Euroscience Open Forum (ESOF) 2012

Dublin, Ireland

<http://esof2012.org/>

ESOF is an interdisciplinary, pan-European meeting, held every 2 years. It aims to: showcase the latest advances in science & technology, promote a dialogue on the role of science & technology in society and public policy, and stimulate & provoke public interest, excitement and debate about science & technology. This year, our very own, Dr. Gail Fondahl is a guest speaker for a session about "The Emerging Arctic: A Challenge for Humankind".

July 13 - 25, 2012

### SCAR 2012: Antarctic Science and Policy Advice in a Changing World

Portland, Oregon, USA

<http://scar2012.geol.pdx.edu/>

July 15, 2012 - COMNAP Symposium - *Sustainable Solutions to Antarctic Challenges: Supporting Polar Research in the 21st Century*

July 16 to 19, 2012 - Open Science Conference with the following social and human sciences sessions:

#### **Human Connections to the Antarctic and Antarctic Values** (Convenors: Daniela Liggett, Gary Steel, Sira Engelbertz)

This multi-disciplinary session will explore the character and meaning of individual, social, and cultural connections to Antarctica. There will be a specific, but not exclusive, focus on the roles that values play in these connections. The meaning of the term "values" within the context of this session is broad, and may include such areas as the interplay between environmental, political, and scientific drivers. In this age of global, environmental change and increasing uncertainty about the future, it is important to examine the relationships that human beings forge with the Southern Continent. The identification of these connections and values are likely to be linked to decision-making at multiple levels of analysis - from individual through to national - and thus influence the complex nature of Antarctic governance.

We invite a broad range of contributions addressing the diverse forms of human connections to Antarctica and Antarctic values from all disciplines and a wide range of conference participants, including scholars, policy-makers, industry representatives, and other stakeholders.

#### **Changing Poles: Challenges to Antarctic and Arctic Communities and Institutions** [Convenors: Daniela Liggett (CO, NZ) [daniela.liggett@canterbury.ac.nz](mailto:daniela.liggett@canterbury.ac.nz); Peter Schweitzer (Arctic, US)]

This session invites papers that look at the social science and humanities aspects of climate change issues in the polar regions. As environments are changing, human communities and institutions are forced to adapt their social practices, cultural and institutional norms and processes, and, in the Arctic, ways of making a living. These adaptive processes do not happen in isolation but are the result of complex interactions among community structure, ecological and economic vulnerability, and social capital and institutions. While there is certainly something to be learned from failure, this session will focus on positive examples of responding to change, in order to better understand what enables polar communities and institutions to turn challenges into opportunities. From a governance perspective, this session will enable us to assess how climate change is portrayed in the political discourse of Antarctic and Arctic institutions and regimes and whether it affects institutional design and strategic decision-making.

- \* There will be an informal get-together of Arctic and Antarctic social scientists on 19 July during the SCAR OSC in Portland. We want to use the opportunity to establish closer collaborations between these researchers. We are keen to receive input on potential "bi-polar" projects and are looking forward to working together to a greater extent.



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## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

July 29 - August 1, 2012

### The Arctic Imperative Summit

Girdwood, Alaska, USA

[www.arcticimperative.com](http://www.arcticimperative.com)

This two-day summit will focus on infrastructure developments, policy needs and economic opportunities in the Alaskan Arctic. Program topics include:

- Arctic International Affairs
- Arctic Investment Opportunities
- Emerging Industry Needs
- Arctic Science & Research for Development
- Principals for Responsible Arctic Development

August 5 - 10, 2012

### 15<sup>th</sup> International Congress on Circumpolar Health

Fairbanks, Alaska, USA

[www.icch15.com](http://www.icch15.com)

The health of the North – and of its many peoples – cannot be understood without considering the socio-economic, political, cultural, and ecological ties between human communities and their lands. Nor can it be understood without critical consideration of the historical and present-day interactions between northern Indigenous peoples and the waves of outsiders who come again and again.

August 21, 2012

### The Arctic Today - and Tomorrow

Aalborg University, Denmark

<http://www.arctic.aau.dk/events/Event//the-arctic-today---and-tomorrow.cid59692>

This is the opening conference of the Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic (CIRCLA). Confirmed speakers include:

- Klavs A. Holm, Danish Ambassador to the Arctic
- Gail Fondahl, University of Northern British Columbia
- Birgit Kleist, University of Greenland/Illisimatusarfik.

More speakers and presentation titles will be added to the list as they are confirmed. Please check out their website for more information & updates.

September 5-16, 2012

### Arctic Cinema 2012 & History of the Discovery and Exploration of the Arctic

Arkhangelsk, Russia

<http://narfu.ru/en/university/projects/as/> and [http://arkhangelsk.rgo.ru/files/2012/06/Arctic-conference\\_12-13.09.2012.pdf](http://arkhangelsk.rgo.ru/files/2012/06/Arctic-conference_12-13.09.2012.pdf)

The film festival takes place during the international scientific conference. Please see the article on [page 17](#) in this issue for more information.

October 24 - 28, 2012

### 18th Inuit Studies Conference

Arctic/Inuit/Connections: Learning from the Top of the World

Washington, DC, USA

[www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/ISC18/index.html](http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/ISC18/index.html)

This conference, hosted by the Smithsonian Institution, will cover a broad spectrum of topics, including: climate change and indigenous people; international cooperation in the Arctic; roles of museums and museum collections in preserving Inuit languages, heritage and culture; governmental programs in the northern regions and their interactions with local communities; and Inuit cultural/political institutions.



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## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

November 23 - 24, 2012

### The Arctic in the First Decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century - Between Competition and Cooperation

Wroclaw, Poland

[http://www.kbp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=201%3Aarktyka-z-perspektywy-pierwszej-dekady-xxi-wieku&catid=37&Itemid=56&lang=en](http://www.kbp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=201%3Aarktyka-z-perspektywy-pierwszej-dekady-xxi-wieku&catid=37&Itemid=56&lang=en) and <http://www.sipri.org/research/security/arctic>

This conference is a joint endeavour of the University of Lower Silesia and the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin in cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). SIPRI is conducting a three-year project "Managing Competition and Promoting Cooperation in the Arctic" that is looking at the emerging political and security dynamics over the future development of the Arctic region. Please go to [page 6](#) in this issue of *Northern Notes* to see the call for papers for this conference.

November 29 - December 1

### CARMA 8 (Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment)

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

<http://www.carmanetwork.com/display/public/home>

Please go to [page 11](#) in this issue of *Northern Notes* for more information.

December 2012

### Histories and Methodologies of Arctic Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts Workshop

Umeå University, Sweden

<http://www.iasc.info/index.php/home/groups/working-groups/socialahuman>

This workshop is hosted by IASC's Social and Human Sciences Working Group. Please go to [page 11](#) in this issue of *Northern Notes* for more information.

January 15 - 17, 2013

### ISAR 3: Detecting the Change in the Arctic System and Searching the Global Influence

Tokyo, Japan

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

The second circular with more information will be available mid-July. Please go to [page 7](#) in this issue of *Northern Notes* to see the call for papers for this conference.

January 20 - 25, 2013

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

Tromsø, Norway

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

The policy section will run for the first two days (January 21 & 22) followed by three days of science (January 23-25). The science section will have three parts:

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

Please go to [page 7](#) in this issue of the *Northern Notes* to see the call for papers.

February 24 - 27, 2013

### Remote Regions/Northern Development Sessions - 52<sup>nd</sup> Western Regional Science Association Meeting

Fess Parker's Doubletree Resort, Santa Barbara, California, USA

[www.wrsa.info](http://www.wrsa.info)

Please go to [page 7](#) in this issue of the *Northern Notes* to see the call for papers.



IASSA  
INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL  
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

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## Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

April 13 - 19, 2013

### Arctic Science Summit Week 2013 - The Arctic Hub: Regional & Global Perspectives

Kraków, Poland

<http://assw2013.us.edu.pl/index>

The ASSA is the annual gathering of international organizations engaged in supporting and facilitating Arctic research. Its purpose is to provide opportunities for international coordination, collaboration and cooperation in all fields of Arctic science and to combine science and management meetings. Side meetings organized by groups with interest in the Arctic science and policy will also be held within the week. One of them is already planned: The Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) will offer a one-day career development workshop during the ASSW 2013. Details will be published closer to the event at <http://www.apecs.is/workshops/assw2013>.

The ASSW in 2013 will include a three-day Science Symposium entitled "The Arctic Hub—Regional & Global Perspectives".

#### Disciplinary Sessions:

- Atmosphere Processes & Global Climate Connections
- Cryospheric Changes: Drivers & Consequences
- Marine Processes & Variability
- Terrestrial Ecosystem Responses to Environmental Stressors
- Impact of Global Changes on Arctic Society

#### Cross-Cutting Sessions:

- Arctic People & Resources: Opportunities, Challenges & Risks
- Applying Traditional Knowledge to Better Understand the Changing Arctic
- Arctic System Science for Regional & Global Sustainability
- Changing North: Predictions & Scenarios

May 22 - 26, 2014

### Eight International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VIII)

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

*Website forthcoming*

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



## Recent Conferences & Workshops



### 2012 IASC Social and Human Sciences Working Group Meeting

by Peter Schweitzer

The Social and Human Sciences Working Group (SHWG) of IASC met during the Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) in Montreal on April 21, 2012. The working group reviewed the status of tasks and activities identified in 2011 and discussed a number of new initiatives.

A major SHWG priority continues to be preparations for a community-based workshop on Kodiak Island, Alaska, focused on local ecosystem changes and adaptations. The group also confirmed and reiterated its support of the Second

Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR II) and discussed further opportunities to cooperate with the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) and the International Network for Circumpolar Health Research (INCHR). Together with the Terrestrial Working Group of IASC, the Social and Human Sciences Working Group will support an upcoming meeting of the CARMA (Circum-Arctic Rangifer Monitoring and Assessment) Network to be held this year in the late fall. A new initiative

discussed at the meeting will be a workshop on the "Histories and Methodologies of Arctic Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts," tentatively scheduled for December 2012 at Umeå University, Sweden.

The next meeting of the SHWG will be held on April 15, 2013, in Krakow, Poland, during the 2013 ASSW.



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### Moving the North South: Understanding the Importance of the Provincial North in Canadian Political Economy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, May 22-23

by the International Centre for Northern Governance and Development

Over a dozen experts of the Canadian Provincial North gathered at the University of Saskatchewan on May 22-23 for a workshop hosted by the the International Centre for Northern Governance and Development (University of Saskatchewan).

The conference, entitled *Moving the North South: Understanding the Importance of the Provincial North in Canadian Political Economy*, was focused on the economic future of a region that has been described as the "forgotten North". The list of participants included researchers from Lakehead, Laurentian, Laval, UNBC, Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the Labrador Institute.

Through a series of presentations and discussions in areas like 'Best practices in Northern entrepreneurship' and 'Northern capacity-building through education,' the conference attendees explored the way forward for the Northern region that covers close to half of Canada's land mass and is home to 2 million Canadians. In sharp contrast to the Territorial North, which is extensively covered in the national and international media and features prominently in national public affairs, the Provincial North is rarely seen as a distinct region—although the issues it faces are distinct and in need of wide reaching attention.

The Northern portions of the provinces are a resource treasure trove, hosting some of the greatest megaprojects in Canadian history. Non-Aboriginal communities have often flourished, although their fortunes are tied to the booms and busts of the resource sector and many struggle to find social and economic stability. The Provincial North is home to some of the very poorest and politically marginalized Aboriginal people in the country, who are without access to opportunities in the South as well as the self



Our very own IASSA council member, Chris Southcott along with Master of Northern Governance and Development (University of Saskatchewan) student rapporteurs attending a session at the Moving the North South conference held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, May 22 & 23.

-government arrangements and modern treaties that are available in the Territorial North.

The researchers gathered at the University of Saskatchewan are seeking to draw the country's attention to the unique situation faced by the Canadian Provincial North. Resource wealth is a key driver of Canadian prosperity, and where governments and resource companies have made concerted efforts to collaborate with Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal Northern communities, significant progress has been made. Where Indigenous communities have been able to govern their affairs and participate in regional governance on their terms, positive changes have occurred. At present however, most of the economic benefits from resource development flow out of the North, leaving Northern residents to wonder why they should support continued development on their traditional territories.

With responsibility for the Provincial North divided among seven provinces, and with the Government of Canada's attention turned to the Territorial North,

the part of the country that is counted on to sustain Canadian prosperity is lacking a clear voice and does not have the political levers necessary to assume greater control of their affairs. *Moving the North South* pointed to a host of successful models that Canada could draw on to address the current challenges including many promising examples of devolution, modern treaties, co-management systems, commercial joint ventures, self-government, Indigenous-newcomer cooperation and reliance on Indigenous knowledge from across the Provincial and Territorial North and from other remote regions.

The conference participants are optimistic that the situation can be improved if attention is turned to the Provincial North today. There are plans underway for the group to reconvene later this year to continue discussions. For more information, email [info.icngd@usask.ca](mailto:info.icngd@usask.ca) or visit [www.artsandscience.usask.ca/icngd](http://www.artsandscience.usask.ca/icngd).

\* \* \* \* \*



#### Attention: Conference & Workshop Participants

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

### Report on the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Polar Tourism Research Network (IPTRN) Conference, Nain, Nunatsiavut, Labrador, Canada, April 2012

by Patrick Brouder

The 3<sup>rd</sup> IPTRN conference was hosted by the community of Nain in the recently established Inuit territory of Nunatsiavut in Labrador, Canada. "Nunatsiavut is fast becoming a major tourism destination" (Jim Lyall, President of Nunatsiavut) and the hosting of this conference was a



The community of Nain, in the recently established Inuit territory of Nunatsiavut, in Labrador, Canada.  
Photo credit: Patrick Brouder

chance for community members to interact with Canadian and international researchers, with delegates from across Canada, as well as from Iceland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United States of America. Topics covered included cruise tourism in the Arctic and Antarctic, community-based development across the Circumpolar North, as well as matters of climate change and political decision-making on tourism development.

For the researchers, it was a chance to share their most recent research with each other and to discuss developments since the previous IPTRN Conference in Abisko, Sweden in 2010. Also, the community interaction was a noted bonus and the researchers hoped to "assist through their research knowledge, but also learn from the community realities at large" (Dr. Machiel Lamers, Chairperson of the

IPTRN). For the Nunatsiavut government it was also a chance to use the conference as a "case study that we can learn from" as they develop, for example, conference tourism going forward (Jon Beale, Government of Nunatsiavut).

The next IPTRN Conference is scheduled for 2014 in Christchurch, New Zealand, and will be the first time the conference is held in the Southern Hemisphere. As polar tourism continues to grow, researchers within the IPTRN are calling for theoretical advancement and continuing empirical studies of tourism in the polar regions. The 3<sup>rd</sup> IPTRN Conference was supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. For more information on the IPTRN please visit their website: <http://www.polartourismnetwork.uqam.ca/>



### Visions of Governance for Nunavik - Enhancing Relationships with Aboriginal Peoples:

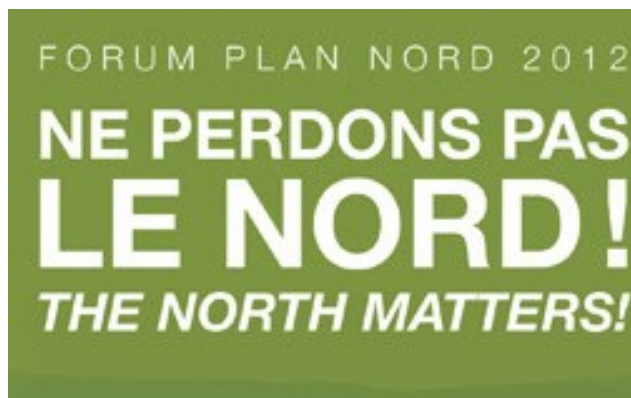
A Presentation by Pita Aatami at *Forum Plan Nord 2012 - The North Matters*, Quebec City, May 2 & 3

*Forum Plan Nord 2012 - The North Matters* was a one of a kind mining conference that occurred on May 2 & 3, 2012 in Quebec City, Canada, as it was organized by the Sustainable Development Institute of the First Nations of Québec and Labrador and not a mining mogul. Reader's Digest's 2007 "Hero of the Year (for Public Life)," Pita Aatami, delivered the a presentation titled "Visions of Governance for Nunavik - Enhancing Relationships with Aboriginal Peoples". The presentation dealt with the Arctic being now a major focus by many countries, and such touches upon topics including: the importance of land claim agreements for the Inuit of Canada, industrial development in Inuit land claim regions, the challenges to Northern development, and why Nunavik is excluded from the Canadian Government's Northern Strategy.

Mr. Aatami's full presentation can be read at [http://iassa.org/images/stories/northern\\_notes/visions\\_of\\_governance\\_for\\_nunavik.pdf](http://iassa.org/images/stories/northern_notes/visions_of_governance_for_nunavik.pdf).

Organizers of the *Forum Plan Nord 2012* recorded many of the speakers and presenters, including Mr. Aatami, and his presentation can be viewed at <http://www.forumplannord.com/pop/pita-aatami>

For more information on the conference and to view videos of other speakers and presenters, please visit: <http://www.forumplannord.com/en>.



# Alaska Maritime Society: History by Sea

by J. Pennelope Goforth

Ask anyone about Alaska's history and they'll most likely think of images of Eskimos on the Arctic landscape or gold miners on the sparkling beaches of Nome, or even, depending on their age, the EXXON VALDEZ spreading its oil spill sheen across Prince William Sound. But for a select group of Alaskans other images come to mind: the high prows of Tlingit war canoes cutting through the chop of Chatham Sound; the RESOLUTION sails drooping in Turnagain Arm on her third voyage of discovery captained by Cook; the disaster of the New Bedford fleet of 31 wooden whaling ships crushed by storming ice off the Arctic coast. Their visions of history arise from the three seas that lap at Alaska's 33,000 miles of coastline: Pacific, Bering and Arctic. History for them is made up of the seafaring adventures of the sailors, hunters, and pioneers who sailed the high latitudes braving those wave studded waters. These would be the members of the Alaska Maritime Society (AMS).

In 2010 a varied crew of divers, archeologists, and historians gathered on the beach in Anchorage to explore ideas on forming a maritime society that would pursue Alaska's maritime history. Specifically, the conservation, preservation and protection of Alaska's maritime heritage. Meeting in conjunction with the Alaska Anthropological Association and with a grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum, interested parties from around the state and Canada took inspiration from each other and shared a vision of what might be accomplished.

They listened to the experiences of Jacques Marc of the Underwater Archaeology Society of British Columbia who has researched and explored British Columbia's coastal shipwrecks. Alaska's authority on shipwrecks who created a database of Alaska shipwrecks and a long-time member of the Alaska Historical Society, Michael Burwell brought his extensive knowledge to the table. They were joined by Alaska's sole team of card carrying nautical archeologists Jenya Anichenko (now curator at the Anchorage Museum at the Rasmuson Center) and Jason Rogers who investigated the wreck of the ELIZA ANDERSON at Dutch Harbor. After a day of swapping sea stories they determined that the tide was high enough to launch a formal society open

to everyone with an interest in Alaskan things maritime and/or nautical.

Homegrown concern with maritime history has motivated historians and mariners in Kodiak and Sitka, two of the state's major ports, to concentrate on local themes.

Founded in 1996 to educate the public about Alaska's commercial fishing industry, the Kodiak Maritime Museum is solely dedicated to preserving Kodiak's illustrious maritime heritage. The people of Alaska's largest island traditionally have a strong connection to seafaring and harvesting the wealth of the ocean. One of Alaska's oldest archeology sites is the ancient village at Chiniak, home to the Alutiiq whale hunters. The modern growth of the island settlements, built around salmon canneries, herring plants, halibut, crab and groundfish processing plants, naturally leads to a view of history from the back deck of a fishing boat.

At Sitka, the Maritime Heritage Society (SMHS) began in 1999 through the community effort of rescuing an 1880s vintage schooner, the MERLIN, sunk at Whale Bay. Their primary focus since 2004 has been to restore the WWII-era Japanski Island Boathouse as a Maritime Heritage Center and working boat repair facility. Boatbuilding has a long history in Sitka from the indigenous Tlingit cedar canoes to the Russian shipyards and foundries turning out vessels of all kinds (mostly built by Finnish shipwrights). Sitka's claim to modern maritime fame came in 1863 when the POLITKOFISKY, the first steamship built on the West Coast came off the ways. Crafted of solid cedar planking four inches thick hewed from immense logs and fastened with copper spikes beaten from virgin placer metal, the side-wheel gunboat steamed into Alaskan history. When the U.S. purchased Alaska, it was on board the POLITKOFISKY that the commissioners consummated the deal. In 1868 the Army was headquartered in Sitka and various revenue cutters put in there on their annual cruises beginning in 1880. To preserve the knowledge their change sea-centric way of life, SMHS has collected photographs, oral histories, and hosts an annual series of maritime lectures.

AMS has worked with the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology and



NOAA office of National Marine Sanctuaries to put on workshops focusing on underwater archaeology and Alaska's rich maritime heritage. The society is in the process of incorporating as a non-profit and looks forward to their next undersea adventure: a preliminary diving expedition on the bark COREA in Cook Inlet.

Recently, the AMS initiated the first of a series of History Cafés, co-sponsored by the Port of Anchorage, to present maritime issues and history to the public. They met at Title Wave Books, owned by author of the *FARALLON* and diver Steve Lloyd, who brought up the cannons from the wreck of the U.S. Army Transport bark TORRENT. There AMS hosted author and historian Ross Coen for a lively talk on his new book, *Breaking Ice for Arctic Oil, the Epic Voyage of the MANHATTAN Through the Northwest Passage*. Future presentation topics include *Charting Alaskan Waters: How Early Hydrographers Found Rocks and Saved Ships* with Matthew Forney of NOAA; and *Hard to Starboard: Making Way in the Bering Strait* with the Marine Exchange of Alaska president, Paul Fuhs. Plans are just now getting under way to participate in the commissioning of the USS ANCHORAGE slated for the spring of 2013.

The AMS invites participation from all those interested in learning more about and promoting Alaska's maritime history. Volunteers are especially welcomed to assist with diving expeditions and the AMS History Cafés. Visit the Facebook page or contact Pennelope Goforth, AMS board member at 907.227.7837, [sea-cat@cybrrcat.com](mailto:sea-cat@cybrrcat.com).





## Inuit Food Security: Building a Framework on Assessing Food Security from an Inuit Perspective

by Carolina Behe



The Inuit have called Arctic Alaska home for at least the last 10,000 years. Our daily lives, culture, language, food and overall survival have been impacted by the world around them. The multitudes of changes occurring in the Arctic and increasing uncertainty are posing threats to Inuit food security. A typical food security assessment looks at a person's ability to pay for food. Such an assessment does not fit the Arctic's needs and does not include an Inuit perspective. We need to identify the needs to be considered when assessing food security.

### What does the Inuit Circumpolar Council-Alaska (ICC-AK) Propose to Do?

ICC-AK is meeting this challenge by building a framework on how to assess food security from an Inuit perspective.

This framework will establish an understanding of what causes food security and insecurity of traditional food resources.

To gain this understanding ICC-AK will seek support and permission from Arctic communities, we will team up with Alaska Arctic regional organizations conducting semi-directive interview focused on various aspects of life in the Arctic. We will be conducting additional interview with community members of the Arctic. We will need to hear from both women and men to gain an understanding of what the drivers are of both food in/security. All of this will feed into building the framework. The finished framework will be submitted to the Arctic Council as a proposed guide on assessing food security in the Arctic.



**Inuit Food Security**

**Culture**  
A black and white photograph of two Inuit people, a man and a woman, sitting on a large block of ice. They are both wearing traditional parkas and holding long, thin hunting tools, possibly harpoons or spears.

**Passing on Knowledge**  
A color photograph of a young Inuit girl with long brown hair, wearing a blue parka and a white beanie. She is smiling and holding a large white bowl filled with bright red berries.

**Food Storage**  
A color photograph of a landscape featuring a frozen body of water with several ice floes. The surrounding land is covered in low-lying vegetation and shrubs.

For More Information Contact  
ICC-AK: [icc@iccalaska.org](mailto:icc@iccalaska.org)  
907.274.9058

## IK-ADAPT: A New Canada-Wide Northern Research Project is Launched

by Ashlee Cunsolo Willox

Canada's Northern regions are experiencing some of the most rapid and dramatic changes in climate and temperature globally, resulting in decreased snow and ice quality, stability and extent; increased frequency and intensity of storms and extreme weather events; increased seasonal temperatures; and changes to wildlife and vegetation patterns. These changes are disrupting the

the ability of Inuit to hunt, trap, forage, and travel safely on the land, and as a result, are negatively impacting livelihoods and cultural activities. These climatic and environmental changes, and the subsequent alteration to landscape, flora, fauna, and human activity, are also negatively impacting health and well-being in Inuit communities.

In a report by the *Lancet Commission*

in 2009, climate change was identified as the biggest public health threat of this century. The Canadian North is on the frontline of these changes, and when combined with Inuit's close ties to the natural environment for sustenance and cultural identity, populations in the North are considered to be highly susceptible to the health impacts of a changing climate. Finding ways to adapt that are locally-

### IK-ADAPT Continued

appropriate and culturally-relevant and created in partnership with local communities is, therefore, one of the main priorities of climate-health research and public health in these regions, and Inuit across Canada are participating in and advocating for community-based and community-directed research projects focused on adaptation to climate change.

Despite the clear need for adaptation, there is a dearth of funding for adaptation research and a lack of unification of health-based adaption strategies across the Canadian North. In order to address this need for health-based adaptation and a national synthesis of strategies, and recognizing the importance of engaging and partnering with communities in this work and research, the *Inuit Traditional Knowledge for Adapting to the Health Effects of Climate Change* project (IK-ADAPT) was launched in May 2012.

Funded through the Canadian Institute for Health Research (CIHR), IK-ADAPT is a multi-year, transdisciplinary initiative that combines scientific research and Inuit traditional knowledge (IK) to develop an evidentiary base to inform policy and programming needed to assist Inuit communities in adapting to the health effects of climate change. Working closely with six communities across Arctic Canada in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Nunatsiavut, as well as knowledge users at multiple levels, the project will work in partnership with Inuit communities to examine ways to preserve, promote, and disseminate IK in order to prevent, prepare for, and manage the health impacts of climate change.

IK-ADAPT is based at McGill Univer-

sity through Dr. James Ford (Principal Investigator), coordinated by Dr. Ashlee Cunsolo Willox (Postdoctoral Research Fellow and IK-ADAPT Coordinator), and run in conjunction with the project Co-Investigators Susan Chatwood (Institute for Circumpolar Health), Dr. Chris Furgal (Trent University), Sherilee Harper (University of Guelph), Dr. Ian Mauro (Mount Allison University), and Dr. Tristan Pearce (University of Guelph), in partnership with six communities.

This project will run over three years, and will work closely with already-established research project and partnerships throughout the North. Emphasis will be placed on the development of research skills in each of the communities through on-going training, and support, as well as on the involvement of Elders and youth to support the continued transmission of IK between generations. Another main focus of the project will be designing and evaluating—in partnership with communities—culturally-acceptable, effective, and meaningful ways to document, preserve, promote, and disseminate IK for climate change adaptation, specifically targeting younger generations (e.g. social media, radio dramas, land camps, web-based knowledge banks, digital storytelling, podcasts).

The focus on IK for adaptation throughout this project reflects the continued importance of these knowledge bases as integral to health and well-being, and recognizes the need for including IK in climate adaptation strategies. In addition, the communities involved in this project form a transect from the Western Arctic to the Eastern

Subarctic, and are reflective of the diverse culture, livelihoods, and settlement characteristics of Canada's Inuit population and the different climatic, ecological, and physiographic contexts which they occupy.

Adaptation to climate change is possible and much-needed. IK-ADAPT is premised on the position that in order for adaptation to be most effective, meaningful, and supported by communities, it must be based upon the vast knowledge and experience responding to changing climatic and environmental conditions that are embodied in Inuit traditional knowledge. By examining how IK facilitates adaptation, and developing strategies for documenting and disseminating IK that are community-created and community-supported, IK-ADAPT aims to strengthen the evidence base for adaptation action, informing government and communities on ways to adapt while simultaneously promoting IK and knowledge transmission. The research, adaptation strategies, and methods for documenting, preserving, and promoting IK will be of use throughout the Circumpolar region, and it is hoped that the findings from IK-ADAPT can inform future adaptation research, policy, programming and funding, not only in the Canadian North, but also globally.

For more information, please contact the IK-ADAPT Coordinator: Ashlee Cunsolo Willox (PhD), Postdoctoral Research Fellow and Project Coordinator of IK-ADAPT, Department of Geography, McGill University, Burnside Hall, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 0B9 E-mail: [ashlee@uoguelph.ca](mailto:ashlee@uoguelph.ca)

### CIRCLA - A New Danish Arctic Research Unit at Aalborg University

by Lill Rastad Bjørst

The Centre for Innovation and Research in Culture and Learning in the Arctic, CIRCLA, is a cross-disciplinary and cross-faculty centre affiliated the Department of Culture and Global Studies. The purpose of the centre is to communicate, organize and support the development of Arctic-related research at Aalborg University.

CIRCLA's geographical area of interest is the Circumpolar North (Greenland,

the northern regions of Scandinavia, Canada, Alaska, Russia, the North Atlantic Ocean, and the Circumpolar Ocean). The field of interest in defined broadly to include research relevant to the Arctic. Particular focus will, however, be on research related to the humanities and social sciences, such as social and cultural analysis, communication, culture-driven innovation, sustainable innovation and development, the management of

nature and cultural heritage, humanistic informatics and learning.

At present the centre is under construction and only held its first research seminar in May 2012. The seminar was attended by Arctic scholars from Aalborg University who represented a wide variety of research fields from both the human, social and natural sciences. This bodes well for the intention of making CIRCLA a ( locally unique ) platform for cross-

### CIRCLA Continued

disciplinary research. The centre also aims to establish and develop close links with public and private organizations, nationally as well as internationally, and we are looking particularly forward to cooperating with IASSA. Read more at: <http://www.arctic.aau.dk/>

Expected CIRCLA activities include:

- The planning & organization of new research projects; funding applications.
- The organization of cross-disciplinary conferences and other academic meetings between Arctic researchers at Aalborg University and international researchers.
- The publication of Arctic-related research
- The initiation of study program initiatives (Arctic Studies).
- The establishment and expansion of cooperation between CIRCLA and external actors, ie: International Arctic Science Committee, International Arctic Social Science Association, University of the Arctic, Ilulissat/University of Greenland, Dalhousie University, Nordic Association for Canadian Studies, Aalborg Harbour, Arctic Business Network, etc.



Attendees of the first CIRCLA meeting in Aalborg,

Photo credit:

### Arctic Cinema 2012

In September 2012, the Second International Festival of Amateur and Professional Films "Arctic Cinema 2012" will take place in Arkhangelsk, Russia. It will be hosted by the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov (NArFU). The film festival takes place during the international scientific conference "History of Arctic Studies and Development - From Past to Future" also happening in Arkhangelsk, Russia, in September 2012. In addition, Arctic Cinema 2012 is part of the "Arctic Studies: Arctic Cinema Travel" conference and will show the entries for the competition of young authors with the theme of "The Arctic: A View Through a Camera Lens".

The goals of this project are: to develop creative relations among universities of the Arctic region, to create a common information and cinematic space for Arctic territories, to attract attention to natural, historical and cultural objects of the Arctic and sub-Arctic territories, to

promote the Arctic region as a tourist destination, and to promote creative projects oriented to extraordinary film and television works with an Arctic theme.

A film contest will be arranged in three categories (including amateurs and professionals):

1. Social advertisement (a short commercial of maximum 3 minutes which faces the questions of preservation of the environment, culture studies, geo-politics and/or ecology)
2. Reporting (up to 20 minutes)
3. TV feature story or file (up to 26 minutes)

We invite you to take part in the festival "Arctic Cinema 2012". We do hope that the festival will help strengthen cooperation between universities in creative spheres and inspire the participants for further collaboration across borders. For more information go to: <http://narfu.ru/en/university/projects/as/>.

CIRCLA will be holding its' opening conference on August 21, 2012. Please see the Upcoming Conferences section for more details.

For more information on CIRCLA, please contact:

Robert C. Thomsen

Associate Professor, Director of CIRCLA, Department of Culture and Global Studies, Aalborg University

Arctic-related research interests include national identities and nationalism in the North Atlantic, and the Canadian Arctic  
<http://personprofil.aau.dk/115224>

or

Lill Rastad Bjørst

Assistant Professor, CIRCLA, Department of Culture and Global Studies, Aalborg University

She holds a PhD, in Arctic Studies from Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies at the University of Copenhagen, where she has been conducting research on the Arctic in general, and on Greenland in particular, since 2008.

<http://personprofil.aau.dk/profil/126631>



by Tatiana Belyaevskaya



If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact us at: [ArcticCinema@narfu.ru](mailto:ArcticCinema@narfu.ru) or [t.belyaevskaya@narfu.ru](mailto:t.belyaevskaya@narfu.ru)





## New Publications

### Cruise Tourism in Polar Regions: Promoting Environmental and Social Sustainability?

Editors: Michael Lück, Patrick T. Maher,  
and Emma J. Stewart  
Publisher: Routledge  
Publication Year: 2010  
ISBN: 9781844078486

Cruises are the primary form of tourism in the Polar Regions and cruise ship tourism in both the Arctic and Antarctic is expanding rapidly. The industry has moved beyond its infancy, and is now entering a maturing phase with increased numbers and types of vessels, more demanding routes, and more regular and predictable patterns of activity. The increase in cruise activities, and the

associated risks of accidents, as well as the potential and actual impacts of the large numbers of tourists in the polar regions bring with it management challenges for sustainable use of these regions. This book discusses critically the issues around environmental and social sustainability of the cruise industry in Polar Regions. Authors from Canada, USA, Europe, Australia and New Zealand are experts in their respective fields and take an innovative, critical and at times controversial approach to the subject.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Polar Tourism: Human, Environmental and Governance Dimensions

Editors: Patrick T. Maher, Emma J. Stewart, and Michael Lück  
Published by: Cognizant Communication Corporation  
Publication Year: 2011  
ISBN: 9781882345557

More than a dozen researchers from around the world have contributed to this book that attempts to describe the precarious balance that exists between the three major factors affecting sustainable tourism in the polar regions: governance,

the environment and people. As a result of global warming, there is an increasingly long tourist season, greater access to polar regions, more environmental hazards, and constantly changing tourist attractions. Tourism in polar regions also involves a growing number of stakeholders. Discovering the political balance between the needs of human inhabitants, wildlife, and the environment is vital for overall and long-term sustainability.

\* \* \* \* \*

### The Franklin Mystery: As Canada Stakes its Claim to the New North, the Expedition's Lost Wreckage has Gone from Victorian Fixation to Strategic Linchpin

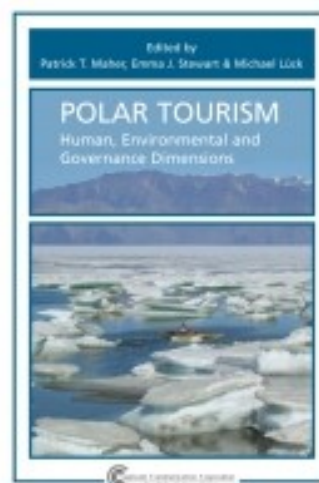
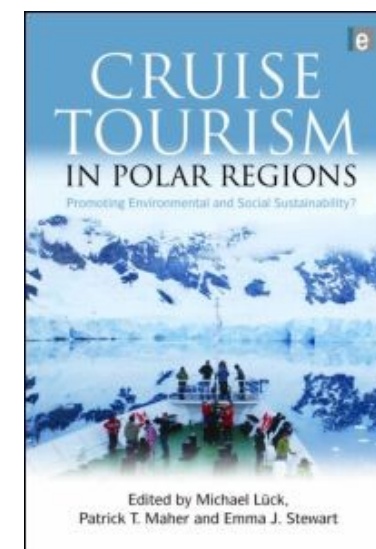
by Adriana Craciun

Searching for the lost John Franklin Arctic expedition has been a popular and profitable industry since the explorer vanished in 1845. Seeking the Northwest Passage on behalf of the British Admiralty, Franklin, his ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, and his crew of 129 vanished in the Arctic Archipelago. They left behind only scattered debris and evidence of survivor cannibalism. Considered a mystery, Franklin's spectacular failure assured his popularity for over a century. Now Franklin's cause also enjoys increased public funding, as Parks Canada prepares to lead another multi-agency search for his ships this summer, their third search in four years.

Canada's current Franklin searches appear to follow closely the previous 164 years of seeking and relic hunting, but this apparent continuity distracts from what is genuinely new. Searching for Franklin is no longer oriented back toward Britain and the Commonwealth, but into the future of the "New North." The new value in locating Franklin's ships is strategic and touristic, and could play a role in Canada's larger efforts to regulate Northwest Passage waterways.

#### The Franklin Mystery

Lead poisoning, tuberculosis, scurvy, botulism and a host of conspiracy theories have all been offered up as solutions to what Victorians called the "Franklin Mystery." In the 20th century, the Franklin



by Canadians and Europeans, who rightly pointed out that the long-sought cause of the Franklin disaster was in fact multiple and mundane—a combination of hubris, poor preparation and technological inadequacies, endemic in the Admiralty's Eurocentric approach to exploration. In short, Franklin's was a "cultural" failure on the part of the British, as the early 20th-century Canadian anthropologist and explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson concluded.

The full length article can be found at: <http://reviewcanada.ca/essays/2012/05/01/the-franklin-mystery/>. Originally published in the Literary Review of Canada, May 2012.

\* \* \* \* \*



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## New Publications continued

### Polar Geography, Volume 35

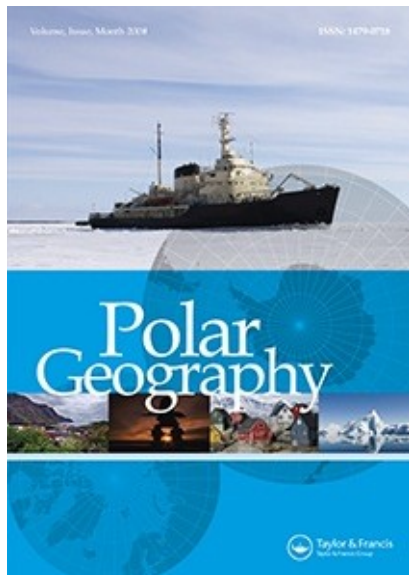
Editor: Timothy Heleniak  
Published by: Taylor & Francis  
ISBN: 1088-937X (Print)  
1939-0513 (Online)

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

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

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

Questions or ideas about submissions can be directed to Timothy Heleniak at [heleniak@umd.edu](mailto:heleniak@umd.edu).



#### Issue 1, 2012

Regional Lake Ice Meltout Patterns Near Barrow, Alaska  
by Kenneth Hinkel, et al.

Policies and Practicalities of Shipping in Arctic Waters: Inuit Perspectives from Cape Dorset, Nunavut  
by Karen Kelly and Gita Ljubcic (TPOG-2011-0053)

Paleoshorelines and Prehistory on the Eastern Bothnian Bay Coast (Finland). Local Environmental Variability as a Trigger for Social Change  
by Samuel Vaneeckhout, Jari Okkonen And Andre Costopoulos

Till Fabric Analysis and Origin of Portage Glacier Little Ice Age Moraines, South-Central Alaska  
by Joao A. Santos and Lucio J. Cunha

#### Book Reviews:

- *The Global Cryosphere: Past, Present and Future Past, Present and Future*, by Roger G. Barry and Thian Yew Gan, reviewed by Fritz Nelson.
- *Roald Amundsen. Ein biographisches Porträt* (Roald Amundsen: A biographical portrait), by Cornelia Lüdecke, reviewed by Pascal Schillings.
- *Arctic Front: Defending Canada in the Far North*, by Ken S. Coates, P. Whitney Lackenbauer, William R. Morrison & Greg Poelzer, reviewed by Ross Coen.
- *Alutiiq Villages Under Russian and U.S. Rule*, by Sonja Luehrmann, reviewed by Medeia Csoba DeHass.
- *Polar Imperative: A History of Arctic Sovereignty in North America*, by Shelagh D. Grant, reviewed by Shane McCorristine.
- *Hunting for Empire: Narratives of Sport in Rupert's Land, 1840-70*, by Greg Gillespie, reviewed by Audrey R. Giles.

#### Issue 2, 2012

Spatial Variability of Permafrost Active-Layer Thickness Under Contemporary and Projected Climate in Northern Alaska  
by Dmitry Streletskiy, Kolja and Fritz

Internationalization of Finnish Companies: The Russian Connection  
by Dmitry Zimin and Vesa Rautio

Late Lessons from Early Warnings – Uncertainty and Precaution in Policy approaches to Arctic Climate Change Impacts  
by Iulie Aslaksen, Solveig Glomsrød and Anne Ingeborg Myhr

Public Knowledge and Concern About Polar-Region Warming  
by Lawrence Hamilton, Matthew J. Cutler, and Andrew Schaefer

Ice Conditions at the Gronfjorden Bay, Svalbard, During 1974-2008  
by Zhuravskiy, Danila, Boris Ivanov, and Alexey Pavlov

#### Book Reviews:

- *One of the Family: Metis Culture in Nineteenth-Century Northwestern Saskatchewan*, by Brenda Macdougall, reviewed by Aimar Ventsel.
- *Kiviuq: An Inuit Hero and his Siberian Cousins*, by Kira Van Deusen, reviewed by Stephanie Irlbacher-Fox.
- *The Big Thaw: Adventures in the Vanishing Arctic*, by Ed Struzik, reviewed by Barrett Weber.
- *Living with Koryak Traditions: Playing with Culture in Siberia*, by Alexander D. King, reviewed by Andrew Gerkey.
- *Giinaquq: Like A Face/Comme un visage: Sugpiaq Masks of the Kodiak Archipelago*, by Sven Haakanson Jr. and Amy Steffian, eds, reviewed by Kathleen Osgood.

#### Forthcoming special issues on:

- Arctic Community Engagement During International Polar Year;
- The Human Geography of Arctic Sea Ice; and
- Local Knowledge and Data Management in the Arctic.



## New Publications continued

### The Polar Journal, Volume 2



Published by: Taylor & Francis  
ISSN: 2154-896X (Print)  
2154-8978 (Online)

The Polar Journal is a peer-reviewed, multi-disciplinary social sciences and humanities scholarly journal which will help to create a community among the considerable number of specialists and policy makers working on these crucial regions. The journal welcomes papers on polar affairs from all fields of the social sciences and the humanities.

The Polar Journal welcomes paper submissions on policy-relevant polar social science and humanities topics. We accept:

- Regular papers (up to 8,000 words, including footnotes): in-depth and theoretical essays which presents original research in combination with analytical argument.
- Research reports (up to 4,000 words, including footnotes): shorter pieces that are based on primary research and empirical evidence.

We publish book reviews on polar publications. Book review suggestions and enquiries may be sent to Dr Julia Jabour at: [Julia.Jabour@utas.edu.au](mailto:Julia.Jabour@utas.edu.au). Books for review may be sent to: Dr Julia Jabour, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Private Bag 129, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia.

We have a academic conference and polar governance meeting reports section. Reports (up to 500 words) may be sent to: Dr Daniela Liggett at: [daniela.liggett@canterbury.ac.nz](mailto:daniela.liggett@canterbury.ac.nz).



### Issue 2, June 2012 - Politics, Science and Environment in Polar Regions

Edited by Mark Nuttall

Politics, Science and Environment in Polar Regions (Introduction)  
by Mark Nuttall

Arctic Politics in the Emerging Multipolar System: Challenges and Consequences  
by Robert W. Murray

Territorial Nationalism versus Polar Geopolitics: Iceland as an Arctic Coastal State  
by Klaus Dodds and Valur Ingimundarson

From Hunting and Fishing to Cultural Tourism and Ecotourism: Examining the Transitioning Tourism Industry in Nunavik  
by Raynald Harvey Lemelin, Margaret E. Johnson, Jackie Dawson, Emma S. Stewart and Charle Mattina

Climate Change and Ice Dependent Communities: Perspectives from Siberia and Labrador  
by Susan A. Crate

Industry Restructuring as Alaska's Ethnographic Present  
by Arthur Mason

Procedures for Large-Scale Energy Projects: Local Communities and Siting Processes in the Arctic  
by Hannah Strauss

Imagining and Governing the Greenlandic Resource Frontier  
by Mark Nuttall

Science and Issue Advocacy in a Forestry Debate in Northern Finland  
by Simo Sarkki and Timo P. Karjalainen

Considerable Values in Antarctica  
by Alan Hemmings

Organizing Science: Canada's Attempt at Developing a National Antarctic Programme  
by Anita Dey Nuttall

Plus book reviews and conference and polar governance meeting reports.



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### Mark this Date . . .

The Eighth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS VIII) will be held May 22 - 26, 2014 at the University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada. The University of the Arctic Council Meeting will precede ICASS VII on May 20 - 22, 2014. Please check the next issue of the *Northern Notes* for more information!



### A Book Review of *Breaking Ice for Arctic Oil: The Epic Voyage of the MANHATTAN through the Northwest Passage*

by J. Pennelope Goforth, SeaCat Explorations

Author: Ross Coen

Published 2012 by University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks, AK.

ISBN: 978-1-60223-169-6

Ask any Alaskan if they have heard of the MANHATTAN and you are likely to get a blank stare. Ok, it was over 40 years ago but still, the voyage of the Leviathan oil tanker MANHATTAN through the Northwest Passage in 1969 launched the American rush to Arctic resources.

As the biography of an extraordinary vessel, the story is riveting enough: massive ship built as a fluke gains worldwide attention and becomes famous. Plus Coen places her at the nexus of global oil industry competitiveness and then weaves in the ages-old question of who has the right of passage over the seas. Even before her bow crushed a single massive iceberg, in a manner befitting her size she spun the compass on conventional ways of thinking about the technology of moving millions of barrels of crude oil while accommodating nascent ideas of environmental protection. On the political intrigue front, Coen shows how the course of her trip through the waters of the Canadian Archipelago challenged the world's notions of the sovereignty of the fabled Northwest Passage itself. These issues are all still with us.

The discovery of oil in Prudhoe Bay two years earlier cranked up the engines of the oil industry as they puzzled out how to get millions of barrels of crude oil from the frozen north to thirsty world markets. In a completely breathtaking move, Humble Oil & Refining Co. grabbed the helm launching the Arctic Tanker Test. Their intent was to test a model of safely and profitably shipping oil through the ice fields, a feat no other industry rival had attempted. They boldly reformed an obscure giant cargo ship into a mammoth ice-breaking oil tanker. Coen explains this marvel of modern science with exacting detail describing hull sensors, TV cameras and a wealth of technological break-throughs.

The elements that made the MANHATTAN a cumbersome expensive cargo ship when she was built in 1962—like her

then-innovative double hulled steel construction, twin screw propulsion, and gas guzzling high horsepower—made her the ideal candidate for an Arctic cruise. With a few modifications. He describes how the ship was actually dismantled into several football field-sized pieces which were hauled to shipyards up and down the East Coast, reinforced and renovated, towed back to the main yard in New Jersey, and reassembled. Over \$50 million dollars later, she boasted highly technical scientific and photographic laboratories for a raft of scientists who would collect data, bolstered rudder protectors and collision chocks, state of the art communications and navigation systems, and a heliport on the stern. And somewhat cramped quarters for over 100 crew and scientists, observers, and journalists. At just over a thousand feet long—in downtown Anchorage she would stretch along 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue from A Street to E street—with displacement tonnage of over 150,000. Amid great fanfare in late August of 1969, the ship headed north by northwest on her historic journey.

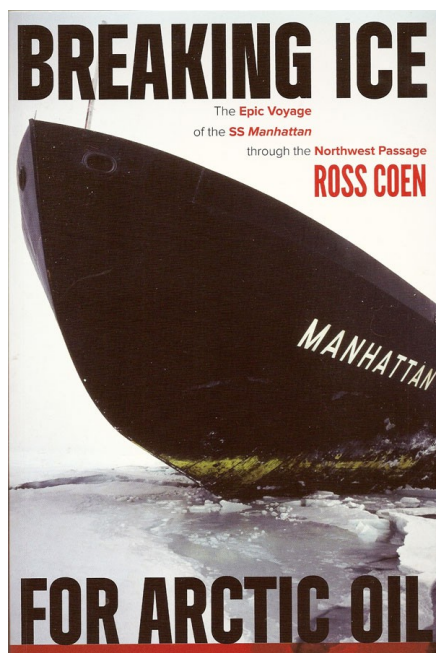
Coen takes us into Canadian waters with all the drama of failed diplomacy and nationalistic hubris as the seafaring nations of the planet observed the struggle for the right of passage play out. Neither Humble Oil nor the U.S. State

Department requested Canadian permission for the journey, fearing to confirm that country's ownership of the waters. Although no one ever really expected, back then anyway, that a regular trade route through the Northwest Passage would become reality, issues of safety, rescue, and potential pollution, churned up the questionable ability of Canada to lay exclusive claim to the waterway. Coen expertly uses the story of the Canadian Coast Guard escort by the JOHN A. McDONALD to present all the maritime boundary claims, treaties, proclamations and declarations involved in the contentious sovereignty issue.

The theme of environmental concerns over ocean pollution runs in a deeper current throughout the narrative. Although the U.S. passed domestic legislation regarding pollution in 1899, he explains, transoceanic shipment of crude oil, diesel oil, and other lubricating oils had become an international issue. Underscored by the 30 million gallon oil spill of the TORREY CANYON in 1967, the world closely watched the transit of the MANHATTAN.

Well illustrated with graphics and photographs the 215 page book is a page turner. The forward by former director of the U.S. Arctic Research Commission Lawson Brigham—arguably the most knowledgeable Alaskan Arctic expert—puts the politics of oil in perspective. Based on comprehensive accounts from U.S. and Canadian government documents, oil company records, and media coverage of the voyage, Coen gives a densely noted and very readable account of the tensions and triumphs of the historic voyage. Ten pages of bibliography and a very good index puts this book on the must have reference shelf.

The story of how the MANHATTAN came to break the Arctic ice and the oil company that staked so much on its success is a valuable cautionary tale for current times as the oil industry continues the quest for the same risky riches.



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## Website & App Brings Alaska Frontier Scientists to Desktops and Mobile Devices in Real Time



Fairbanks, Alaska— The University of Alaska Fairbanks launched [Frontier Scientists](#) in 2011. The FS website connects Alaskan field scientists with those curious about Arctic discoveries. The [FS App](#) makes the easy to use with your mobile device.

Frontier Scientists shares first-person accounts and real time insights from leading archeologists, grizzly bear biologists, volcano researchers, climate change specialists and other scientists.

Fascinating footage of current scientific discoveries in some of the Arctic's most remote and dramatic landscapes are chronicled in short vodcasts, Twitter feeds, blogs and web reports. The research is organized into these categories:

- [Grizzlies](#)
- [Petroglyphs](#)
- [Paleo-Eskimo](#)
- [Cook Inlet Volcanoes](#)
- [Alutiiq Weavers](#)
- [Climate Change Watch](#)
- [Permafrost](#)
- [Arctic Winter Cruise 2011](#)
- [Arctic Archaeology](#)
- [Computational Science](#)
- Unmanned Aircraft Research
- Modeling Arctic Ice

"We want to let travelers, teachers, students, aspiring scientists, and anyone else interested in science feel as if they are along when our team is tracking a grizzly or documenting how climate change is disrupting Alaskan ways of life," explains Greg Newby, Chief Scientist of the Arctic Region Supercomputing Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. "Visitors to Frontier Scientists can ask their own questions to our scientists directly, follow some of them on Twitter and Facebook, and converse on their blogs."



Frontier Scientists vodcasts reveal how ancient humans hunted whales with poison spears... show eruptions of Alaska volcanoes from space...document wildlife encounters in places where bears outnumber people... portray modern artisans as they use ancient native Alaskan and Russian weaving techniques to make clothing and baskets from grass...and explore the coast of Kodiak Island to view ancient rock art that recalls Matisse.

Follow us!



View Alaska videos at  
[www.frontierscientists.com](http://www.frontierscientists.com).

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## Polarpol Listserv

Announcing Polarpol, a current affairs list on polar issues: <http://lists.canterbury.ac.nz/mailman/listinfo/polarpol>. All those interested in polar current affairs are welcome to join.



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