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**Indigenous Research at Várdduo
- Centre for Sami research, Umeå University, Sweden**

Jing Liu-Helmersson*, Krister Stoor and Lena Maria Nilsson

Centre for Sami Research (Várdduo), Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

* correspondence author with address:

Jing Liu-Helmersson (Jing.Helmersson@umu.se)

Centre for Sámi Research (Várdduo)

Norra Beteendevetarhuset, 4 tr

Umeå University

SE-901 87, Umeå, Sweden

Phone: +46 90 786 5353

ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9647-1015

Author information (max. 100 words/person)

Jing Helmersson: an affiliated researcher at Várdduo. She has research experience in both Physics (quantum optics) over 20 years (former physics professor from California State University Long Beach, with a PhD from University of Michigan, USA, 1989) and Public Health (Mathematical modelling of climate change and infectious diseases) for seven years (PhD from Umeå University 2018). Her current research interests include Sámi traditional medicine and its comparison with traditional Chinese medicine, gender and health, and system dynamics modelling of wellbeing.

Krister Stoor: Director of Várdduo 2019-2021 and associate professor in the Department of Language Studies at Umeå University. Dr. Stoor obtained his Ph.D. at Umeå University in 2007 on yoik storytelling. He teaches undergraduates and graduate students in Sámi Studies. His academic research field is folklore, narratives and yoik, the Sámi way of singing. He is interested in Sámi traditional knowledge, storytelling and yoik. He is a Sámi and was born in a Jukkasjärvi parish, grew up in Kiruna and Orusjohka in the northern part of Sweden. He is also a yoik performer and has played solo on stage in Sweden and published three CDs.

Lena Maria Nilsson: Vice director of Várdduo 2019-2021, project coordinator of Arcum – the Arctic Centre at Umeå University, and a former researcher at the Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Nilsson obtained her PhD in 2012. She specializes in Epidemiology of nutrition, and food security in the Arctic.

Abstract

Várdduo – The Centre for Sami Research was established in the year 2000 under the Faculty of Arts. Umeå University has expanded its Indigenous research area, from Sami languages and culture at the beginning (1975), to four areas today: Education and Language, Health and Living Conditions, Land and Water, Culture and History. This essay introduces the development of indigenous-related research at Umeå University with a focus on the research from Várdduo in the past 20 years. Today Várdduo serves as a hub for active expansion of research related to Indigenous issues at Umeå university to local, national and international arenas. Indigenous research at Umeå University/Várdduo, although still mainly on Sámi issues, has experienced a development characterized by fast growth, diversity, interdisciplinarity and increasing international commitment.

Introduction – Umeå University and Várdduo

Umeå University is located at Umeå City in Northern Sweden (63°49′14″N, 20°18′13″E) [1]. The university was founded in 1965 and is the fifth oldest within Sweden. It is located inside Sápmi, where the Indigenous People, the Sámi, live. The local Sámi language is Ume Sámi. Umeå University currently has about 4,000 employees, 2000 researchers and 33,000 students. Umeå University today has four faculties: Arts, Medicine, Science and Technology, and Social Sciences.



Figure 1. Umeå University campus [1].

Teaching and research in relation to Sámi language, culture and history have existed at Umeå University since 1975. At first the focus was on language. In 1990 an interdisciplinary research area was established to be known as Sami studies. In 2000, the *Centre for Sami Research*, which is today called *Várdduo*, was established to further strengthen Sámi research.

Várdduo – a brief history

Várdduo – The Centre for Sámi Research is a unit at Umeå University, engaged in coordinating and initiating new Sámi and Indigenous research.

Since its establishment, the Centre for Sámi Research has had different names: CeSam (2000 – 2014), Vaartoe (2015-2020) and Várdduo (2020 to now) [2]. The first name, CeSam, is simply a shortened version of the Centre which is the same in Swedish and English, while last two names are from the Sámi language: Vaartoe comes from the South Sámi language and Várdduo is from the Ume Sami language, spoken where Umeå University is located.

The first three directors of Várdduo were professors of history: Per Frånberg (2000–2002), Peter Sköld (2003-2013), and Patrik Lantto (2013 – 2018). The fourth and current director is Krister Stoor (2019 – 2021), who is a senior lecturer in Sámi Studies, specializing in Folklore, Ethnology and intangible culture. He is also an artist in yoik, the Sámi singing. Lena Maria Nilsson is currently the vice director; she is an epidemiologist specializing in Nutrition studies. Starting in September 2021, Christina Storm Mienna, a researcher in odontology and engaged in the different Sámi health projects, will be the fifth director of Várdduo.

Várdduo's Mission

The word *Várdduo* means "a mountain with a mile-wide view" [3]. This word symbolizes the vision of the Center on how to work in Sámi research – having a mountain top view with broad vision and broad collaboration - interdisciplinary, cross-border and international.



Figure 2. Mountain top with a wide view, as the Sámi word *Várdduo* means. This mountain , Guorbmek, is located in the far north of Sweden. Photo is from Lena Maria Nilsson.

The mission of *Várdduo* is to initiate, inspire and develop Sámi and other indigenous research within Umeå University and internationally. Specifically, as stated at the current *Várdduo* website, [4]:

The centre facilitates a transdisciplinary environment for researchers and doctoral students involved in Sámi related issues, to meet, share knowledge, and develop further research initiatives, and activities of relevance within the field. In addition (and relation) to research, collaboration is at the core of Várdduo's agenda. Collaborative efforts involve not only the local, national and international research community, but also extend to actors, organisations and institutions of particular relevance to Sámi and Indigenous societies.

Employees' and Researchers' background at Várdduo

As of the academic year 2020-2021, there were 15 employees and 35 affiliated researchers at the Centre. This is a small unit within the Faculty of Arts at Umeå University. Not all employees work full time. Among the employees are two directors (50% workload each), three administrators (20-75% workload), two researchers, two postdoctoral researchers, two PhD students, and four research advisors (25% workload each) in the four research areas – Land and Water, Culture and History, Language and Education, and Health and Living Conditions. In addition, there have been two visiting researchers during the 2020/2021 academic year. The background of the researchers at *Várdduo* is very broad. It includes the fields of history, education, folklore, ethnology, economics, medicine, epidemiology, public health,

mathematical modeling of health and wellbeing, biology, and physics. Figure 3 shows some of the employees during an outdoor meeting in North Sweden in the Fall of 2019, and the white reindeer encountered on the road – a sign for a good luck?



Figure 3. Some of the Várdduo employees at an outing August 15, 2019 (Left) and a white reindeer encountered on the road (right). The place is called Koppsele at Måla, north Sweden, which is one of the Malå's old Sámi site over centuries used for temporary dwelling during reindeer herding. Photos were taken by Stefan Sjöberg – left and by Jing Helmersson - right.

Research on Indigenous issues at Umeå University

Publications – a steady increase

Using the DiVA¹ portal [5], key words were used to search for indigenous-related research published by Umeå University. For the period 2001 – 2020, a total of 417 scientific publications were found, of which 399 were refereed publications. The real number may well be more, since the DiVA database was introduced at Umeå University only in 2008; thus back registration of earlier publications to 2001 can be incomplete. Figure 4 shows a clear tendency for increased publications over time. There has been about a doubling every 5 years during the last 20-years, from 23 to 49 to 124 to 203 refereed publications [6].

Dividing the research into Sámi and other Indigenous issues, both showed an increasing trend over the last two decades. Sámi research resulted in more publications than non-Sámi Indigenous research. The percentage of publications on Sámi research among the total of indigenous research was 83% during the first five-year period and 61% during the last five-year period. This decreasing trend may be seen as an increasing internationalization of research on indigenous peoples at Umeå University.

¹ DiVA is a finding tool and an institutional repository for research publications and student theses written at 50 Swedish universities and research institutions.

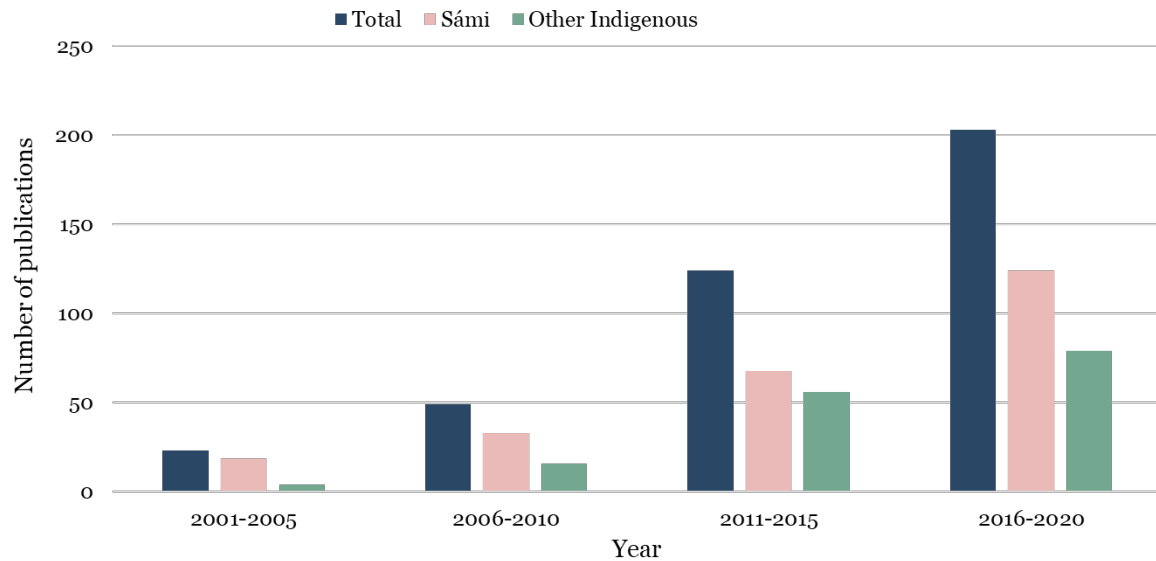


Figure 4. Publications on Indigenous studies by Umeå University researchers during the last 20 years. The publications were searched using the DiVa database [5], in both Swedish and English, between 2001 to 2020. The dark blue color shows a total refereed publications of 399, of which the Sámi research (pink) exceeds the other research on Indigenous issues (green) [6].

Research fields - Education and Language dominates

Figure 5 shows the division of the total 417 publications into the four research subject areas at Várdduo. We found that *Education and Language* has been the dominant field of research in indigenous science-related publications at Umeå University over the past twenty years, and accounts for 26% of the publications. *Health and Living Conditions* is another important research area (20%), followed by *Land and Water* (14%), *Culture and History* (12%), and other research areas (28%).

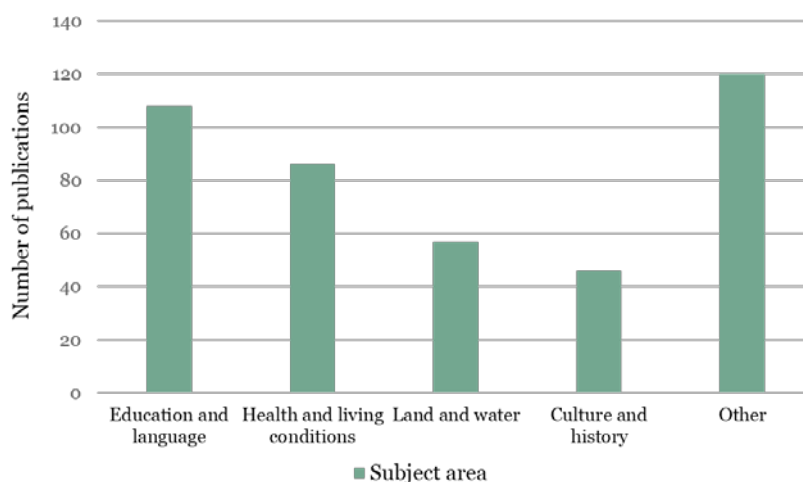


Figure 5. The number publications in each of the four categories of research area in Várdduo.

With regard to more specific issues, we further divided the total 417 publications into 10 themes an independent subdivision, as shown in Figure 6. We found that research related to the reindeer husbandry industry dominates, though it constitutes still just 22% of the articles in our survey. Climate-related indigenous issues made up 5% of the articles, but in an increasing trend - more than half of these articles are of very recent date, published during the years 2016 - 2020.

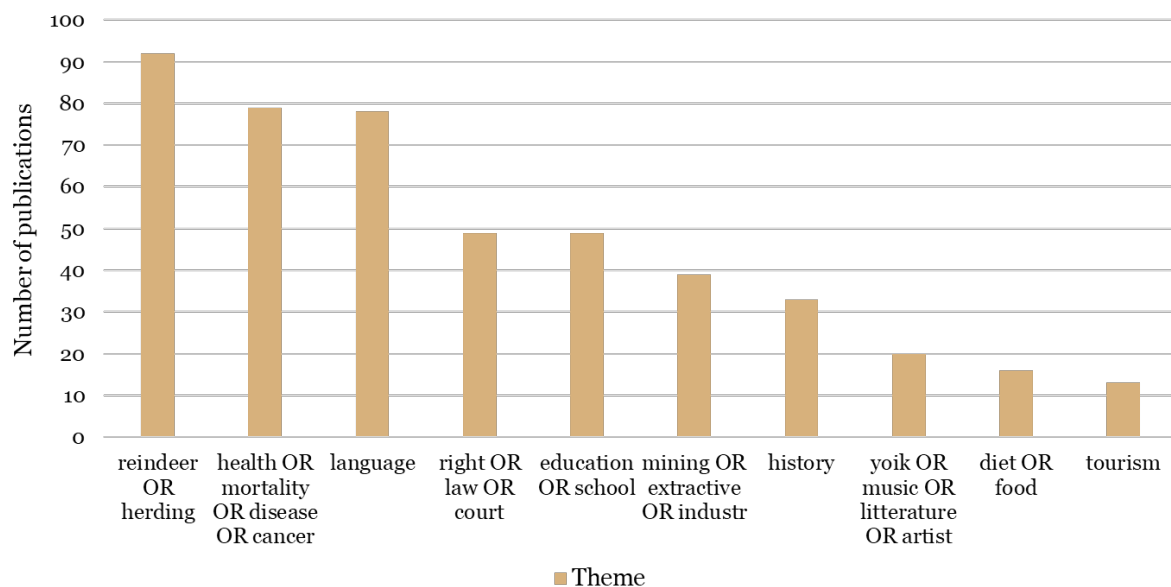


Figure 6. The number of publications is further divided in 10 themes of research area.

Current research projects and funding at Várdduo for Sámi research

Currently, most of the research projects focus on Sámi issues. Some examples include the interactions of the Sámi Indigenous communities with the energy and extractive industry, the Sami historical land use database, Sámi storytelling, and Sámi traditional medicine and public health. Many externally funded research projects are currently being conducted at Várdduo, with support from the Swedish Energy Agency, FORMAS and the Swedish Research Council, among others. During the spring of 2021, two extensive data collections on Sámi and health were also carried out. One is called HALDI - health and living conditions project in Sápmi [7], in which data are being collected from the adult population in the Jokkmokk municipality of north Sweden. The other is the Sami Health on Equal Terms project [8], in which data is being collected from those Sámi in Sweden who are qualified to vote in the Sami parliamentary elections and/or reindeer owners. The results from these surveys will give us important and new knowledge, which is in demand by the Sami Parliament, as well as by the Swedish Public Health Agency and the health service. Recently, the Norwegian Scientific Research Council also granted Várdduo eleven million kronor for a Nordic co-operation project on cultural sustainability in Sápmi and in Inuit Nunaat (Greenland).

International collaboration

Internationally, Várdduo and its researchers hold collaborations with other institutions in various countries. For example, in 2020 Várdduo organized two well-attended seminars on indigenous issues, together with the seven northernmost universities in Sweden, Norway and Finland, within the organization called *Arctic Five*. One researcher, Kristina Sehlin MacNeil, has had a long-term collaboration with researchers in Australia, which among other things has led to several visiting scholarships to Várdduo. For example, Dr Sheelagh Daniels-Mayes from the University of Sydney visited Várdduo in 2019 and taught several workshops, one of which focused on Indigenous Research Ethics. Jing Helmersson has actively collaborated with the *Arctic Studies Center* from Liancheng University, China, which was established during Professor Qu Feng's visit to Várdduo during the Sámi Cultural Week in March 2020 (Figure 7). A workshop had been scheduled to exchange information on indigenous studies during 2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, this workshop has been delayed.



Figure 7. Professor Qu Feng's visit to Várdduo, showing the corridor by the elevator. Left, Qu Feng, Middle, Krister Stoor, Right: Jing Helmersson.

Várdduo's outreach activities to local and national communities

In Sweden, Várdduo as a scientific environment regularly holds or participates in a variety of activities to promote Indigenous research and Sámi issues through seminars, workshops, open lectures, etc. To give a few examples, every Wednesday, Várdduo organizes a seminar on a topic related to Indigenous research, with speakers from both within and outside Umeå University. Every year during the Sámi national day on Feb. 6, Várdduo leads the celebration on campus through speeches and other activities, e.g., a parade and bonfire, which are usually reported on local TV and Sámi Radio (Figure 8).

In March of every year, Sáhkie, the Umeå Sámi association holds a Sámi cultural week during the Spring break of local schools. Várdduo often actively participates with workshops, seminars or other activities. For example, in March 2020, Várdduo and the Department of Epidemiology

at the Medical faculty organized a workshop on Sámi health; in March 2021, Várdduo organized the Lars Thomasson symposium, in honor of the Sámi pioneer and leader in Sámi research, in which researchers from Várdduo presented their current Sámi research projects. Várdduo and the Sámi parliament gave out two scholarships to the best student research projects written during the year on Sámi issues [9].



Figure 8. Sámi national day celebration on Feb. 6, 2020 on the Umeå University campus. Photos from Jing Helmersson.

Várdduo also organize a research day where everyone who is interested in our research or in proposing topics for the researchers is invited. For example, the Aimday in March 2020 was held to focus on sustainable development, when dialogues between researchers and the Sámi People were actively carried out for issues that are of concern to the Sámi people.

Besides local communities, Várdduo also actively collaborates with national Sámi organizations. An example is the exhibit of textiles featuring the Sámi seasons on display at the front of the Humanities building (Figure 9). These are the results of a collaboration between Várdduo, the Sâhkie Umeå Sámi Association, the Swedish Sami National Association (SSR) and the Faculty of Arts at Umeå University [10]. Várdduo takes the responsibility to regularly change to the right textile for each of Sámi's eight seasons. This project was started in 2017 to help increase knowledge and awareness of Sámi languages, societies, culture, art, history and politics, as well as to acknowledge and remind us that the place where Umeå University now stands was once reindeer grazing land.



Figure 9. The eight Sámi seasons represented in textiles by Sámi artists and displayed at the Umeå University campus [10]. The seasonal names are in Sámi, Swedish and English, with corresponding month(s): Winter: December – March, Spring winter: March – April, Spring: April – May, Spring summer: June, Summer: June – July, Autumn summer: August, Autumn: September – October, Autumn winter: November – December.

In summary, Várdduo is the only Sámi research center in Sweden and it has been a unifying force for indigenous research at Umeå University for more than twenty years. Today's Várdduo is a heterogeneous and dynamic research environment where many different theoretical orientations and methods are applied. Future developments appear to point towards a stronger emphasis on the international research area of indigenous studies. Everyone who is interested in knowing more is welcome to our seminars and lectures (often online). More information about this can be found on Várdduo's website: <https://www.umu.se/vardduo-centrum-for-samisk-forskning/>.

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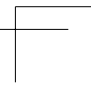
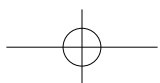
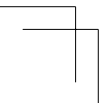
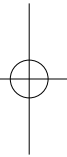
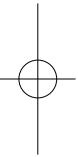
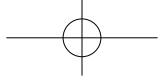
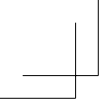
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学术动态



瓦尔多的原住民研究

——瑞典于默奥大学萨米族人研究中心

[瑞典] 刘静-赫尔默森^① 克里斯特·斯图尔

莉娜·玛丽亚·尼尔森

(张丽红 译)

摘要：瓦尔多萨米族人研究中心于 2000 年成立，隶属于人文学院。于默奥大学已将其原住民研究领域从最初（1975 年）的萨米语言和文化扩大到今天的四个领域：教育和语言、健康和生活条件、土地和水、文化和历史。本文介绍了于默奥大学尤其是瓦尔多萨米族人研究中心近 20 年来原住民研究的发展情况。今天，瓦尔多作为一个中心，积极将于默奥大学有关原住民问题的研究扩展到地方、国家和国际领域。于默奥大学 / 瓦尔多的原住民研究虽然仍然主要关注萨米族人问题，但已经经历了快速增长、多样性、跨学科和越来越多的国际承诺的发展。

作者简介：刘静-赫尔默森，瓦尔多（Várdduo）萨米族人研究中心研究员。她在物理学（量子光学）方面有超过 20 年的研究经验（曾在加州州立大学长滩分校担任物理学教授，1989 年在美国密歇根大学获得博士学位），在公共卫生（气候变化的数学模型和传染病）方面有 7 年的研究经验（2018 年在于默奥大学获得博士学位）。她目前的研究兴趣包括萨米族人传统医学及其与传统中医的比较、性别与健康、健康的系统动力学建模；克里斯特·斯图尔，

① 通讯作者：刘静，于默奥大学萨米族人研究中心（瓦尔多），邮箱：Jing.Helmersson@umu.se，电话：+46 90 786 5353

2019—2021 年任瓦尔多萨米族人研究中心主任，于默奥大学语言学系副教授。斯图尔博士于 2007 年在于默奥大学获得了谣伊克讲故事（yoikstorytelling）博士学位。他的研究方向为民俗学、叙事学和谣伊克（萨米族人的歌唱方式）；莉娜·玛丽亚·尼尔森，2019—2021 年任瓦尔多萨米族人研究中心副主任，于默奥大学北极中心（Arcum）项目协调员，公共卫生和临床医学系前研究员。尼尔森于 2012 年获得博士学位。她专门研究北极地区的营养流行病学和粮食安全。

译者简介：张丽红，女，陕西富平人，聊城大学外国语学院副教授；研究方向为语言学、外语教学等。

引言—于默奥大学和瓦尔多

于默奥大学位于瑞典北部的于默奥市（北纬 $63^{\circ}49'14''$ ，东经 $20^{\circ}18'13''$ ）（Wikipedia 2021a）。该大学成立于 1965 年，是瑞典境内建校历史排名第五的大学。它位于萨普米内部，萨米原住民居住的地方。本地的萨米族语为于默奥萨米语。于默奥大学目前有 4000 多名职员、2000 多名研究员、3.3 万多名学生。于默奥大学现在有四个学院：文学院、医学院、科学与技术学院以及社会科学学院。



图 1 于默奥大学校园（Wikipedia 2021a）

从 1975 年开始，于默奥大学就有了与萨米族语言、文化、历史相关的教

学和研究。起初，重点是语言。1990 年设立了一个跨学科研究领域，称为萨米族人研究。2000 年，萨米族人研究中心（今天称为瓦尔多）成立，以进一步加强萨米族人的研究。

瓦尔多—简史

瓦尔多萨米族人研究中心是于默奥大学的一个部门，负责协调和启动新的萨米族人和原住民研究。

自成立以来，萨米族人研究中心有不同的名称：CeSam（2000—2014）、Vaartoe（2015—2020）和 Várdduo（2020 年至今）（Wikipedia 2021b）。第一个名字 CeSam 是该中心的简写版本，在瑞典语和英语中是相同的，而最后两个名字来自萨米族语：Vaartoe 来自南部萨米族语，Várdduo 来自于默奥大学所在地的于默奥萨米语。

瓦尔多的前三位主任是历史学教授：佩尔·弗伦伯格（2000—2002）、彼得·斯科尔德（2003—2013）和帕特里克·兰托（2013—2018）。现任第四任主任是克里斯特·斯图尔（2019—2021 年），他是萨米族人研究的高级讲师，专门研究民俗、民族学和非物质文化遗产。他也是一个萨米族谣伊克唱法的艺术家。莉娜·玛丽亚·尼尔森（Lena Maria Nilsson）为现任副主任。她是一名专门从事营养学研究的流行病学家。从 2021 年 9 月开始，曾参与萨米族人不同健康项目的牙科学研究员克里斯蒂娜·斯托姆·米耶娜（Christina Storm Mienna）将成为瓦尔多的第五任主任。

瓦尔多的使命

瓦尔多一词的意思是“一座可以看到一英里宽的山”（Melander P. 2018）。这个词象征着该中心关于如何开展萨米族人研究的愿景——拥有具有广阔视野和广泛合作的远大格局——跨学科、跨境和国际化研究。

瓦尔多的使命是在于默奥大学和国际上发起、激励和开展萨米族人和其他原住民研究。具体地说，正如目前瓦尔多网站所述（Várdduo 2021）：

该中心为研究萨米族人相关问题的研究人员和博士生提供了一个跨学科的环境，以便他们在该领域内交流、分享知识、制定进一步的研究计划和相关活动。除了研究，合作是瓦尔多议程的核心。合作对象不仅涉及地方、国家和国际研究界，还涉及与萨米族人和原住民社会特别相关的行为者、组织和机构。



图2 山顶视野开阔，正如萨米族单词瓦尔多的意思。这座山叫果尔梅克山，位于瑞典最北部。照片来自莉娜·玛丽亚·尼尔森

瓦尔多员工和研究人员的背景

2020—2021 学年，该中心有 15 名员工和 35 名附属研究人员。这是于默奥大学文学院的一个小部门。并非所有员工都是全职工作。员工中有 2 名主任（每人 50% 的工作量）、3 名管理人员（每人 20—75% 的工作量）、2 名研究人员、2 名博士后研究人员、2 名博士生和 4 名研究顾问（每人 25% 的工作量），分别负责四个研究领域——土地和水、文化和历史、语言和教育以及健康和条件。此外，在 2020—2021 学年，有 2 名访问研究人员。瓦尔多研究人员的背景非常广泛。它包括历史、教育、民俗学、民族学、经济学、医学、流行病学、公共卫生、健康和福利的数学建模、生物学和物理学等领域。图 3 显示了 2019 年秋天在瑞典北部举行的一次户外会议上的一些员工，以及在路上遇到的白色驯鹿——这是好运的标志吗？



图3 2019 年 8 月 15 日，瓦尔多的一些员工外出游玩（左），在路上遇到一只白色驯鹿（右）。这个地方被称为位于瑞典北部莫拉的科普赛尔，它是几个世纪以来萨米人遗址之一，在驯鹿放牧期间用作临时住所。照片由斯特凡·舍伯格（左）和刘静·赫尔默森（右）拍摄

于默奥大学的原住民问题研究

出版物——稳步增长

利用 DiVA (DiVA 是一个查找工具和机构知识库,用于在 50 所瑞典大学和研究机构撰写的研究出版物和学生论文)门户网站 (Digitala Vetenskapliga Arkivet 2021),用关键词搜索于默奥大学发表的与原住民相关的研究。在 2001 年至 2020 年期间,共发现了 417 篇科学出版物,其中 399 篇是主要科研成果。真实的数字可能更多,因为 DiVA 数据库是在 2008 年才在于默奥大学引入的;因此,2001 年以前出版物的回溯登记可能不完整。图 4 显示了随着时间的推移,出版物数量明显增加的趋势。在过去的 20 年里,每 5 年就翻一番,从 23 到 49 到 124 到 203 篇文献 (Nilsson LM. 2021)。

将研究分为萨米族问题和其他原住民问题,这两个问题在过 20 年中都呈现出增加的趋势。萨米族人的研究成果比非萨米族人的原住民研究成果多。萨米研究出版物在原住民研究总数中的比例在前 5 年期间为 83%,在后 5 年期间为 61%。这一下降趋势可能被视为于默奥大学原住民民族研究日益国际化。

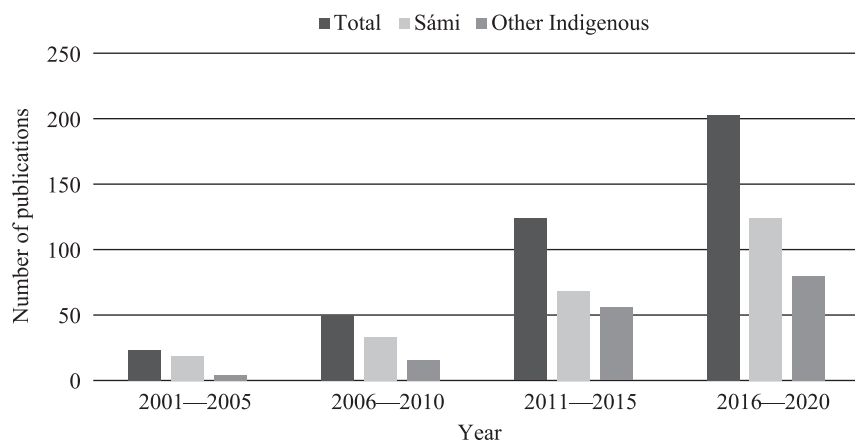


图 4 于默奥大学研究人员在过去 20 年中发表的关于原住民研究的出版物。在 2001 年至 2020 年间,使用 DiVa 数据库 (Digitala Vetenskapliga Arkivet 2021) 以瑞典语和英语对出版物进行了搜索。深蓝色显示总共有 399 份主要科研成果,其中萨米研究 (粉色) 超过了其他关于原住民问题的研究 (绿色) (Nilsson LM. 2021)

研究领域——教育和语言占主导地位

图 5 显示了瓦尔多将 417 份出版物分为四个研究主题领域。我们发现，在过去 20 年中，教育和语言一直是于默奥大学原住民科学相关出版物研究的主导领域，占出版物的 26%。健康和生活条件是另一个重要的研究领域（20%），其次是土地和水（14%）、文化和历史（12%）和其他研究领域（28%）。

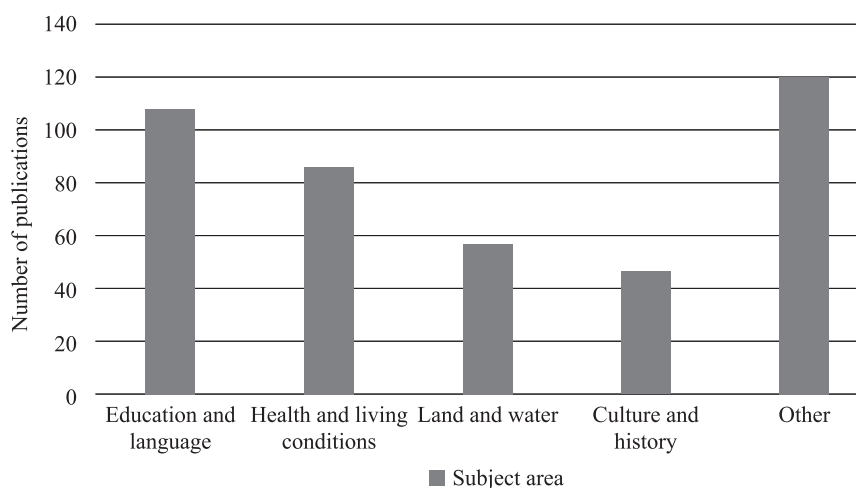


图 5 瓦尔多四类研究领域的出版物数量

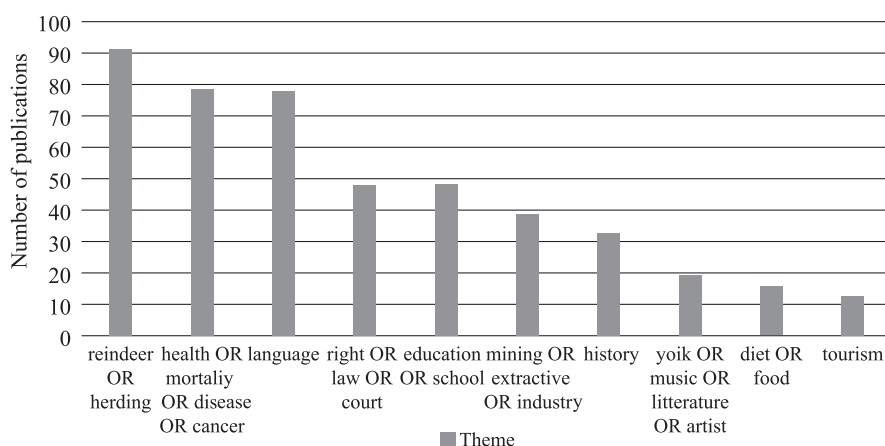


图 6 出版物数量进一步划分为 10 个研究领域主题

关于更具体的问题，如图 6 所示，我们进一步将 417 份出版物分为 10 个独立的细分主题。我们发现，与驯鹿饲养业相关的研究占主导地位，尽管它仍然只占我们调查文章的 22%。与气候相关的原住民问题占到了文章的 5%，但呈上升趋势——这些文章中有一半以上是最近发表的，发表于 2016—2020 年。

瓦尔多目前为萨米研究提供的研究项目和资金

目前，大多数研究项目都集中在萨米族人问题上。比如包括萨米原住民社区与能源和采掘业的互动、萨米历史土地利用数据库、萨米讲故事以及萨米传统医学和公共卫生。许多外部资助的研究项目目前正在瓦尔多进行，瑞典能源署、FORMAS 和瑞典研究委员会等机构也提供了支持。2021 年春季，还进行了两次有关萨米人和健康的广泛数据收集。其中一个项目被称为 HALDI- 萨普米的健康和生活条件项目（Umeå_University 2018），该项目从瑞典北部约克莫克市的成年人口中收集数据。另一个是萨米人平等健康项目（Umeå_University 2021a），在该项目中，从有资格在萨米人议会选举中投票的瑞典萨米人和 / 或驯鹿主人那里收集数据。这些调查的结果将为我们提供重要的新知识，萨米议会以及瑞典公共卫生署和卫生服务机构最近都需要这些知识，挪威科学研究委员会还向瓦尔多拨款 1100 万克朗，用于在萨普米和因纽特努纳特（格陵兰）开展北欧文化可持续性合作项目。

国际合作

在国际上，瓦尔多及其研究人员与各国的其他机构进行合作。例如，2020 年，瓦尔多与瑞典、挪威和芬兰最北端的 7 所大学一起，在名为“北极五国”的组织内，组织了两场有关原住民问题的研讨会。研究人员克里斯蒂娜·塞林·麦克尼尔（Kristina Sehlin MacNeil）与澳大利亚的研究人员进行了长期合作，这项合作为瓦尔多提供了几项访问奖学金。例如，悉尼大学的希拉格·丹尼尔斯-梅斯博士在 2019 年访问了瓦尔多，并举办了几次研讨会的讲座，其中一次侧重于原住民研究伦理。刘静·赫尔默森积极与中国聊城大学北冰洋研究中心合作，该合作是在 2020 年 3 月萨米文化周期间曲枫教授访问瓦尔多时建立的（图 7）。双方计划在 2020 年期间举办一次研讨会，交流关于原住民研究的信息。由于 COVID-19 大流行的限制，本次研讨会将被推迟。



图7 曲枫教授参观瓦尔多。左：曲枫，中：克里斯特·斯图尔，右：刘静·赫尔默森

瓦尔多向地方和国家社区开展的外联活动

瓦尔多作为一个科研平台，定期举办或参加各种活动，通过研讨会、工作坊、公开讲座等促进原住民和萨米族人问题研究。比如，瓦尔多每周三都会组织一次研讨会，于默奥大学校内外的专家学者都会讨论与土著研究有关的主题。每年2月6日萨米族国庆节期间，瓦尔多通过演讲、游行和篝火等其他活动来庆祝该节日，这些活动通常在当地电视台和萨米族电台上报道（图8）。



图8 2020年2月6日在于默奥大学校园举行的萨米族国庆庆祝活动。

来自刘静·赫尔默森的照片

每年3月，于默奥萨米族协会都会在学校春假期间举办“萨米文化周”活动。瓦尔多经常积极参加研讨会、工作坊或其他活动。例如，2020年3月，瓦尔多和医学院流行病学系组织了一次关于萨米人健康的研讨会；2021年3月，瓦尔多组织了拉尔斯·托马森研讨会，纪念萨米研究的先驱和领导者，瓦尔多的研究人员在会上介绍了他们目前的萨米研究项目。瓦尔多和萨米议会向当年撰写的关于萨米问题的最佳学生的研究项目颁发了两项奖学金（Umeå_University 2021b）。

瓦尔多还组织研究日，邀请每个对我们的研究感兴趣或为研究人员提出主题的人。例如，2020年3月举办的Aimday就以可持续发展为重点，研究人员与萨米人民积极开展对话，讨论与萨米人民有关的问题。

除了当地社区外，瓦尔多还积极与全国性的萨米组织合作。例如在人文建筑前展出的以萨米季节为特色的纺织品展览（图9）。这些是瓦尔多、于默奥萨米协会、瑞典萨米民族协会（SSR）和于默奥大学文学院合作的结果（Umeå_University 2021c）。瓦尔多负责为萨米的八个赛季中的每一个赛季定期更换合适的纺织品。该项目于2017年启动，旨在帮助提高萨米语、社会、文化、艺术、历史和政治方面的知识和意识，同时承认并提醒我们，于默奥大学现在所在的地方曾经是驯鹿牧场。



图9 萨米艺术家用纺织品展示的八个萨米季节，并在于默奥大学校园展出（Umeå_University 2021c）。季节名称以萨米语、瑞典语和英语表示，对应月份为：冬季：12月至3月，春冬：3月至4月，春季：4月至5月，春夏：6月至7月，秋季：8月，秋季：9月至10月，秋冬：11月至12月

总之,瓦尔多是瑞典唯一的萨米族人研究中心,20多年来,它一直是于默奥大学原住民研究的统一力量。今天的瓦尔多是一个异质和动态的研究环境,在这里应用了许多不同的理论方向和方法。未来的发展趋势似乎表明,将更加重视生物多样性的国际研究领域原住民研究。欢迎有兴趣了解更多信息的人参加我们的研讨会和讲座(通常为线上)。有关这方面的更多信息,请访问瓦尔多的网站:<https://www.umu.se/vardduo-centrum-for-samisk-forskning/>。

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