The Journal of Northern Studies is published with support from The Royal Skyttean Society and Umeå University.

© The authors and Journal of Northern Studies
ISSN 1654-5915

Cover picture
Scandinavia Satellite and sensor: NOAA, AVHRR
Level above earth: 840 km
Image supplied by METRIA, a division of Lantmäteriet, Sweden. www.metria.se

Design and layout
Leena Hortéll, Ord & Co i Umeå ÅB
Fonts: Berling Nova and Futura
Paper: Invercote Creato 260 gr and Artic volume high white 115 gr

Printed by
Davidsons Tryckeri ÅB, Växjö
Contents / Sommaire / Inhalt

Editors, Editorial committee, Editorial board ................................................................. 5
Contributors ..................................................................................................................... 6

Articles / Aufsätze
Lourens Hacquebord, Back to the Future. The Past, Present and Future of Resource Development in a Changing Arctic ................................................................. 9
Else Mundal, The Relationship between Sami and Nordic Peoples Expessed in Terms of Family Associations ........................................................................... 25
Tatiana Bulgakova, Collective Clan Disease among the Nanay ........................................ 59
Wayne Edwards & Tara Natarajan, Rural Society and Barriers to Well-Being ............... 85
Davin Holen, A Resilient Subsistence Salmon Fishery in Southwest Alaska. A Case Study of Fish Camps in Nondalton ............................................................... 101

Miscellanea: Notes / Notizen
Integrating the Human Dimension in IPY 2007–2009. Reflections on the Achievements in Sweden (Dag Avango) ................................................................. 123
Northern Studies Research at Umeå University (Peter Sköld) ........................................ 127

Reviews/Comptes rendus/Besprechungen
Thomas Thornton, Being and Place among the Tlingit, Seattle: University of Washington Press in association with Sealaska Heritage Institute 2008 (Julie Raymond-Yakoubian) ............................................................... 139
Gustav Adolf Beckmann, Die Karlamagnús-Saga I und ihre altfranzösische Vorlage, Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag 2008 (Beihfte zur Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie 344) (Lars-Erik Edlund) ............................................................... 142
Arnold Dalen, Jan Ragnar Hagland, Stian Hårstad, Håkan Rydving & Ola Stemshaug, Trondersk språkhistorie. Språkforhold i ein region, Trondheim: Tapir akademisk forlag 2008 (Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab. Skrifter 2008 nr. 3) (Lars-Erik Edlund) ............................................................... 143
Leiv Heggstad, Finn Hødnebø & Erik Simensen, *Norrøn ordbok, 5. utgåva av Gamalnorsk ordbok ved Heggstad & Torp*, Oslo: Det norske samlaget 2008 (Lars-Erik Edlund) .................................................. 144


*Kormaks saga. Historik och översättning av Ingegerd Fries*, Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien (Filologiskt arkiv 48) (Lars-Erik Edlund) .................................................. 145


Jan Lindström (ed.), *Språk och interaktion 1*, Helsingfors: Institutionen för nordiska språk och nordisk litteratur, Helsingfors universitet 2008 (Lars-Erik Edlund) .................................................. 147


Tim William Machan (ed.), *Vafþrúðnismál [with an introduction and notes]*, 2nd edition, Toronto: Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Durham University, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies 2008 (Durham Medieval and Renaissance Texts 1) (Lars-Erik Edlund) .................................................. 150


Helge Omdal & Helge Sandøy (eds.), *Nasjonal eller internasjonal skrivemåte? Om importord i seks nordiske språksamfunn*, Oslo: Novus Forlag 2008 (Moderne importord i språka i Norden 8) (Lars-Erik Edlund) .................................................. 151


Instructions to Authors .................................................. 156
Integrating the Human Dimension in IPY 2007–2009
Reflections on the Achievements in Sweden

IPY 2007–2008 is the first International Polar Year where the human dimensions of the polar areas were integrated as a theme, thereby including the humanities and social sciences into the program. It is beyond doubt that this is a very important achievement, as it happens at a time when the people living in the polar areas, as well as globally, are becoming increasingly affected by the processes and phenomena that polar scientists are studying. The objective of this article is to describe and reflect on the work the Swedish Committee for the International Polar Year (SC-IPY) did to bring the human dimension into the Swedish IPY effort. What did the SC-IPY do and what were the results? My point of departure will be the conference Human Dimensions in the Circumpolar Arctic, which took place in Umeå 8–10 October 2008.

Historically, the international polar years, as well as polar research in general, have been dominated by the natural sciences. Thus, the decision of the ICSU/WMO joint committee for the IPY to include the human dimension in the current polar year was something new. On one hand it meant that the humanities and social sciences would be an integrated part of the scientific research efforts. On the other hand it meant that the IPY research would involve not only scientists coming from outside of the polar areas, but also the peoples living in the Arctic, in particular the indigenous peoples. This was a challenge and the SC-IPY took on that challenge by forming a working committee for culture, society and humanities. As the chair of that committee, the Human Dimensions in the Circumpolar Arctic Conference in Umeå offers a good opportunity to reflect on some of the achievements within the field of “the human dimension” in Sweden during the IPY.

Acting on instructions from the Swedish government, the Swedish Research Council formed the SC-IPY in early 2006. The committee consisted of researchers from different disciplines and institutions involved in polar research and of representatives from funding agencies, government bodies and Sami organisations. In order to achieve its mission to promote and coordinate the Swedish research efforts in the IPY, the committee formed different working committees. One of them was the Working Committee for Culture, Society and Humanities.

What we experienced during the Human Dimensions Conference in Umeå was more than we would have dared to hope for when we—a group of human and social scientists—started our work back in 2006. The mission of our group was formulated in a very broad manner: to initiate, promote and coordinate activities within polar research in the human and social sciences during the IPY, as well as other polar-oriented activities within the domain of culture and society. The human dimension of the Swedish IPY project portfolio was to be broad and deep and our task was to stimulate that. In doing so we were to cooperate with organisations and individuals internationally and in Sweden, especially to the north of the sixtieth parallel. The task seemed enormous and the start of our work was somewhat difficult. There were many actors with ideas and agendas for the IPY and the funding that was available to us in the beginning was a
limited part of a 10 million SEK budget. And not everyone was convinced that money should be spent on the human dimension.

In order to accomplish our task, we followed two partly overlapping strategies. One was oriented towards the university world and academic research. The other strategy was aimed at IPY-related actors and activities outside of the university world. Our mission turned out to be far less difficult than we had expected, because there were many enthusiastic actors out there. Some of them were already a part of the IPY and many others were waiting for opportunities to become involved.

To begin with, on the university side of our mission, our group tried to assemble a complete picture of the contents of the Swedish social science-humanities project portfolio. The ICSU/WMO joint committee for the IPY had endorsed a fairly large number of social science-humanities projects with Swedish participants. Our question was which of these research projects were actually going to be implemented? Which of the projects had received funding from the major science funding agencies in Sweden and abroad? Which ones had not received funding and thus could be removed from the list of IPY projects with Swedish participants? Another issue was the needs for additional resources. What were the financial needs of the projects? What were their logistical needs for field research in the Arctic and Antarctica? In November 2006 our group presented a list at a SC-IPY meeting. On this list we had eleven social science-humanities polar research projects with active involvement of Swedish researchers. The list included disciplines like general history and subcategories such as history of technology, history of science and environmental history, as well as archaeology, political science, anthropology, linguistics and gender research. The projects had received funding in stiff competition with all other funding applicants in Sweden, since there was no money earmarked for IPY research in this arctic nation. The projects were funded by the several funding agencies—FORMAS, The Swedish Research Council, ESF and The Tercentenary Fund of the Swedish National Bank—and in one or two cases by the ordinary salaries for university employees. Universities from Lund in the south to Luleå in the north were on the list, as integrated parts of international research programs.

The ongoing research of some of these projects was presented at the Human dimensions conference in Umeå, in some cases by their Swedish participants and in some by researchers from other countries. The research problems that these research projects deal with are of great significance for our understanding of the social, cultural and political aspects of the polar regions—today as well as in the past—and their role globally.

One such research problem concerns the adaptation of human environment systems to climate change. What are the impacts of climate change on governance systems and on societies in the Arctic? What are the impacts of climate change on everyday life in northern communities—on work and on economic activities? How is climate change affecting policy making? Some of the projects dealing with these problems have been carried out in close cooperation among researchers from outside of the polar areas and people living there, often indigenous peoples. Some projects can be mentioned specifically—Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in Arctic Regions (CAVIAR), The Capability of International Governance Systems in the Arctic to Contribute to the Mitiga-
tion of Climate Change and Adjust to its Consequences (CIGSAC) and Reindeer Herding and Climate Change (EALAT).

Another important field of research concerns the political aspects and implications of science and industry in the polar areas—in the past and the present. These problems are addressed within the disciplines of history of science, history of technology and industrial heritage research. One example is the new and important research results coming out of the research projects “History of the international polar years” and “Field stations.” These projects have revealed many linkages between scientific research during the IPY and the Cold War military strategies at the time. These results are paving the way for posing questions regarding the linkages between the present IPY and the present polar politics, particularly in the high Arctic. Of importance for understanding the present quest for natural resources in the Arctic are also the research results from the LASHIPA project. In this project, historians and archaeologists from the Netherlands cooperate with Swedes, Americans, Norwegians, British and Russians in exploring natural resource exploitation and its impacts on geo-politics over the last 400 years. There have also been important research projects without official IPY status, but intimately linked to the IPY effort. One of these projects is the ESF EUROCORE program BOREAS, whose participants made important contributions at the Human Dimensions Conference in Umeå, within history of science and environment.

Last but not least, research within human and social sciences is increasingly becoming involved in the efforts to build international cooperation within data management and monitoring—activities that used to be the exclusive domain of the natural sciences. During the IPY, this took place in the preparations of the Sustained Arctic Observation Network (SAON).

All of these important research problems were discussed at the Human Dimensions Conference in Umeå and out of these discussions it also became clear that there are several fields of research in which we need to deepen our knowledge. The Umeå conference did not mark the end of polar research within the human and social sciences. It marked the beginning of important research efforts within this field in the future.

The second strategy of the SC-IPY Working Committee for Culture, Society and Humanities was to promote projects and initiatives outside of academia—by artists, filmmakers, writers, municipalities and museums. People and organisations from Umeå were particularly active and visible in these efforts. In the early autumn of 2006, we organized a workshop at Umeå University with the objective of collecting good ideas and perspectives on what we should do to bring forward the human dimension in the IPY in the field of information and outreach. We invited different actors to come and present their ideas and a large number of people showed up, from museums and cultural associations in different parts of northern Sweden. The ideas behind many of the outreach projects that the SC-IPY sponsored were born at this workshop. One of these projects was a lecture series, initiated at Umeå University, called “Främmande Nord” [Foreign North]. The lecturers focused on the way foreign travellers depicted arctic Sweden in the past—in other words how they constructed and re-constructed the picture of Norrland. Another project was the film True North, made by the internationally recognized filmmaker and artist
Isaac Julien. The film elaborated on the diary of the Afro-American Matthew Henson from Robert E. Peary’s Arctic expedition in 1909. Another important project that we partly financed was the production of a multinational history book, in several languages, about the history of the Barents region. Another outreach project, initiated in Gothenburg and presented at the Umeå meeting, was a travelling exhibition about the role of the city of Gothenburg in the history of Swedish polar science. The exhibition, named *Icy Missions*, placed polar science in its social, political and cultural contexts. This exhibition was presented by its makers at the Human Dimensions Conference in Umeå. On the suggestion of our working committee, the Swedish IPY committee also supported the project “Samiskt levnadssätt och klimatförändringar” which dealt with the Sami way of life and climate changes. The end result will be publications and web presentations. The project was initiated and accomplished by Sami organizations and was very much based on the knowledge and observations on climate change among Sami people.

The conference Human Dimensions in the Circumpolar Arctic was a powerful manifestation of all these efforts to bring research about people into the agenda of the International Polar Year. Researchers from a wide range of disciplines, from many different countries, had the opportunity to discuss various aspects of their research problems, exchange ideas and build networks for post-IPY research projects. We also saw splendid examples of how the human dimension of the polar areas can be dealt with in museum exhibitions and in other cultural expressions outside the universities. Last but not least, the panel discussions during the conference pointed to the continued and increasing importance of the polar areas for various aspects of politics and policy making.

The Umeå conference was one out of several IPY conferences with human dimension content. The humanities and social sciences also held a prominent place on the program of high-level conferences like the SCAR/IASC open science conference in St Petersburg in the summer of 2008, at the large ICASS conference in Nuuk, Greenland, in August the same year, and will be an important part of the large IPY conference in Oslo in June 2010. However, we believe that so far the Umeå conference was the largest and most well visited manifestation of the humanities disciplines within polar research during the IPY. Therefore, we can safely say that the social sciences and the humanities have found their place on the agenda of polar science. This, no doubt, will be an important part of the legacy of this IPY.2

NOTES

1 The Working Committee for Culture, Society and Humanities consisted of Dag Avango (History of Science & Technology, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), Lars-Erik Edlund (Dept. of Language Studies, Umeå University), Aant Elzinga (Philosophy, Linguistics and Theory of Science, Göteborg University), Stefan Källman (Ministry of Agriculture), Lisbeth Lewander (Dept. of Cultural Sciences, Göteborg University) and Inga-Lill Norlin (Swedish Institute).

2 The Swedish IPY committee wishes to express their deepest gratitude to the individuals and organisations that made this conference possible. First and foremost we want to
express thanks to Umeå University for actively supporting and for hosting this conference. We want especially to express gratitude to the local organising committee: Pär Eliasson and Lennart Petterson for handling both practical matters and important scientific issues, and the chair of this committee Lars-Erik Edlund, whose important role cannot be exaggerated, and to Heidi Hansson. Many thanks also to the other members of the SC-IPY Working Committee for Culture, Society and Humanities, who also played a crucial role: Aant Elzinga, Lisbeth Lewander, Stefan Källman and Inga-Lill Norlin. And sincere gratitude to the Municipality of Umeå for their support of this event. Furthermore, we are grateful to the organisations that funded this conference: the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Institute, the Municipality of Umeå, Umeå University, Västerbottens Läns Landsting, the Embassy of Denmark, the Embassy of Canada, the Embassy of Latvia and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Finally, thanks to all who contributed to the conference by presenting their research and participating in the discussions.

Dag Avango
Arctic Centre
University of Groningen
The Netherlands
Swedish IPY Committee
avango@kth.se

Northern Studies Research at Umeå University

The research environment Northern Studies is long established at Umeå University, encompassing a range of research projects applying northern perspectives and investigating specifically northern issues. The research body comprises distinguished scholars that are leading actors on the national arena and occupy central positions in the international research community. Indigenous research is a vital concern, with the Centre for Sami Research constituting a central part of the environment. Other foci are ecology and environmental research, social organization and economic development issues and research from historical, cultural and linguistic perspectives. Solid multi-disciplinary foundations, international potential and high societal relevance characterise the environment. The research agenda has been given direction with joint projects organised around the cornerstones Conflict & Collaboration, People & Identity, and Resources & Competitiveness.

Since its establishment 40 years ago, a focus on northern issues has been a distinguishing mark of Umeå University. Over the years a great number of scientific and scholarly projects have originated from the research environment, which has created a firm basis for international collaboration involving all the university faculties. The strength of the environment has benefited from this increased precision, and Northern Studies is now one of the key areas for international cooperation at Umeå University.

Conditions in the northern regions are receiving intensified research attention, in Sweden as well as internationally. The pressing global issue of rapid climate changes and the consequences involved has a research focus in the cir-