

Northern Notes

Issue 43 - Spring / Summer 2015



A newsletter published by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association

Umeå University campus at springtime. During the last weeks of Spring the Campus pound is an oasis for the students.

In This Issue . . .

	Secretariat's Corner	
	Welcome from the President	1
	From the IASSA Secretary	2
	Features	
	Update on current projects from the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS)	3
	TOYAMA CONFERENCE STATEMENT: INTEGRATING ARCTIC RESEARCH: A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE	5
	Arctic Extractive Industries: the lived experience of collaboration between IASSA and Uarctic	6
	EU-PolarNet: Connecting Science with Society	8
	Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages - A Summary	9
	Calls for Papers	12
	Upcoming Conferences	14
	Recent Conferences & Forums	
	Symposium on Arctic Governance	16
	Announcements	17
	New Publications	20
	End notes	24

Welcome from the President

I have returned to office after a long and very interesting Arctic Science Summit Week in Toyama, Japan. So many nice and skilled people, so many interesting sessions, and so many fruitful discussions. Not to forget the karaoke!

IASSA Council had a meeting in Toyama, since we were fortunate to have a large representation at the summit. Already during the first day of the business meetings IASSA together with IASC and UArctic arranged an ice-breaker session where the future cooperation between the three organizations was discussed. In my presentation I offered twenty challenges and possible focus areas:

- Political dimension
- Match making
- Research funding
- Community-driven initiatives
- Research planning
- Indigenous peoples
- Globalization
- Traditional knowledge
- Trans-disciplinarity
- Youth
- Stakeholders
- Gender
- Innovation
- Education
- Out-reach
- Mobility
- Research ethics
- Joint projects
- Networks
- Relevance & Impact



Peter Sköld attending ASSW 2015 in Toyama, Japan.
Photo credits: Gabriella Nordin

An important part of ASSW 2015 was the scientific programme under ICARP III. Social sciences and humanities were responsible for several sessions that were all very well attended. The official conference statement is published in this issue of northern Notes.

IASSA council members have been engaged in several important activities. We were present at the EU Polar Net Initiative meeting in Bremershaven where 60 people, of whom five were social scientists, participated. The purpose of the initiative is to strengthen the connection between science and society, and to develop an EU Polar policy. Council members have been involved in large Arctic research applications involving several IASSA members. As IASSA president I have represented the organization during the Arctic Frontiers in Tromsø, and presented Arctic social

Secretariat's Corner continued

Welcome from the President continued

sciences at conferences at UCLA Berkeley, UCLA Irvine, and University of Cambridge (U.K.), and I was IASSA observer at the Arctic Council SDWG and SAO Meetings in Whitehorse. I also gave a key-note presentation on Arctic social science challenges at the 6th Arctic Shipping Summit in Montreal. 19-20 May I will discuss how to integrate social and natural sciences in Arctic research at the conference The Arctic – cold or hot? (with participation of ministers, senators, ambassadors, industry representatives, and researchers), and 26-28 May I will have a presentation at the CNARC Conference

in Shanghai with a distinct Arctic social science profile, and in mid-November I will represent IASSA at the 2nd Arctic Symposium in Madrid.

The Arctic Frost Sustainability Workshop was arranged in Charlestown, Georgia in February 2015 with eight participants, including IASSA Council members. A white paper was presented at ICARP III where a session was organized. Another workshop on resources and sustainable development is planned for 15-17 August 2015 in St. Petersburg.

I have the notion that Arctic social sciences is more visible today than ten

years ago, we have put forward our positions in the important research processes, and it is with great optimism I see to the future.

Best wishes!

Peter Sköld
President, IASSA
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From the IASSA Secretary



Gabriella at ASSW 2015 in Toyama, Japan.
Photo credits: Peter

A couple of months have past since Arcum took over the hosting of IASSA and the secretariat is now up and running. It has so far been an intensive period getting into the duties included in the IASSA Secretariat.

In April the attendance at Arctic Science Summit Week, ASSW 2015, in Toyama, Japan was a busy week with lots of very interesting meetings during the business meetings, as well as engaging speeches during the scientific part of the conference. Although it was a busy week it was a lovely opportunity to meet many IASSA members!

As members of IASSA I hope that you all have joined the IASSA mailing list for

latest news on announcements and calls for workshops, seminars and conferences as well as adds on positions to be filled. I would like to thank those of you contributing to the mailing list for keeping us up to date with the latest announcements. Do not hesitate contacting me if you have any questions, suggestions or announcements.

I wish you all a lovely summer!

Gabriella Nordin
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More than 660 people follows us on the IASSA Facebook page!

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



Northern Notes

Issue 43 (Spring/Summer 2015)

Update on current projects from the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS)

by Gerlis Fugmann,

The Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) has been busy with several projects in the last few months. A few updates from our major activities are below:

APECS Organisational Review 2015

APECS started as part of the International Polar Year's efforts to involve early career researchers in international polar science. As we continue to grow, we want to make sure that we are meeting the needs of our members. APECS wanted to find out what the polar community values and how APECS can continue to be a positive and productive force in the future. For this reason, APECS is currently conducting an Organisational Review. The first results are expected this summer. As a next step, APECS will be working on its first Strategic Plan for 2016 – 2020 to be released later this year. For more information about the review please visit the APECS website at www.apecs.is/who-we-are/organisational-review-2015.html

APECS Online Conference 2015 - New Perspectives in the Polar Sciences

On 16 March 2015, APECS held its first online international conference: New Perspectives in the Polar Sciences. The conference was attended by nearly 200 early career researchers from every continent. Excellent presentations were given by 18 researchers, ranging in topics from marine biology and environmental pollution, to the education, culture and history of the polar latitudes. Guest speakers included Prof. Pete Convey from the British Antarctic Survey, UK, who discussed new research and evolution and adaptation of Antarctic terrestrial biota and the implications of this for future management and conservation; and Prof. John Smellie from the University of Leicester, UK, who discussed new methodological applications of glaciovolcanism to reconstruct Antarctic Ice Sheet evolution.

Prizes were awarded for the three best presentations, with the first prize awarded to Hanne Nielsen, University of Tasmania for her presentation on: Antarctica in

Advertising: Media Representations of the South. The second prize was awarded to Jessica Goldsmit, Université du Québec à Rimouski for her presentation on: Forecasting the habitat suitability of high risk invasive species in the Canadian Arctic. The third prize was awarded to Francois Massonnet, Université Catholique du Louvain, Belgium and Catalan Institute for Climate Sciences, Spain, for his presentation on: The Polar Regions: Ideal Test Beds for Data Assimilation.

The recording from the conference is available in the Past Webinar Database www.apecs.is/career-resources/apecs-webinars/past-webinars/details/10/116.html. The Book of Abstracts can be downloaded here: www.apecs.is/news/apecs-news/958-worldwide-participation-in-apecs-online-conference-new-perspectives-in-the-polar-sciences.html. Special thanks to the conference organizers Louise Chavarie, Rachel Downey and Scott Zolkos and amazing APECS members for judging, chairing and co-ordinating presenters on the day.

International Polar Week March 2015

In March 2015 APECS celebrated the International Polar Week March 2015 www.apecs.is/outreach/international-polar-week/upcoming-polar-week.html. Initially an outreach event during the last International Polar Year (2007-2008) APECS has continued this event that celebrates all things polar. This year national APECS committees in Canada, Brazil, France, Portugal, the US as well as other members around the world organized numerous events that promoted

polar research. This year Polar Week featured a Tweet Storm on Twitter where APECS members and partners shared Antarctic and Arctic stories and photos. Messages included everything from stunning photos of wildlife to icy image of frozen research stations, from tips on polar safety to updates on recent research efforts. You can still view the Tweet Storm by searching #Polarweek. The next Polar Week will be in September 2015.

Also launched as part of Polar Week were the "Where does your goose take you" blog www.apecs.is/outreach/blogs/where-your-geese-takes-you.html as well as the APECS Polar Outreach Blog. The APECS Polar Outreach Blog is an initiative of the APECS Education and Outreach Committee to showcase outreach activities by scientists, researchers, research institutions and field stations in the Polar Regions and communities. It highlights ongoing outreach efforts as well as provides resources and examples of both successes and challenges for current outreach practitioners. Contributions to the APECS Polar Outreach Blog are accepted at any time. You can read more about the blog on the APECS website www.apecs.is/outreach/blogs/polar-outreach-blog.html.

APECS Nordic Project "Bridging Early Career Researchers and Indigenous Peoples in Nordic Countries"

The project is currently in its final phase and a final report of the results is expected later this summer. More information on the project can be found here www.apecs.is/research/apecs-projects/apecs-nordic-project-2013-2014.html



Update on current projects from the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) continued

APECS participation in ICARP III

APECS has been contributing several projects to the Third International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP III). Together with the WCRP Climate and Cryosphere (CliC) Project (<http://www.climate-cryosphere.org/>), APECS is conducting the **"Where Are They Now? – A Case Study of International Travel Support for Early Career Researchers"** project, which investigates subsequent career paths of early career researchers that received support and funding from the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) since the start of the most recent IPY (2007-2008) and beyond. The goal is to assess how IASC support impacted careers and to find ways to further enhance the support and training of early career researchers by the APECS, the WCRP CliC Project and IASC. The results were presented during the Arctic Science Summit Week 2015, reported to the ICARP III and will be published later this year. More information on the project can be found on the APECS website www.apecs.is/research/apecs-projects/apecs-cliC-where-are-they-now.html.

Another project that APECS is organizing together with the WCRP CliC Project were the **ICARP III FrostBytes - Soundbytes of Cool Research** as a tool for communicating the goals, projects and outcomes of ICARP III and to create an archive for them. FrostBytes are 30 to 60-second video recordings designed to help researchers easily share their latest findings with a broad audience. All ICARP III projects are encouraged to contribute a FrostByte about their project. More information can be found on the CliC website www.climate-cryosphere.org/categories/138-frostbytes and instructions how to create one are available here www.climate-cryosphere.org/activities/outreach/frostbytes. In addition, APECS organized the **APECS ICARP III Survey – Arctic early career researcher support and training assessment**. ICARP III aims to identify the most important Arctic research needs for the next decade as well

as providing a roadmap for Arctic research priorities and partnerships. Fostering and supporting early career researchers, as the next generation to shape the future of Arctic research, by providing opportunities and training to prepare them for a successful career is of vital importance. APECS therefore wanted to assess whether current funding, support, and training for early career researchers involved in Arctic research have helped foster their careers, in order to provide recommendations on how to better support them in the future. For the purpose of the project, a survey was sent out to the APECS membership and preliminary recommendations to support the next generation of Arctic researchers based on the survey results were reported to ICARP III and presented during the Arctic Science Summit Week 2015. The survey has been reopened to gain additional responses and we welcome anyone interested to participate in it www.apecs.is/research/apecs-projects/apecs-icarp-iii-survey-2015.html. Final results from the project are expected later this year.

APECS also organized a workshop on the **"Goals of ICARP III – the future of Arctic research from the perspective of early career researchers"** at the Arctic Science Summit Week 2015. The workshop presented the results of the ICARP III projects conducted by APECS, the Arctic in Rapid Transition Initiative (ART) (www.iarc.uaf.edu/ART) and the Permafrost Young Researchers Network (PYRN) (pyrn.arcticportal.org/index.php/en/). It also provided advice on collaboration in the international and interdisciplinary area of polar research.

APECS World Summit 2015

APECS is planning for the **APECS World Summit 2015 – The Future of Polar Research** that will take place in Sofia, Bulgaria from 6 - 8 June 2015. Since its beginning during the International Polar Year, APECS has been growing significantly. Today, APECS membership counts more than 5000 early career scientists, early career professionals and

educators with interest in the Polar Regions in over 80 countries. But APECS has also evolved institutionally with currently 26 National Committees across around the world.

The APECS World Summit 2015 "The Future of Polar Research" is an initiative to bring representatives from the APECS National Committees and the APECS leadership together to discuss the future of polar research, our experience in communicating science and new challenges we want to tackle in the near future. Integrated in the summit are workshops on three key topics:

- polar data sharing and open science
- science communication and education & outreach initiatives
- the APECS network and its future directions.

More information on the APECS World Summit 2015 can be found here: www.apecs.is/events/upcoming-event-highlights/apecs-world-summit-2015.html

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TOYAMA CONFERENCE STATEMENT: INTEGRATING ARCTIC RESEARCH: A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE

Arctic Science Summit Week 2015 in Toyama, Japan (23–30 April) brought together nearly 700 international scientists, students, policy makers, research managers, Indigenous Peoples and others interested in developing, prioritizing and coordinating plans for future Arctic research. The Conference was organized by the International Arctic Science Committee and the Science Council of Japan, with the support of many other international partners (www.assw2015.org).

Several overarching messages emerged during the Conference:

- Changes in the Arctic are challenging our understanding of their consequences and our ability to provide knowledge for decision-makers.
- There needs to be a greater sense of urgency among decision-makers and awareness by the general public regarding the global importance of changes taking place in the Arctic.
- It is critical to anticipate changes in the Arctic rather than respond to them, but to do this requires sustained observations and improved understanding of local, regional and global processes. These research challenges must be addressed in a coordinated and timely manner to ensure sustainable development and resilient Arctic communities and ecosystems.
- The rapidly changing Arctic initiates changes that cascade through the global system impacting weather, commerce and ecosystems in the more temperate regions. Linkages across disciplines, scales, and diverse knowledge systems must be addressed in future research activities.
- Understanding the vulnerability and resilience of Arctic environments and societies requires increased international scientific cooperation, including contributions from non-Arctic states.
- More effective use must be made of local and traditional knowledge by engaging northern and Indigenous communities in setting priorities, the co-design and co-production of research, and the dissemination of this

knowledge by ensuring appropriate access to research data and results.

- It is essential to build long-term human capacity to support relevant observations and research among scientists, decision-makers and Arctic residents, including Indigenous Peoples, through education and effective public engagement, and by adopting shared principles to guide research activities.
- New markets for Arctic resources and associated activities, including trade, tourism and transportation, will likely emerge faster than the necessary infrastructures on land and sea. Sustainable infrastructure development and innovation to strengthen the resilience of Arctic communities requires a collaborative approach involving scientists, communities, governments, and industry.

The Toyama Conference was a critical step in an international Arctic research planning process involving hundreds of scientists from 23 countries working to improve our understanding of the consequences of changes taking place in the Arctic region, and their connection to global environmental, economic and social processes. These rapid transformations occurring in the Arctic are affecting the entire Earth system, including its climate and weather extremes, through increased temperatures and the continuing loss of ice, glaciers, snow and permafrost. New economic interests in the Arctic have established the region as a larger player in the global economy, but also with very significant local effects. In spite of rapid environmental and social change, the Arctic remains a region of geopolitical stability which is a pre-condition for sustaining Arctic research.

The Final Report from the Conference, guided by discussions and contributions from many partner organizations, will be completed later in 2015. This Report will catalyze and inform the implementation of critical, cooperative, international Arctic research programs over the next decade.



ASSW 2015 adds at bus stops in Toyama, Japan.
Photo credits: Gabriella Nordin

Quotes from Opening Session of Arctic Science Summit Week 2015

"I hope that this international summit for advancement of Arctic science will be a great success."

Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan

"How should we face the Arctic in the midst of this great change in the Arctic environment and the social and economic conditions surrounding the Arctic? This is a vital question that not only the Arctic countries but all global citizens, including those from non-Arctic countries like Japan, must address."

Motoyuki Fujii, State Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

"The very change that the Arctic is currently undergoing is opening up both new opportunities and new challenges for those who live in the Arctic and others who wish to engage in the Arctic in various ways."

Susan Barr, President of the International Arctic Science Committee

"For the sustainable development of the Arctic, scientific knowledge is indispensable."

Takashi Onishi, President of the Science Council of Japan

TOYAMA CONFERENCE STATEMENT: INTEGRATING ARCTIC RESEARCH: A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE continued

"Japan is well-suited to develop a national strategy for the Arctic region based on a global perspective that calls on nations worldwide to make concerted and united efforts for protecting the Arctic area."

Tadahiko Ito, Japanese Parliamentary League of Arctic Frontier Study

The **Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW)** is the annual gathering of the international organizations, scientists, students, policy makers and other professions engaged in supporting and facilitating Arctic research. Convened annually by the International Arctic Science Committee, it provides opportunities for coordination, collaboration and cooperation in all areas of Arctic science.



The **Fourth International Symposium on the Arctic Research (ISAR-4)**, hosted by the National Institute of Polar

Research, on "Rapid change of the Arctic climate system and its global influence", aims to facilitate scientific discussions and to promote further national and international cooperation and collaboration, in particular between Arctic and non-Arctic countries.

ISAR-4

The **Third International Conference on the Arctic Research Planning (ICARP III)**, organized by the International Arctic Science Committee (www.iasc.info), provides a framework to (i) identify Arctic science priorities for the next decade; (ii) coordinate various Arctic research agendas; (iii) inform policy makers, people who live in or near the Arctic and the global community; and (iv) build constructive relationships between producers and users of knowledge. For more details: icarp.iasc.info



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Arctic Extractive Industries: the lived experience of collaboration between IASSA and Uarctic

By: Florian Stammer and Aytalina Ivanova

The Extractive Industries Working Group was established at the IASSA congress in Nuuk, Greenland, in 2008. It is a loose network of IASSA members whose research is on the social sciences around extractive industries in the Arctic. Most members have a short profile introducing their expertise and contacts on the EIWG website at www.arcticcentre.org/eiwig. There you also find a charter that outlines the main principles to which the members subscribe. Besides sharing news on an email distribution list, core members of the group are engaged in a number of network activities.

The most successful one of these is our Pan-Arctic PhD programme "Arctic Extractive Industries", for which we established with the University of the Arctic a Thematic Network with the same name. Thanks to our co-leader Gunhild Hoo-genson-Gjorv, we were successful in acquiring two grants to finance PhD courses

and academic mobility, by the Norwegian agency SIU.

The PhD programme has been a success story so far also in terms of breathing life into the collaboration between IASSA and Uarctic, which have a memorandum of understanding that aims for such cooperation.

Upon completion of three courses, and participating in three different conferences on extractive industries, participants to the PhD programme get a certificate by the University of the Arctic as an addendum to their PhD degrees, that proves their expertise in Arctic Extractive Industries Social Sciences.

So far there have been seven courses, two of them (in Bodo (Norway) and St John's (Newfoundland) in 2011-12), before we got an institutionalised grant, and five within our grant period:

Course 1: Cumulative Effects of Arctic Extractive Industrial Development

– an interdisciplinary approach, University of Tromsø, Norway, May 27-31, 2013.

Course 2: Arctic city-communities and the extractive industries: urbanisation, industrial livelihoods and sustainability-considerations, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland, December 2-6, 2013.

Course 3: Topical Issues in Resources and Arctic Extractive Industries' Developments, University of Northern British Columbia, Canada May 22-26, 2014.

Course 4: The Arctic as extractive industries resource frontier: legal and political economy developments. North Eastern Federal University, Neryungri, Russia, November 9-15, 2014.

Course 5: "Social Responsibility and Enterprise.", St. John's, NL, Canada, from May 3-10, 2015.

Arctic Extractive Industries: the lived experience of collaboration between IASSA and Uarctic continued

By: Florian Stammer and Aytalina Ivanova

The next course will be in Alaska, Fairbanks, in conjunction to the Arctic Energy Summit at the end of September 2015. Updated information on this course will be available at the website at <http://arcticextractiveindustries.wordpress.com>.

This following report on the the course in Neryungri, Siberia could serve as an example for the activities of EIWG / the Uarctic Thematic Network. There, we introduced a new format where half of the time was spent "out in the field" on the actual sites of extraction, and the other half in the seminar room. The added value of this is getting to see and experience places first hand, not only in the seminar room, talk to people who are involved in organising, executing, administrating or benefiting from or coping with extractive industries in the Arctic on the ground. In the courses then we reflect on that experience with the other participants, which has the effect of creating also more solid bonds among course participants. It was a fascinating week the Group spent in Neryungri, Yakutia, one of the Soviet Union's youngest single industry towns, established in 1975.

We were 6 professors/teachers and 9 PhD students in the team, joint in the course lectures by students from the Neryungri technical institute, a branch of Russia's North Eastern Federal University (Yakutsk).

Within the first 15 years of its existence, the population of Neryungri skyrocketed up to 100 000 inhabitants, but once the construction of the town and the coal mines (in the Soviet Union all open pit) was finished, the Soviet Union was in the middle of perestroika, and as much as half of the population left again. We experienced the celebrations for the 39th anniversary of the city. How many of us come from such a young place? Now Neryungri is a compact town of 50 000 people.

The extractive economy is run mainly by two companies working there in coal mining: Yakutugol, owned by its parent company Mechel Mining, run the main open pit in town. They also recently started a giant new coal development in the taiga, the Elginski deposit, which will be producing with a few thousand fly-in fly-out workers four times more coal than all of Neryungri did in the Soviet Union – with a town of a 100 000 people! The second company is called Kolmar, which belongs to a wealthy Russian entrepreneur called Gennadi Timchenko.

At their Denisovski deposit, they produce coal from underground mining, at a price per tonne of 1800 roubles. Recently the coal price collapsed to 1400 roubles, making this development unprofitable. Nonetheless, Timchenko has enough financial cushion to just stop producing coal, and instead investing a lot of money into building new mines and processing plans, just for the future! The company has high hopes, especially for Chinese and Japanese prices to go up, and invested into hiring more permanent staff, currently a bit more than 900. For European and American visitors this was interesting, as it shows economic orientation in Russia going to the Far East, where sanctions and embargos by the EU and the US are not effective.

Interestingly, Kolmar decided not to organise fly-in / fly-out work force. All their employees live locally in Neryungri, as the fly-in / fly-out model was not considered reliable for this kind of production. Instead, they hired recently 260 refugee coal miners from the Ukrainian Donbass mining area. Here they also feel the political changes in Russia's relations with the West, as the company has to change from importing western mining technology to chinese technology. According to the main engineer at Kolmar, Chinese equipment satisfies their needs too.

This kind of information we got as a group on our excursion to the industry sites. The visitors to South East Siberia also got a different view of regional development at the small village of lengra, where Evenki herders herd some thousand reindeer in 10 herds of the local collective enterprise (still called sovkhos by herders), and a number of private herding groups (obshiny). Evenki reindeer herders from lengra drove 3 hours from the forest to see us as a group and talk about land use. Their nomadic life was not as much subject to Soviet modernisation policies as in other areas, even in North Yakutia. The lengra Evenki seem to have continued nomadic migrations with families all the way through the Soviet Union, while their children still go to the boarding school – a system that was discontinued in other areas, such as in Chukotka or parts of the Nenets

Autonomous Okrug. The biggest problems that the Evenki have with industry is not with coal mining, but with gold mining. The latter is organised very differently from the coal mining – namely in smaller companies with less significant gold extraction licences. They get their claims allocated mostly from the district municipality, whereas thereindeer herders are registered with the village council. This means for them that on paper they do not even compete for land with the gold mining. This industry – as Alexandra, a chairperson from the lengra culture house says – does not really care what is going on around them. In other words, corporate social responsibility is not even properly known as a concept. On the other hand, both of these livelihoods – herding and mining – are spatially not too much overlapping so far, as the land around Neryungri is rather sparsely populated.

A bit further away from Neryungri, an hour's drive, we enjoyed a hot spring after the course, which was the perfect place to continue discussions in a relaxed atmosphere. At a mild minus 35 degrees centigrade we all enjoyed a warm bath, with our hair getting frozen immediately.

We thank the Norwegian SIU grant as well as the North Eastern Federal University, Faculty of Law and department for Northern Studies, for financing the course, and for coming up with a great programme. We also thank the Neryungri branch of NEFU University for being such a good host, and also Mechel company representatives for joining some of our dinners and answering our questions so patiently. In this way we achieved the goal of getting a balanced idea of all parties involved in the extractive industries process on a particular site in the Arctic.

In future courses, more experiences like this on the other host sites around the Arctic will complement that picture and add to all of our expertise that important knowledge on the local diversity that must be considered when studying what extractive industries does to societies.

More information on this can be found at:

<http://arcticextractiveindustries.wordpress.com>



EU-PolarNet: Connecting Science with Society

EU-PolarNet is a new European project to improve co-ordination between EU member polar research institutions, started last March. The ambition is to create a European polar expert network that can develop and deliver a strategic framework and mechanisms to prioritise science, optimise the use of polar infrastructure, and broker new partnerships that will lead to the co-design of polar research projects that deliver tangible benefits for society.

A very important part of the EU-PolarNet is to create and sustain ongoing dialogue and co-operation with Polar stakeholders by supporting meaningful interaction to shape future research, exchange key information and foster joint involvement. EU-PolarNet aims to create an Integrated European Research Programme for the Antarctic and the Arctic.

Especially in the field of stakeholder dialogue and understanding local contexts that are relevant for the development a research agenda that claims to connect "science with society" the social sciences are crucial. IASSA officially supports the EU-PolarNet project and IASSA councillor Gertrude Saxinger represented IASSA at the EU-PolarNet Kick-off meeting in Bremerhaven, Germany, in March 2015. In her talk she emphasised two aspects. First, Polar sciences are strongly driven by natural sciences. In many cases these methodologies are detached from the community life where actual research takes place. She introduced concepts of local traditional knowledge that can be fruitfully utilized for

natural science endeavours as well as examples where locals are trained as research assistants and act as research partners. Such models bring employment to the community through research and make "abstract" science understandable for communities involved. Furthermore, she introduced the strong claim of local communities to be consulted when research takes place on their territory. Times of "helicopter" research, when teams come into town, take their samples, fly away, disseminate their results elsewhere should be over. Secondly, she emphasised that IASSA represents a tremendously large pool of social scientists working exactly on the key aspects that are tackled in EU-PolarNet and which are of immense relevance for a future Polar research policy where science should serve society. IASSA and its members are ready to consult as partners of EU-PolarNet. IASSA can serve as a matching platform and can bring experts and policy developers together. As said, so far social sciences are underrepresented in EU-PolarNet - as it is the case in overall polar sciences. Therefore, colleagues like Annett Scheepstra from Groningen who is leading the community stakeholder work package and other members of IASSA in EU-PolarNet are actively engaged in bringing the social into EU research politics and to develop an interdisciplinary bridge between the natural and social sciences. Major social

science research outputs related to IASSA like AHDR I & II and ASI as well as ICARP activities were introduced in the various working groups at the meeting in Bremerhaven by IASSA member like Arja Rautio from Oulu. She and other IASSA colleagues are important for EU-PolarNet to lobby social sciences into the development of the future EU polar research policy. As one first action in this new project, EU-PolarNet coordinator Nicole Biebow participated in the IASC meeting of the Social Sciences and Humanities working group meeting during ASSW in Toyama this April and met IASSA president Peter Sköld.

One of the key objectives of the project is to establish a trans-disciplinary collaboration on polar research by bringing together natural scientists, social scientists and stakeholders. In this IASSA will be an important partner. We would like to invite all IASSA members to engage our project. For more information visit our website:

eu-polar.net/eu

Or contact us:

Nicole Biebow, project manager

www.awi.de/People/show?nbiebow

Annette Scheepstra, representative for social science and humanities

www.rug.nl/staff/a.j.m.scheepstra/

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Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages - A Summary

Editors: Larsen, Joan Nymand and
Fondahl, Gail

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The second Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages (AHDR-II) identifies key trends in Arctic human development and well-being in the first decade of the 21st century and highlights possible avenues for future research. Addressing these areas of future study will contribute to moving the agenda of human development forward and promoting well-being for individuals, societies and cultural groups in the Arctic.

Key Policy Relevant Conclusions

Arctic populations and migration

After decades of growth, the size of the population of the Arctic appears to have stabilized at just over 4 million. The booms and busts in the Arctic economy associated with the discovery and depletion of resources have always had, and will continue to have, a large influence on the size of regional populations.

"Climigration" is a new dimension of Arctic mobility, and concentration of the Arctic population in urban places a continuing trend. Aging of the Arctic population brings accompanying changes in dependency ratios —the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working-age population.

Cultures and identities

Interest in the Arctic has burgeoned, resulting especially from climate change and potential opportunities in the resource development sector. Arctic identities and especially Indigenous cultures are increasingly seen as assets, and the Arctic as more marketable.

At the same time, cultural variation and complexity increasingly characterize

the Arctic. For Arctic Indigenous Peoples, the challenge is not of choosing between "modernity" and "tradition," but to find a fulfilling combination of the two.

Economic systems

The Arctic will remain a high cost region. The effects of environmental changes in the Arctic may in some cases benefit economic development, but in others will make resource development more costly. Natural resource production will continue as a driving force of the Arctic economy, although expectations of higher prices and lower costs for Arctic resources may be overly optimistic. Interest in economic diversification, within and beyond extractive industries, is growing.

Political systems

Devolutionary pressures continue to be a defining feature of political systems in the Arctic, with increasing local participation in decision-making. This entails ever-mounting demands on local and Indigenous representatives. Human and financial capacity challenges persist. Whether

and how these basic concerns of governance can be addressed will determine outcomes regarding social issues, economic opportunities, infrastructure, and land and environmental management.

Education and human capital

Although opportunities for formal education in the circumpolar region have increased, lower levels of formal educational achievement persist in education outcomes across the Arctic. Disparities in educational achievement are notable between men and women and also Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Lower educational achievement exacerbates difficulties in meeting the increasing demands for an educated workforce in the Arctic. The development of human, and especially creative, capital is crucial to the future of Arctic societies and economies.



Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages - A Summary continued

Human health and well-being

Among emerging issues for human health and well-being are the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, including the potential for increased food and water insecurity, changes in the pattern of infectious diseases, and impacts on health care infrastructure. Continuing threats to well-being also include mental health problems, high levels of suicide, accidents and domestic violence. The well-being of an aging Arctic population also demands attention.

Legal systems

While there is a trend towards the increased adoption of Arctic-specific norms, global norms will continue to play a dominant role. Arctic states will continue to rely on international law and norms as a mechanism for dispute resolution and policy development in the Arctic.

Resource governance

With increasing attention being paid to the adoption of best practices, Arctic resource governance continues to be innovative, while growing in complexity. Research indicates that informal resource governance institutions are broadening and that their relationships with more formal institutions continue to expand as well.

Globalization

In many instances, globalization means increased dependency of local interests on external powers and unstable markets. At the same time, the forces of globalization bring many economic opportunities to northern areas, including increased resource development and employment. Globalization brings greater cultural diversity, augmenting but also potentially attenuating local cultural traditions and institutions.

Community viability and adaptation

Community connections are being transformed by increasing globalization, with population responses varying widely across the Arctic. Outmigration, vulnerability, risk exposure, and coping ability differ across gender, age and ethnicity. An intensifying trend of urbanization characterizes the Arctic, with continued outmigration from local communities toward larger settlements, especially by women. Such forces

challenge the viability of smaller Arctic settlements, while communities increasingly involve elements of 'diaspora' populations.

Moving Forward: Avenues for Future Research

More research on human development and living conditions in the Arctic is required to better understand and enhance the environment, economies, culture, and health of Indigenous Peoples and Arctic communities. Key areas for future research are identified below.

1. Understanding the needs of Arctic youth and elderly

While Arctic demographic information has for the most part increased in availability and quality, there remains a need for more analysis of specific demographic cohorts, most notably youth and elderly. The population is aging in many parts of the Arctic, triggering the need to better understand the current and future social, cultural, economic and political role this segment of the population does and could play. At the same time, the viability of Arctic cultures, languages, traditional activities, communities and settlements is connected with its youth. Thus we need to better understand their aspirations, and the barriers to achieving them.

2. Gendered dimensions of Arctic change
Men and women are not affected equally by the numerous changes occurring in the Arctic. Further research is required to address how gender dimensions are considered in areas such as climate change and globalization, traditional and non-traditional economic activities, political systems, and education and health care provision.

3. "Soft securities": food, water, and energy

Food security is declining in the Arctic due to both environmental change and globalization. We see increased hunger and heightened rates of obesity and diabetes. Environmental changes affect water security, while global shifts in energy prices and transportation costs compromise energy security in the Arctic. Further research is required to better understand the contributions of the traditional food economy, as well as innovative new water and energy strategies which can potentially address these challenges.

4. Arctic settlements and communities

Urban settlements in the Arctic may help to generate new types of economic activity and change the cost of resource development. Better knowledge of the economic role of communities and their



Photo credits: Diane Hirschberg

Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages - A Summary continued



Photo credits :
Bruce Forbes

relationship to the economies of their surrounding regions is needed.

The costs and benefits of major resource development projects appear particularly high for smaller Arctic communities. Such projects potentially involve influxes of new residents (often temporary), the opportunity to negotiate employment and revenue sharing agreements, the threat of negative environmental impacts, and a potential loss of local 'fate control'.

The role of both 'new newcomers' and Arctic diasporas in contributing to community identity, economic condition, and political strength is not well understood and should be addressed in future research.

5. Arctic institutions

A variety of new institutional arrangements have provided residents of the Arctic with more control over local resources and economies. What types of institutions, formal and informal have worked best to improve the well-being of Arctic residents, and which will likely help meet future needs of human development in the Arctic?

6. Global linkages and new Arctic actors

The Arctic is ever more closely linked to the rest of the world - socially, culturally,

politically, economically and environmentally. How can we better evaluate the changing importance of the Arctic to the globe? What ambitions do non-Arctic states have for the Arctic, and how will these impact the Arctic's future? Greater attention must be given to these important questions regarding the Arctic in this global context.

7. Promulgating and adopting best practices

The Arctic has generated many innovations: in adaptive governance practices; in the inclusion of local and Indigenous voices in decision-making and in research; in the development of power and economic benefit sharing structures; and in initiatives related to distance education and telemedicine. How do we effectively transfer best practices and lessons learned in one part of the Arctic to other parts? How can the challenges of capacity (fiscal and human) be addressed in order to ensure the co-production of the knowledge and strategies needed to address a changing Arctic across regions?

8. Arctic social indicators and monitoring

Gaps in data availability, common data protocols and primary data collection need

addressing, to improve tracking of Arctic human development. The current set of Arctic social indicators (ASI; <http://library.arcticportal.org/712/>) needs refining. Indicators to track changes in food, water and energy security are needed, as is primary data collection on the size of the traditional economy. Greater consideration should also be given to gender in future indicator development.

The implementation of the ASI monitoring system would contribute greatly to tracking human development and benefit policy-makers.

[Fulltext download in PDF](#)



Call for Papers

Security and Governance in the Global Arctic: Nordic and International Perspectives - Aarhus University 12-13 November 2015

The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for policy-makers and academics to deliberate on how the security, resilience and sustainability of the globalized Arctic region and its peoples may be enhanced, and what instruments of governance may most suitably contribute. The conference will spell out (1) how the different relevant dimensions of security (military, economic, environmental, energy and human security) manifest themselves in the governing / governance arrangements in the Arctic; (2) how the challenges associated with each manifest themselves, individually and together; and (3) what forms of governing arrangements can best help to address the challenges. The conference will also focus on (4) how the Nordic countries and nations, including Greenland, the Faroe Islands and Aaland Islands, may contribute to the peace, stability and prosperity of the Arctic region through collaborative efforts based on their shared social, human, environmental and democratic values.



SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE IN THE GLOBAL ARCTIC: NORDIC AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

MATCHPOINTS SEMINAR
AARHUS UNIVERSITY
12 – 13 NOVEMBER 2015

Keynote speaker: Dr. Petra Dolata, Associate Professor, University of Calgary.

Organized by Ellen Margrethe Basse (ellenmb@law.au.dk) and Cécile Pelaudeix (cepe@cas.au.dk) on behalf of Arctic Research Centre, Aarhus University. Please submit proposal to the organizers.

Proposals and abstracts must be submitted by **June 15 2015** at the latest.

Proposals should be sent directly to the organizer of the relevant workshop or panel. See [Programme](#) for session titles and contact details.



DUE NORTH: Next Generation Arctic Research & Leadership, November 5-8, 2015 in Calgary, Alberta Canada

The next generation of northern scholars and leaders are invited to attend ACUNS 2015, the 11th Annual Student Conference hosted by the Arctic Institute of North America and the University of Calgary. This interdisciplinary conference is a gathering of early career scholars working on all topics related to the circumpolar north.

We invite you to present your work and to bring your expertise to co-develop and co-organise our next exciting event. Our diverse sessions will include topics on climate change, food security, natural resource development, Arctic policy, sustainable development, northern biodiversity and conservation, education, and human, animal and ecosystem health in circumpolar regions.

Session topics:

C1: Arctic Communities: Resilience, Management, Culture, Indigenous Knowledge.

C2: Arctic Sustainable Development:

Sovereignty, Infrastructure, Healthcare, Tourism, Land Management, Protected areas, Citizen Engagement.

C3: Arctic Wildlife, Ecosystem and Biodiversity: Flora & Fauna, Vegetation, Habitats, Food system, Migration patterns, Wildlife health and monitoring, Forest fire, Species Endangerment, Impacts, Conservation, Management.

C4: Arctic Food Security: Food sovereignty, Subsistence, Productivity, Transportation, Food safety.

C5: Arctic Landscapes: Geology, Geomorphology, Hydrology, Glaciology.

C6: Climate Change and adaptation: Arctic Warming, Extreme events, Climate variability, biogeochemical cycles, Changing landscapes, Building Resilience.

C7: Disaster Risk Management: Oil Spills, Toxic contaminants, Coastal Floods, Mitigation, Capacity Building.

C8: Policy, Politics and Leadership: Commerce, Geopolitics, Climate Laws,

International Organizations.

C9: Arctic Environment (Data and Techniques): Remote Sensing, Modeling, Surveying, Data sources, Ice core drilling.

C10: Arctic Resources: Renewable energy, Fossil fuels, Fishing, Oil and Gas, Exploitation, Consultation.

C11: Future of Arctic: Opportunities & Vulnerabilities, Mitigation, Culture, Climate, Wildlife, Indigenous Communities, Economy, Sustainability.

Abstract submission open **March 1 - May 31 2015**

For more information please visit the [conference website](#)

ACUNS 2015 Organising Committee
acuns15@ucalgary.ca



"Arctic Marine Resource Governance" Reykjavik, Iceland, 14th-16th of October 2015

The conference is part of the project: Marine Resource Governance in the Arctic, financially supported by Nordic Council of Ministers' Arctic Co-operation Programme, the Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Carlsberg Foundation.

Confirmed Keynote speakers:

- Vincent Gallucci, School of Aquatic and Fisheries Sciences, Univ. of Washington.
- Sue Moore, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory.
- Tore Henriksen, University of Tromsø, Norway.
- Amalie Jessen, Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, Government of Greenland.
- Alan Haynie, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Conference Themes:

The ecosystem changes underway in the Arctic region are expected to have significant impacts on living resources in both the short and long run, and current actions and policies adopted over such resource governance will have serious and ultimately irreversible consequences in the near and long terms. The themes of the conference will be:

1. Global management and institutions for Arctic marine resources
2. Resource stewards and users: local and indigenous co-management
3. Governance gaps in Arctic marine resource management
4. Multi-scale, ecosystem-based, Arctic marine resource management

Discussion of the themes and sample questions of interest can be found in the extended call through www.sdu.dk/arctic.

Participation

There is no conference fee. Acceptance is limited and will occur on a rolling basis, with a final deadline for abstract submission for presentation considerations of **May 31, 2015**. For consideration as a presenter, please submit a short abstract and title pertinent to the theme. For consideration as an attendee, please send a short note identifying your experience and interest in the topic. Presenters and attendees should expect to contribute to conference outputs, some of which may include publications and receive stipends (details to follow). Deadline for enrolment is **September 15, 2015**. Please send your application by e-mail to arctic@sdu.dk

Contact:

Department of Environmental and Business Economics, University of Southern Denmark

E-mail: arctic@sdu.dk

Website: www.sdu.dk/arctic



Coming In the Next Issue of *Northern Notes*...

- Report from CNARC 3rd China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium Shanghai, China, May 26 - 28, 2015
- Report from the 16th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Oulu, Finland June 8 - 12, 2015
- Report from The IGU Regional Conference in Moscow 17-21 August 2015



IGUmoscow2015



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops

- May 26 - 28, 2015
- CNARC 3rd China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium
- Shanghai, China
- <http://cnarc.info/index.php/symposia>
- The 3rd China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium is an international and multidisciplinary event expected to draw researchers, industry representatives, policymakers and community leaders to present, debate and discuss research findings and issues relating to growing Nordic-Asian Arctic cooperation.
- April 27 - 29, 2015
- New Narratives of the Postcolonial Arctic
- Roskilde, Denmark
- <http://arcticencounters.net/event.php?event=2015-05-27-new-narratives-of-the-postcolonial-arctic>
- Arctic Encounters will hold its second international conference, New Narratives of the Post colonial Arctic, at Roskilde University from May 27-29, 2015.
- May 29 - 30, 2015
- The European Union and the Arctic
- Dundee, Scotland
- <http://www.dundee.ac.uk/law/events/details/call-for-papers--the-european-union-and-the-arctic-2015-eu-arctic-conference.php>
- This conference will bring together academics and practitioners from relevant disciplines such as international law, international relations, political science and marine biology, NGOs, representatives from EU institutions and international organizations to discuss the EU's potential contribution to enhance Arctic governance.
- June 8 - 12, 2015
- 16th International Congress on Circumpolar Health
- Oulu, Finland
- <http://icch16 oulu.fi/>
- The congress will focus on human health and well-being in the Arctic and northern areas. It is open for everyone interested in Arctic issues, especially scientists, researchers, health care professionals, policy analysts, government agency representatives and community leaders.
- August 16 - 21, 2015
- 14th Arctic Ungulate Conference
- Røros Norway
- <http://gyroconference.event123.no/NINA/AUC/home.cfm>
- The Arctic Ungulate Conference (AUC) is an international conference held every four years. The UNESCO world heritage site at Røros in Norway will be the host for the upcoming AUC in August 2015.
- August 17 - 21, 2015
- International Geographical Union Regional Conference
- Moscow, Russia
- <http://www.igu2015.ru/>
- IGU Moscow 2015 will focus on five main themes: urban environment, polar studies, climate change, global conflicts, and regional sustainability. The programme is rooted in principals of diversity and interdisciplinary exchange.



Up Coming Conferences, Events & Workshops continued

August 18 - 21, 2015

Nordic Ethnology & Folklore Conference 2015

Copenhagen, Denmark

<http://conferences.saxo.ku.dk/33-nordic-ethnology-and-folklore-conference/>

"CO" – Co-productions, collaborations, contestations coming together in Copenhagen. Taking inspiration from the conference location of CO-penhagen, the Öresund Region, and the conference being a result of a CO-laboration between ethnologists and folklorists from both sides of the Sound, we hereby invite our Nordic colleagues to reflect upon different forms and inflections of CO in both historic and contemporary contexts.

September 29 - October 1, 2015

NATURAL RESOURCES and INTEGRATED COASTAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT in the ARCTIC ZONE

Archangelsk, Russia

<http://arhsc.ru/eng.php?page=conf15>

Arkhangelsk Scientific Center of the Russian Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations (FASO of Russia) hereby invites you to the international conference «NATURAL RESOURCES and INTEGRATED COASTAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT in the ARCTIC ZONE» which is to be held 29 September – 01 October, 2015 in Arkhangelsk (Russia).

October 4 - 8, 2015

Mountains of Our Future Earth Conference (Perth III)

Perth, Scotland

<http://perth.uhi.ac.uk/specialistcentres/cms/Conferences/Perth2015/Pages/default.aspx>

The Mountains of Our Future Earth Conference (Perth III) will take place in Perth, Scotland 4-8 October 2015. We are organizing a session on "Arctic and alpine: How do alpine regions differ from Arctic regions?", and any and all abstract submissions are welcome.

October 27 - 29, 2015

Second Polar Data Forum (PDF II)

University of Waterloo, Canada

<http://www.polar-data-forum.org/>

PDF II will build on successes of the first Polar Data Forum (PDF I) held in Tokyo, Japan, October 2013. PDF I and a series of other international and national meetings have identified priority themes and key challenges in the domain of polar data management.

November 5 - 8, 2015

ACUNS 2015, the 11th Annual Student Conference

Calgary, Alberta Canada

<http://arctic.ucalgary.ca/acuns-2015-student-conference>

The next generation of northern scholars and leaders are invited to attend ACUNS 2015, the 11th Annual Student Conference hosted by the Arctic Institute of North America and the University of Calgary. This interdisciplinary conference is a gathering of early career scholars working on all topics related to the circumpolar north

November 11 - 12, 2015

7th Arctic Shipping Summit

London, UK

<http://www.wplgroup.com/aci/conferences/eu-mas7.asp>

The 7th Arctic Shipping Summit will focus on discussing the practical solutions necessary for the ship owners to decide whether they should invest in utilising the Northern Sea Route. The meeting will provide updates on key developments and regulations in the Arctic, as well as present expert views on possible future advances in governing the transport routes.



Northern Notes

Issue 43 (Spring/Summer 2015)

- page 15 -

Recent Conferences & Workshops

Symposium on Arctic Governance, UC Irvine School of Law January 30-31, 2015

By: Lisa Payne and Joe DiMento

UC Irvine School of Law hosted a Symposium on Arctic Governance, January 30 & 31, 2015, at the beginning of the year when the United States takes over the Chair of the Arctic Council. The purpose of the symposium was to contribute to the discussion about what is needed for maintaining or improving governance, primarily environmental but not exclusively, in the Arctic region.

There has been an immense amount written and said about Arctic governance in the last several years and one major theme revolves around the question of whether new law is needed in the region. This was an underlying theme of the symposium within the context of more specifically focused presentations including a focus on how to implement and make effective existing initiatives in law and policy and how to assure that the laws and policies on the ground reflect those adopted.

The expert papers discussed during the event, presented by an international panel of scholars which included a representative from the U.S. State Department included Betsy Baker, Vermont Law

School/University of Washington School of Law, addressing the options for an Arctic regional seas arrangement; Michael Byers, University of British Columbia, talking about Arctic coastal states rights; Joe DiMento, UC Irvine School of Law, discussing Arctic law implementation; Tore Henriksen, UIT - The Arctic University of Norway, addressing stewardship by the Arctic states; Brian Israel, United States Department of State, focusing on how to engineer environmental cooperation in the Arctic; Timo Koi-vurova, NIEM Arctic Centre, outlining the underlying premises of the need for an Arctic treaty; Tullio Scovazzi, Milano-Bicocca, whose work focuses on sovereignty in the Arctic region and Oran Young, UC Santa Barbara, talking about how the Arctic Council can maintain its effectiveness in a rapidly changing environment. Each presentation was followed by discussion and commentary facilitated by additional scholars including Jordan Diamond, Raphael Heffron, Robert Lutz, Katherine Mengerink, Michael Robinson-Dorn and Jessica Shadian.

As part of the symposium, UC Irvine's Newkirk Center for Science and Society hosted a complementary program on "Community-based Science in the Arctic" featuring Arn Keeling, Elizabeth Mendenhall, May-Britt Öhman, Peter Sköld, and Mark Vardy.

Talks were attended by academics from the Southern California region, graduate students in law and related disciplines, consulate personnel and their invitees from nations with Arctic roles, and local officials.

Co-sponsors and partners included the UCI School of Law's Center for Land, Environment, and Natural Resources; UCI's Center for Unconventional Security Affairs; the Newkirk Center for Science and Society; UCI's Center in Law, Society and Culture; Fulbright Canada; UCI Oceans; and the local consulates of Canada, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. In addition to the Symposium, UCI Law plans a follow up event in 2015-2016.

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INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SOCIAL
SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

Northern Notes

Issue 43 (Spring/Summer 2015)

- page 16 -



Attention: Conference & Workshop Participants

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

Preparations Underway for the 2016 Arctic Science Summit Week and Arctic Observing Summit

By: Kristin Timm International Arctic Research Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks

It may be a year away, but planning for the 2016 Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) and Arctic Observing Summit (AOS) are well underway. Scheduled for 12-18 March 2016 in Fairbanks, Alaska, USA, the week includes several separate but related activities to strengthen international coordination in Arctic science and policy. Beyond ASSW and AOS, there will be meetings of the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials, U.S. Arctic Research Commission, European Polar Board, the Model Arctic Council, and several other side meetings and workshops.

Initial program development and outreach to potential conference participants has been central to the organizing effort. The new ASSW 2016 website (assw2016.org) was launched in mid-April and is the hub for news, travel information, program updates, side meetings and more. Information is currently available for organizations scheduling side

meetings and a sign up form for requesting meeting space during the Summit is available online. The University of Alaska Fairbanks will be hosting most of the conference activities and has a range of meeting spaces, library resources, food and beverage service, and nearby attractions like the University of Alaska Museum of the North.

Coordinated by the International Study of Arctic Change (ISAC), the Arctic Observing Summit is beginning to take shape and themes have been identified. AOS is a forum for solutions-oriented discussion, planning and priority-setting to link stakeholder needs with Arctic observing systems design, data collection, analyses, and the creation of audience-appropriate data products. The upcoming Summit builds on the momentum, themes and recommendations from previous Summits and includes six overarching themes: 1) international frameworks and national strategies for funding and private sector and support, 2) technology,

3) global linkages, 4) stakeholder engagement and needs, 5) 6) traditional knowledge and environmental science.

In addition to formal conference activities, the Local Organizing Committee is planning a series of informal networking opportunities to promote conversation between meeting participants and with other Arctic and Alaska research, industry and indigenous groups. The Local Organizing Committee has also been working closely with the Fairbanks Convention and Visitors Bureau to arrange field trips so that conference participants can experience Alaska, local research stations, and local attractions such as ice carving, hot springs, and the northern lights.

Visit ASSW2016.org to learn more and subscribe for updates, and we hope to see you in Fairbanks in March 2016!

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New joint master degree between International Centre for Northern Governance and Development at the University of Saskatchewan and UiT: Governance and Entrepreneurship in Northern and Indigenous Areas

The International Centre for Northern Governance and Development, and the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education at UiT The Arctic University of Norway are pleased to announce the launch of their collaborative joint master degree in Governance and Entrepreneurship in Northern and Indigenous Areas (GENI).

GENI is the first joint degree between Canada and Norway as well as the first northern focused joint degree in the circumpolar region.

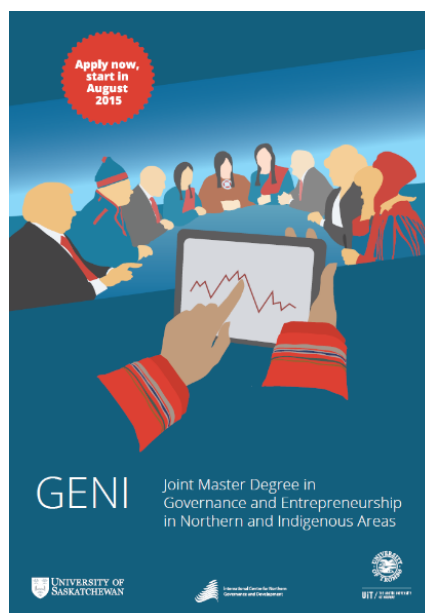
GENI will provide students the opportunity to experience high levels of comparative and collaborative learning in the fields of governance, consultation, and entrepreneurship between two northern and indigenous regions through applied research with government, indigenous

organizations, and industry, as well as through short-term exchanges and field schools.

As for 2015 the dead-line (May 1st) for applicants is past due - please consider further information on future dead-lines.

For more information, visit:
www.usask.ca/icngd

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Arctic Air: A Two Day Workshop workshop exploring the research potential of an aerial approach to the Arctic, 5-6 June 2015, Aberdeen, Scotland

Air has always enveloped human societies, weighing people down on earth and sea, while simultaneously inducing dreams of escape in the sky.

Despite this, air has usually been overlooked in both historical scholarship and contemporary discussions of the Arctic, which depict it as a space of land, ice, and water. This interdisciplinary workshop suggests something different: that Arctic landscapes and seascapes cannot be understood separately from Arctic airscapes. Challenging standard conceptions of air as intangible, ahistorical, and placeless, the workshop will explore how attending to these aerial dimensions might enrich our understanding of the region's histories and geographies, and asks how an awareness of the aerial might offer alternate perspectives that complicate dominant perceptions of the Arctic.

We invite attendees interested in the 'aerial turn', whether through Arctic exploration, the history of aviation, the cultural geography of air, or the anthropology of the North.

Speakers:

- Peter Adey, Royal Holloway
- Roald Berg, Universitetet i Stavanger
- Michael Bravo, University of Cambridge
- Robert Marc Friedman, Univ i Oslo and Tromsø
- Tim Fulford, De Montfort University
- Tim Ingold, University of Aberdeen
- Derek McCormack, University of Oxford
- Tyrone Martinsson, Göteborgs Universitet
- Ulrike Spring, Høgskulen i Sogn og Fjordane

Costs and Registration (Closes 29 May 2015)

- Option 1 - Workshop only £20
(includes refreshments and Saturday lunch)
- Option 2 - Workshop and conference dinner £50

For more information visit: <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/the-north/events/6566/>

To register visit [the University of Aberdeen's online store](#)

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Forthcoming - FemNorthNet: Making Local Women Matter in Northern Resource Development

Bringing together academics, community researchers, and local women's organizations in northern Canada, the Feminist Northern Network (FemNorthNet) has spent five years exploring northern women's participation and leadership in economic development processes. Housed at the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, FemNorthNet has asked: What are diverse northern women's concerns about economic development? What are the known impacts of economic development, particularly resource extraction projects, on diverse women in the North? What organizations, structures, and processes exist to allow women to voice their ideas and concerns? Where can improvements in these systems be made? These questions have been deconstructed through research tracking the opportunities and challenges our northern partner communities face as economic development progresses and stalls; as resource-based economies "boom" and "bust". Workshops designed and led in partnership with local women

identified concerns and frustrations and fostered the development of tailored leadership development modules as well as new economic assessment tools that consider social impacts of development through a feminist, intersectional lens. We also started "Building Links", a project that brings together women from a community impacted by a new hydroelectric project with the women who will benefit from the "green" energy produced by the dam. The reports, tools, and videos resulting from this work are all available on our new website: www.fnn.criaw-icref.ca.

To share the experiential and research knowledge we have accumulated together, FemNorthNet is now producing a comprehensive tool called "Local Women Matter - Understanding and Influencing Resource Development in Northern Canadian Communities". The tool will include a series of fact sheets to set the context that northern resource development is occurring in, including information on the history of northern development,

the effects of colonialism, the government and corporate processes that currently drive and shape development, and how women are included and excluded from these processes. The second part of the tool consists of resources for northern women (and the organizations that support them) to use as they begin to engage with and navigate the complex structures influencing how, when, and where northern development happens.

"Local Women Matter" will be available in late Summer 2015. To receive notification of its release, check our [website](#), social media pages, or sign up for our newsletter at <http://bit.ly/1Gb92ys>. In the meantime, we invite you to discover all of our free, online resources - visit our website today!

* * * * *

The 1st Central European Polar Meeting 10th to 13th November 2015 at the Austrian Academy of Science in Vienna, Austria.

In 2015 the 100th anniversary of the death of Austrian polar explorer Julius Payer takes place. To commemorate the great achievements of Julius Payer for the international polar sciences the 1st Central European Polar Meeting is organized in Vienna in cooperation with the Austrian National Committee for Global Change. It will bring together polar researchers from Central European countries and beyond, including distinguished senior scientists, but also early career scientists and the next generation of polar researchers. Besides presentation of newest results from ongoing research activities, the conference is one of the first international activities of the newly established Central European Polar Partnership, which aims at increasing the visibility and coordinating polar research in and between the participating countries.

Scientific Steering Team:

- Annett Bartsch (Central Institute of Meteorology & Geodynamics, ZAMG, Vienna, Austria)
- Josef Elster (Centre for Polar Ecology, University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic)
- Jacek Jania (University of Silesia and Committee of Polar Research, Polish Academy of Sciences)
- Günter Köck (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)
- Andreas Richter (Austrian Polar Research Institute, Austria and University of Vienna)
- Wolfgang Schöner (Austrian Polar Research Institute, Austria and University of Graz)
- Peter Schweitzer (Austrian Polar Research Institute, Austria and University of Vienna)

For further information, registration or to submit an abstract, please go to: <http://www.polarresearch.at/conference>

For questions, please contact the conference office:

Ms. Marion Rothmüller
Austrian Polar Research Institute
c/o Universität Wien, 1090 Wien,
Althanstraße 14, Österreich
Email:

cepm2015@polarresearch.at



New Publications

Polar Geography - Issue 1 and 2, 2015

Issue 1, 2015

"Winter Arctic shipping: with climate change, towards the development of year-round traffic?," by Frederic Lasserre and Pascale Bourbonnais

"Alaskan stakeholder-defined research needs in the context of climate change" by Corrine Knapp and Sarah Trainor

"Regulatory approaches to oil spill response in Norway and Russia", Natalia Belkina and Olga Sarkova

"Arctic sea ice: analysis and evaluation of satellite observations, model hindcasts, and future scenarios" by Tracy Sumner Rogers, John Walsh, Matthew Lenoawicz, and Michael Lindgren

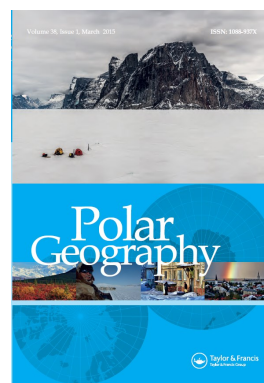
Issue 2, 2015

"Polar facts in the age of polarization" by Larry Hamilton

"Canadian interprovincial employees in the Canadian Arctic: a case study in fly-in/fly-out employment metrics; 2004-2009" by Greg Finnegan and John Jacobs

"The Canadian Mining Industry North of the 55th Parallel", Pierre-Louis Têtu

"Hunting and fishing settlements in Upernavik district of Northern Greenland – challenged by climate, centralization and globalization", Kåre Hendriksen and Ulrik Jørgensen



For information about the journal, please contact the Editor, Timothy Heleniak (heleniak@gwu.edu) or visit the journal's website <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tpog20/current>.



The New Arctic

Editors: Evengård, Birgitta; Nymand Larsen, Joan; Paasche, Øyvind.

Published by: Springer

Publication year: 2015

Pages: 380 p.

34 illus., 33 illus. in color.

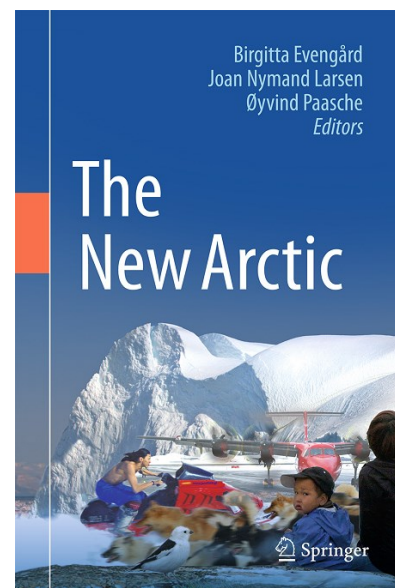
In the late 18th century explorers and scientists started venturing into the Arctic in a heroic and sometimes deadly effort to understand and unveil the secrets of the unforgiving and mysterious polar region of the high north. Despite that the Arctic was already populated mattered less for the first wave of polar researchers and explorations who nevertheless, brought back valuable knowledge. Today the focus in Arctic science and discourse has changed to one which includes the peoples and societies, and their interaction with the world beyond.

The image of a static Arctic - heralded first by explorers - prevailed for a long time, but today the eyes of the World see the Arctic very differently. Few, if any, other places on Earth are currently experiencing the kind of dramatic change witnessed in the Arctic. According to model forecasts, these changes are likely to have profound implications on biophys-

ical and human systems, and will accelerate in the decades to come.

"The New Arctic" highlights how, and in what parts, the natural and political system is being transformed. We're talking about a region where demography, culture, and political and economic systems are increasingly diverse, although many common interests and aspects remain; and with the new Arctic now firmly placed in a global context. Settlements range from small, predominantly indigenous communities, to large industrial cities, and all have a link to the surrounding environment, be it glaciers or vegetation or the ocean itself.

"The New Arctic" contributes to our further understanding of the changing Arctic. It offers a range of perspectives, which reflect the deep insight of a variety of scientific scholars across many disciplines bringing a wide range of expertise. The book speaks to a broad audience, including policy-makers, students and scientific colleagues.



Rethinking Greenland and the Arctic in the Era of Climate Change. New Northern Horizons

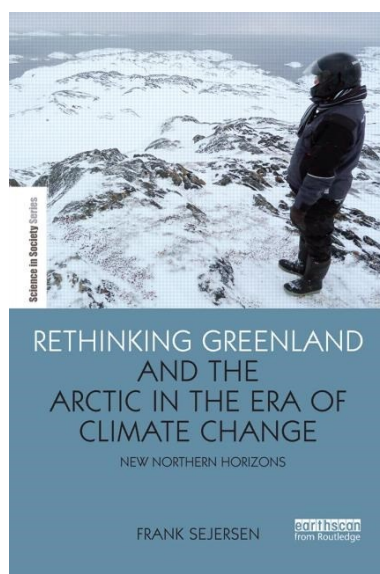
Author: Frank Sejersen

Published by: New York and London: Routledge

Publication year: 2015

Pages: 238 p.

This book investigates how Arctic indigenous communities deal with the challenges of climate change and how they strive to develop self-determination. Adopting an anthropological focus on Greenland's vision to boost extractive industries and transform society, the book examines how indigenous communities engage with climate change and development discourses. It applies a critical and comparative approach, integrating both local perspectives and adaptation research from Canada and Greenland to make



the case for recasting the way the Arctic and Inuit are approached conceptually and politically. The emphasis on indigenous peoples as future-makers and right-holders paves the way for a new understanding of the concept of indigenous knowledge and a more sensitive appreciation of predicaments and dynamics in the Arctic.

This book will be of interest to post-graduate students and researchers in environmental studies, development studies and area studies.

For more details please consult:

www.sponpress.com/books/details/9781138845152/



New Publications continued

Polar Law and Resources

Editors: Loukacheva, Natalia; Jabour, Julia; Winther, Jan-Gunnar; Ravna, Øyvind.
Publisher: Copenhagen: Nordisk Ministerråd, 156 p.
Publication year: 2015
URN: urn:nbn:se:norden.org:diva-3874
DOI: 10.6027/TN2015-533ISBN: 978-92-893-4081-6
ISBN: 978-92-893-4083-0
ISBN: 978-92-893-4082-3
OAI: oai:DiVA.org:norden-3874
DiVA: diva2:805978

Abstract:

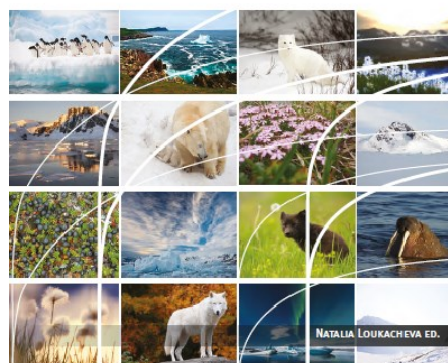
Current Polar law developments indicate that both the Arctic and the Antarctica will continue to be the focus of growing scientific, international, political, media and public discourse for the foreseeable future. The regulation of resources

and associated issues form one of the key areas of Polar law and will thus continue to constitute the crux of legal, geopolitical, socio-economic, and environmental developments. An overview of Polar law questions and topical developments was provided in the pioneering 2010 Polar Law Textbook and in the 2013 Polar Law Textbook II both of which covered a number of topics relevant to the Polar resources debate. Building on this work, this new volume focuses on topical issues of law and resource development in the Polar Regions and covers topics of current and emergent resource-related issues mainly from a legal and political perspective.

[Fulltext download in PDF](#)



Polar Law and Resources



Études/Inuit/Studies, Volume 38 (1-2), 2014

Cultures inuit, gouvernance et cosmopolitiques Inuit cultures, governance and cosmopolitics

sous la direction de / guest editor
Frédéric Laugrand

Sommaire / Contents

- *Introduction: cultures inuit, gouvernance et cosmopolitiques*

Frédéric Laugrand (pages 7-14)

- *Introduction: Inuit cultures, governance and cosmopolitics*

Frédéric Laugrand (pages 15-21)

- *Silatunig: Respectful state of being in the world*

Betsy Annahatak (pages 23-31)

- *Music and change in Nain, Nunatsiavut: More White does not always mean less Inuit*

Tom Artiss (pages 33-52)

- *Greenlandic attitudes towards Norwegians and Danes from Nansen's icecap crossing to the 1933 World Court verdict in The Hague*

Karen Langgård (pages 53-71)

- *Co-constructing early childhood programs nourished by Inuit worldviews*

Mary Caroline Rowan (pages 73-94)

- *Le Nunavut: une composition inachevée?*

Thierry Rodon (pages 95-114)

- *Revisiting Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit: Inuit knowledge, culture, language, and values in Nunavut institutions since 1999*

Francis Lévesque (pages 115-136)

- *Le pouvoir du «non» dans le processus d'autonomie politique au Nunavik*

Caroline Hervé (pages 137-156)

- *The case of Pelagie Inuk: The only Inuk woman to become a Grey Nun*

Frédéric Laugrand, Jarich Oosten (pages 157-176)

- *Images de la parenté: exploration de quelques compositions photographiques et corporelles dans les îles Belcher (Nunavut)*

Florence Dupré (pages 177-196)

- *Ontologie et territorialité inuit en contexte d'exploitation minière à Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) au Nunavut*

Pascale Laneuville (pages 197-216)

- *Fish pluralities: Human-animal relations and sites of engagement in Paulatuuq, Arctic Canada*

Zoe Todd (pages 217-238)

Abstracts can be consulted on the web site: <http://www.etudes-inuit-studies.ulaval.ca>



New Publications continued

Arctic Social Indicators: ASI II: Implementation

Editors: Larsen, Joan Nymand;
Schweitzer, Peter;
Petrov, Andrey.
Publisher: Copenhagen: Nordisk Ministerråd, 300 p.
Publication Year: 2012
URN: urn:nbn:se:norden:org:diva-3810
DOI: 10.6027/TN2014-568
ISBN: 978-92-893-3886-8
ISBN: 978-92-893-3888-2
OAI: oai:DiVA.org:norden-3810
DiVA: diva2:789051

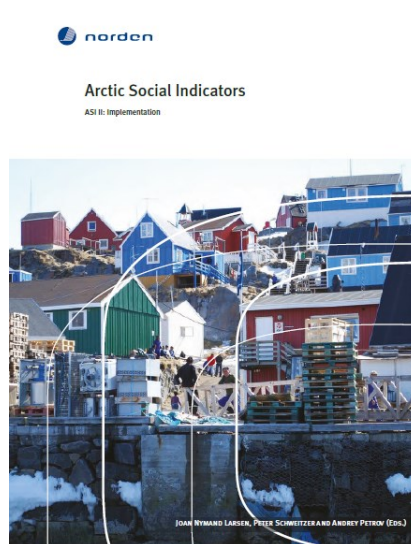
Abstract:

Arctic Social Indicators II (ASI-II) is a follow-up activity to ASI-I (2010) and the first Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR, 2004). The objective of ASI (2010) was to develop a small set of Arctic specific social indicators that as a collective would help facilitate the tracking and monitoring of change in human development in the Arctic. The objective of ASI (2010) was to develop a small set of Arctic specific social indicators that as a collective would help facilitate the tracking and monitoring of change in human development in the Arctic. ASI indicators were developed for six domains that are considered prominent aspects of human development in the Arctic by residents in the Arctic: Health and Population; Material Wellbeing; Education; Cultural Wellbeing; Contact with Nature; and Fate Control.

The objective of the present volume of ASI is to present and discuss the findings of the work on measuring the set of recommended ASI indicators; to conduct a series of regional case studies to illustrate and test the strength and applicability of these indicators; to identify and describe data challenges for the Arctic region specifically in relation to these Arctic specific indicators and to draw conclusions about the ability of ASI to track changes in human development; and to formulate policy relevant conclusions for the long-term monitoring of Arctic human development.

The core content of ASI-II is a set of five carefully selected case studies, which form the basis for drawing conclusions about the applicability of the ASI indicators and for formulating policy relevant conclusions. Case studies are performed for Sakha Republic (Yakutia); the West-Nordic Region; Northwest Territories; Inuit Regions of Alaska; and the Inuit World, with the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) used to augment ASI.

Findings on the state and changes in Arctic human development and wellbeing are presented. Based on our analysis and conclusions from the five case studies the framework for an ASI monitoring system is introduced. We argue that the long-term monitoring of human development in the Arctic would be greatly



facilitated by the regular and frequent collection and reporting of relevant data, including those required for the proposed small set of ASI indicators.

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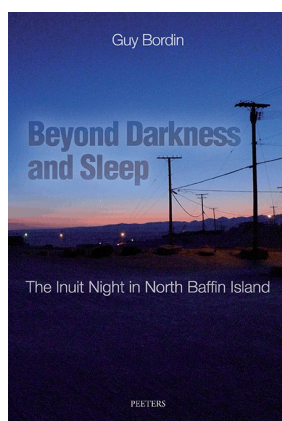


Beyond Darkness and Sleep. The Inuit Night in North Baffin Island

Author: Guy Bordin
Published by: Peeters Publishers
Year: 2015
ISBN: 978-90-429-3139-8
Pages: XXIV-415 p.

Summary:

"This is a place where night is dark, like everywhere else, and bright, like nowhere else. This is a people for whom sleep belongs to nighttime, but who nonetheless favor nocturnal wakefulness. This is a people for whom almost any activity seems more appealing than sleep. This is a people for whom darkness did not mean evil, until the arrival of Christianity.



This is a culture which, without totally rejecting binary or dualistic schemes, tends to favor the notion of continuity between events, beings and objects: between night and day, dark and light, dreaming and conscious life. This is a people adept at radical pragmatism. This is a people for whom words have always been powerful. This is a people with a unique experience of "nocturnity". This book is an invitation to enter the realm of the North Baffin Island Inuit night.



A Historical and Legal Study of Sovereignty in the Canadian North: Terrestrial Sovereignty, 1870-1939

Author: Gordon W. Smith
Editor: P. Whitney Lackenbauer
University of Calgary Press
November 2014
512 pages
ISBN:
978-1-55238-720-7 paper
978-1-55238-772-6 ePub
978-1-55238-773-3 mobi

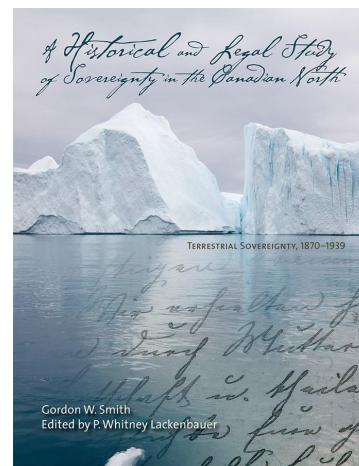
About the Book

Gordon W. Smith, PhD, dedicated much of his life to researching Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic. A historian by training, his 1952 dissertation from Columbia University on "The Historical and Legal Background of Canada's Arctic Claims" remains a foundational work on the topic, as does his 1966 chapter "Sovereignty in the North: The Canadian Aspect of an International Problem," in R. St. J. MacDonald's *The Arctic Frontier*. This work is the first in a project to edit and publish Smith's unpublished opus a manuscript on "A Historical and Legal Study of Sovereignty in the Canadian North and Related Law of the Sea Problems." Written over three decades (yet incomplete at the time of his death in 2000), this work may well be the most comprehensive study on the nature and importance of the Canadian North in existence.

Volume 1: *Terrestrial Sovereignty* provides the most comprehensive documentation yet available on the post-Confederation history of Canadian sovereignty in the north. As Arctic sovereignty and security issues return to the forefront of public debate, this invaluable resource provides the foundation upon which we may expand our understanding of Canada's claims from the original transfers of the northern territories in 1870 and 1880 through to the late twentieth century. The book provides a wealth of detail, ranging from administrative formation and delineation of the northern territories through to other activities including government expeditions to northern waters, foreign whaling, the Alaska boundary dispute, northern exploration between 1870 and 1918, the background of Canada's sector claim, the question concerning Danish sovereignty over Greenland and its relation to Canadian interests, the Ellesmere Island affair, the activities of American explorers in the Canadian North, and the Eastern Arctic Patrol. The final chapter examines the Eastern Greenland case and its implications for Canada.

About the Author

DR. GORDON W. SMITH (1918-2000) was a historian who spent his early career as a professor in Canada, the West



Indies, and Africa. He devoted the last twenty-five years of his life to researching and writing the international history of the Canadian Arctic. P. WHITNEY LACKENBAUER is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of History at St. Jerome's University in Waterloo, Ontario, and the author of numerous books, including *The Canadian Rangers: A Living History* (2013), and co-author of *Arctic Front: Defending Canadian Interests in the Far North*, which won the Donner Prize in 2009.

* * * * *

Franz Boas. Fra gli Inuit dell'isola di Baffin. Diari e lettere (1883-1884).

Author: Ludger Müller-Wille
Published by: Italian di Enzo Vinicio Alliegro. Firenze
Year: 2015
Pages: 438 p., soft cover.
ISBN: 9788889473221

<http://www.seideditori.it/diari-e-lettere-1883-1884-fra-gli-unit-dell-isola-di-baffin.html>

Summary:

Franz Boas (born in Minden, Germany, in 1858, died in New York City, USA, in 1942), one of the founder of modern cultural anthropology, conducted research among Inuit of Baffin Island in Arctic Canada in 1883 and 1884. His journals and letters, which he wrote

almost every day during his stay, were transcribed, edited, and published by Ludger Müller-Wille in the original German (*Franz Boas. Bei den Inuit in Baffinland 1883-1884. Tagebücher und Briefe*. Berlin: Reinhold Schletzer Verlag 1994) and in English translation (Franz Boas among the Inuit of Baffin Island 1883-1884. Journals & Letters. Translated by William Barr. Toronto: University of Toronto Press 1998).

They have now appeared with the publishing house Seid Editori in Italian translation arranged and introduced by Enzo Vinicio Alliegro. Boas's journals and letters are of great value to the scientific community to explore and understand Franz Boas's emergence as a social scientist whose early academic

beginnings were in natural sciences. Boas's personal writings are also a testament to his evolving methodological and theoretical approaches to his wide-ranging studies of different cultures, their intellectual and linguistic heritage, and relations to the physical environment and other cultures.

* * * * *

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