



Nieuwsbrief 18

September 2013

Maandag 30 september 2013

Dubbellezing:

Peter Jordan: Reconstructing cultural dynamics in Northwest Siberia: archaeology, history and ethnography

This talk will examine the rich cultural history of Northwest Siberia, which lies just behind the Ural Mountains, and consists of the extensive wetlands and floodplains of the Ob River. Although Siberia is often perceived in Europe as being a remote and uninhabited land, this region has been inhabited for many millennia by various hunting, fishing and gathering cultures. Using a combination of archaeological evidence, historical archives and recent ethnographic data, this lecture will look at some of the long-term cultural transformations that have taken place in the region. These include the arrival of new technologies into the area, the incorporation of Siberia into the medieval fur trade, the Russian conquest and colonial period, as well as later Soviet and post Soviet transformations. Specific attention is directed at understanding the history of one ethnic group; the *Khanty*. Lecture themes include adaptation to northern ecology, historical geography, circumpolar colonialism, shamanism and spirituality, sacred landscape geography, environmental change, modern Siberian indigenous peoples and cultural resilience.

Peter Jordan is de nieuwe hoogleraar Arctische en Antarctische Studies aan het Arctisch Centrum. Hij heeft een achtergrond in geografie, archeologie en paleo-economie; hij promoveerde op de ethno-archeologie van jager-verzamelaars in West Siberië.

Roza Laptander: Oral history of Nenets people

My research is called "Socio-cultural change of Uralic languages' minority in 20-21st century Siberia analyzed through Nenets life stories". I do collecting, documenting, describing and analyzing the oral history of Nenets people. The idea of the project is that all Nenets people's memories are part of their national history. Methods of oral history help to open the alternative unknown history of Nenets, one of

the Uralic language speaking Northern Minority nations of the Russian Federation. In the transitional periods when one political regime changed to another, people's memories tell us about this time of socio-cultural and political changes in a way how they remember it. By telling stories about the past Nenets make these events come alive again not just for themselves, but also for young members of their society. Every oral story, every narrative of individuals contains rich information about the previous time, which is usually not available in any written form and they transfer lessons about experiences of the past to the present time, for e.g. how locals intersected with larger social, historical and political processes in a big country such as Russia in the transitional periods when one political regime changed to another. These collected sources tell about the life of Nenets at the beginning of the 20th century until today.

Roza Laptander is onderzoeker aan het Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi in Finland. Zij deed en doet vooral onderzoek op het Yamal schiereiland onder Tundra Nenets rendierherders, onder andere naar hun traditionele kennis en "oral history" en hun traditionele kennis. Maar ook naar de reactie van de Nenets op de invloed van intense ontwikkelingen en industrialisatie van hun traditionele woongebieden.

Wanneer 30 september 2013
Hoe laat 19:30 uur
Waar Arctisch Centrum, Aweg 30
Toegang € 2,00

NB. Deze lezingen worden in het Engels gehouden. Vragen kunnen gewoon in het Nederlands worden gesteld; de antwoorden zijn weer in de Engelse taal.

Imakalezingen oktober-december 2013

28 oktober 2013

Tjeerd de Graaf: Kleine arctische volken van Siberië, de geschiedenis van hun bedreigde talen en culturen

25 november 2013

Inleider en onderwerp nog niet bekend

Overige activiteiten

Noord-Nederland Rusland 2013

Het nieuwe jaar 2013 staat in het teken van de relatie tussen Nederland en Rusland. Gedurende het hele jaar worden evenementen georganiseerd om de relatie tussen beide landen op verscheidene vlakken te verstevigen. Vanwege de speciale banden tussen Noord-Nederland en Rusland zal er in het Noorden een aantrekkelijk festivalprogramma worden georganiseerd: een boeiende mix van economie, wetenschap en cultuur. Voor meer informatie: <http://www.nnr2013.nl/>.

Nederlands Spitsbergenonderzoek in Labyrint

Komende zondag 15 september staat de Labyrint uitzending in het teken van het Nederlands onderzoek op Spitsbergen. Met aandacht voor het ganzenonderzoek van Maarten Loonen en de rol van wetenschap in de politiek. Maarten werkt in Ny-Ålesund, het noordelijkste dorp ter wereld, waar wetenschap een belangrijke rol speelt. Wat drijft de brandgans naar deze afgelegen plaats? En wat is de rol van de wetenschap binnen de politiek rondom deze speciale locatie?

Wanneer: Zondag 15 september om 19:50 uur

Waar: Nederland 2 (VPRO)

(Ant-)arctische pubquiz (met prijzen)

Voor quizliefhebber met kennis van de Poolgebieden organiseren wij een pubquiz. Voor deelname aan deze quiz is opgave verplicht.

Wanneer: datum en locatie is nog niet definitief; nader bericht volgt.

Publiekslezing Arctisch Centrum

Voor 18 oktober 2013 organiseert het Arctisch Centrum in samenwerking met de Canadese ambassade een publiekslezing. In de volgende nieuwsbrief meer informatie hierover.

APECS-symposium

APECS Netherlands, is hosting the 2nd APECS BeNeLux Symposium. With the registration deadline (15 September!!!) approaching fast, this newsletter is therefore entirely dedicated to this event.

The symposium is an open science event for any early-career researchers and for our mentors. So it doesn't matter which field of research you're in, whether you are engaged in education and outreach, and at what stage of your 'early career' you are - showcase your polar work and enthusiasm here. We are looking forward to hearing from you.

APECS Netherlands is endorsed by NWO NPP (the Netherlands Polar Programme), the Willem Barents Polar Institute (WBPI), SCAR, and IASC. It is in the interest of our senior partners and other global bodies to lend their support and interact with our up-and-coming young researchers to ensure the continuity of polar science and policy as well as education and outreach in the future.

Wanneer: 31 oktober 2013

Waar: Den Haag

For more information about the symposium (call for papers, programme, location, registration), go to <https://sites.google.com/site/apecsnetherlands/home>

Documentatie

Verslag afscheidssymposium Louwrens Hacquebord

OP 28 mei is het afscheidssymposium voor Louwrens Hacquebord gehouden. Een verslag van de voordrachten is te vinden via deze link <http://www.rug.nl/research/arctisch-centrum/pdfs/reportsymposium28may2013.pdf>

Evacuation of Russian researchers

The nuclear-powered icebreaker "Yamal" leaves Murmansk in the end of May to pick up the scientists from "North Pole-40". (Photo: Atomflot). The Russian Government pays 65 million rubles to bring the crew of the floating research station "North Pole-40" safely back to land.

Russia's Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev has approved the plans for evacuation of 16 persons and large amounts of materials from the floating research station "North Pole-40", drifting close to the North Pole. As [BarentsObserver](#) reported, the ice floe carrying the station has started to break up and the scientist and equipment need to be evacuated before long.

The nuclear powered icebreaker "Yamal" is now preparing to leave for the Arctic Ocean on a rescue mission. The vessel is planned to leave Murmansk by the end of this week and will reach the station approximately two weeks later. The rescue mission is estimated to cost 65 million rubles (app. 1.6 million euro).



The ice floe has now broken up in pieces that are 100 times 150 meters large, Head of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Aleksander Frolov says to [Rossiyskaya Gazeta](#). The piece the research station is located on is about 2.5 meters thick. The air temperature in the area is -10 and rising.

The crew cannot be rescued by plane or helicopter, Frolov says. Because of ice ridging on the floe, it is not possible to build an airstrip for any plane, and the floe has drifted out of reach for helicopters.

The scientific station “North Pole-40” will continue its work in the Arctic even after it has been removed from the ice floe. An abandoned Polar station in Mys Baranova on Severnaya Zemlya is now being prepared to house the researchers and their equipment.

Russia has had floating research stations in the Arctic since 1937, when the first scientific drifting ice station in the world – “North Pole-1”, was established. From 1954 Soviet "North Pole" stations worked continuously, with one to three such stations operating simultaneously every year. In the post-Soviet era, Russian exploration of the Arctic by drifting ice stations was suspended for twelve years, and was resumed in 2003.

Trude Pettersen, May 27 2013, www.barentsobserver.com

Russia sends Coast Guard vessel to Svalbard

A Russian Coast Guard vessel with fisheries inspectors will be patrolling waters off Svalbard this summer.

The vessel is planned to start patrolling on June 5 and will have inspectors from the Federal Fisheries Agency on board. Russian authorities believe that there will be fewer Norwegian detentions of Russian fishing vessels as long as the Russian vessel is in the area.

“The Svalbard zone is still a sore spot in the relations between Russia and Norway”, Head of the Barents and White Sea branch of the Fisheries Agency Konstantin Drevetnyak said, according to [Rossiyskaya Gazeta](#). “As long as the FSB and the Fisheries Agency are there, Russian vessels will have no big problems. If they don’t break the rules, of course” he said.

According to Rossiyskaya Gazeta Norway is trying to squeeze Russian fishing vessels out of the 200 mile zone around Svalbard. The paper writes that Norway regards this zone as its own and has detained more and more Russian vessels during the last two-three years on the plea of breaking Norwegian rules on fisheries. Norwegian and Russian rules are quite different in this field, the paper explains.

Norway exercises full and absolute sovereignty over Svalbard, in conformity with the provisions set out in the Treaty concerning Spitsbergen of 9 February 1920. Norway’s sovereignty over Svalbard has moreover been recognized by the whole international community. As a coastal state Norway has the right under the modern law of the sea to establish a 200-mile economic zone around the archipelago and to exercise fisheries jurisdiction in the zone.

Konstantin Drevetnyak believes that the only solution to the problem is that Russian and Norway can agree on common rules for fisheries. The next meeting in the Norwegian-Russian joint committee on fisheries will be held in September. “What results will come out of this is hard to predict, but the importance of this work is evident”, he said.

Trude Pettersen, May 30 2013, <http://www.barentsobserver.com>

China’s observer status of the Arctic Council has some unnerved

For most Chinese people, the Arctic Circle is a vision of ice fields, eternal cold, polar bears and Eskimos. Its strategic value is almost unknown. But as China, together with five other nations, was accepted by the Arctic Council meeting in Sweden as a permanent observer of the Council on May 15 2013, that strategic importance is slowly becoming clearer to the public.

The council is made up of the eight Arctic nations: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the US. As of May, there are also 12 permanent observers in the Council. Being a permanent observer gives no right to vote, but does acceptance by the Council really mean that China is moving closer to the Arctic Circle?

The region's geographic conditions used to impede countries in the Arctic Circle or outside from exploring its resources and sea routes. However, as the ice melts more quickly and the sea levels rise, the environmental concerns of some are creating business opportunities for others.

Lees gehele artikel: <http://www.globaltimes.cn>