

Articulating the Arctic: Contrasting State and Inuit Maps of the Canadian North

Mia Bennett¹

Wilfrid Greaves²

Rudy Riedlsperger³

Alberic Botella⁴



1: UCLA, Dept. of Geography

2: University of Toronto, Dept. of Poli. Science

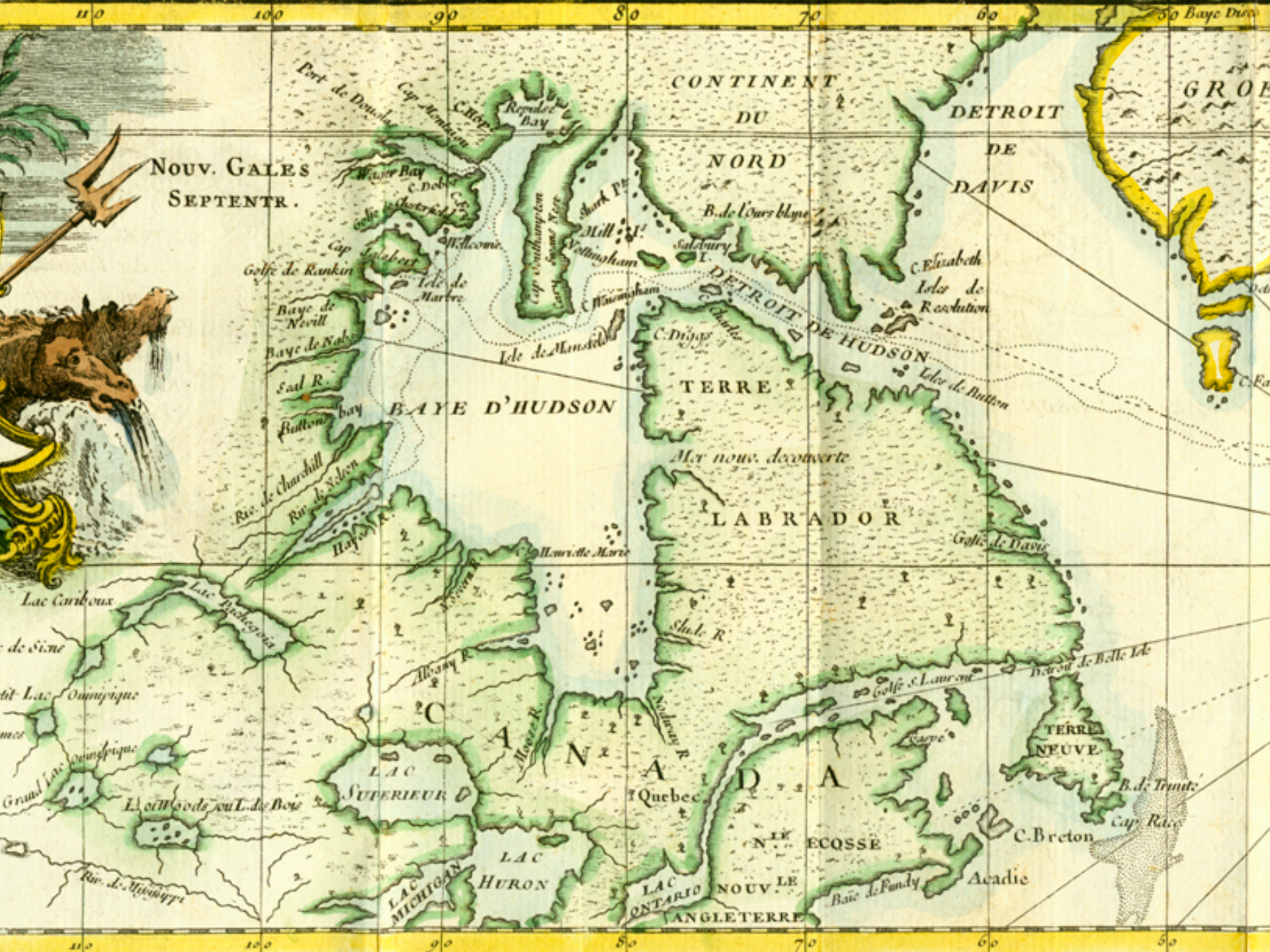
3: Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland, Dept. of Geography

4: University of Ottawa, Dept. of Earth and Environmental Sciences

AOOSM, Seattle, WA

Human Dimensions of the Arctic Session

20 November 2015



NOUV. GALES
SEPTENTR.

CONTINENT
DU
NORD

DE
DAVIS

GROUPE

BAYE D'HUDSON

TERRE

LABRADOR

TERRE
NEUVE

LAC
SUPERIEUR

LAC
HURON

LAC
MICHIGAN

LAC
ONTARIO

N. ECOSSE

ANGLETERRE

Acadie



Question:

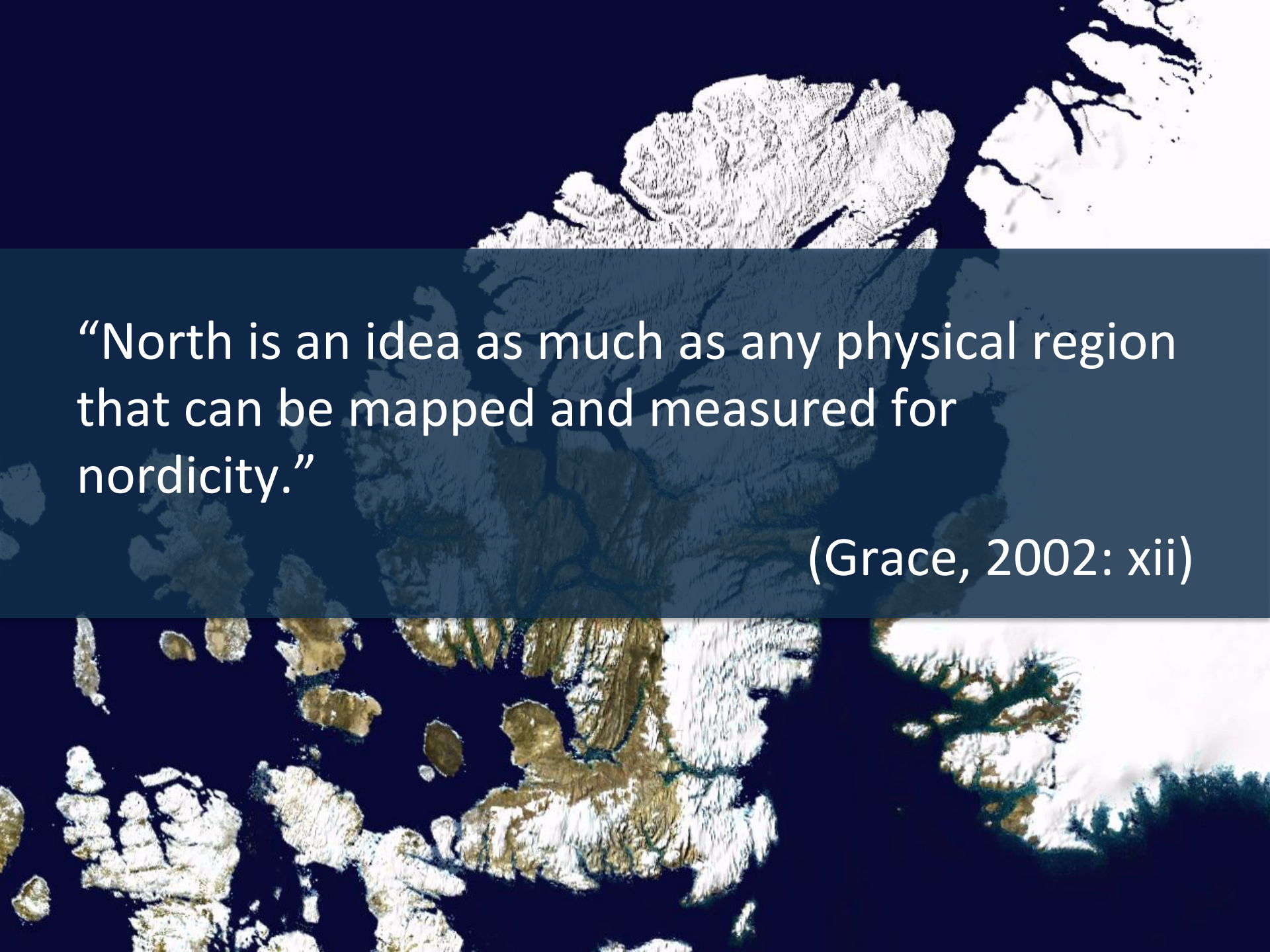
How do disputes over defining the Arctic, largely between the state and the primary Inuit organization in Canada, impact the day-to-day lives of people who live within and just outside the region?

Answers (Preview):

- Exclusion of millions of people from the state-defined Canadian North
- Funding allocated to Canadian territories at expense of provincial North
- Prioritization of resource development

Outline

- I. Inuit and Western mapping compared
- II. Case studies:
 - I. Northern Strategy map
 - II. Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals map
 - III. Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami maps
- III. Effects of colonial cartography in Northern Canada
- IV. Conclusion

An aerial photograph of a forest with a dark blue semi-transparent text box overlaid in the center. The forest floor is covered in a mix of green and brown, suggesting a mix of tree species and possibly some snow or frost. The text box contains a quote in white text.

“North is an idea as much as any physical region that can be mapped and measured for nordicity.”

(Grace, 2002: xii)

TRACKING CONTAMINANTS
IN PLACE TO MOVE

Contaminants along the East Coast of Canada are tracked and monitored by the Canadian Coast Guard's Environmental Monitoring System (EMS). This system allows the ship to track and monitor contaminants.

ARCTIC INSIGHT

Arctic research is a key part of the ship's mission. The ship's crew and scientists work together to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment.

HELICOPTER
ESSENTIAL AND VERSATILE

Every mission on the ship is supported by a team of helicopter pilots. The helicopter is used for a variety of tasks, including search and rescue, medical evacuations, and cargo transport.

TEAM WORK
SCIENTISTS AND CREW

Successful missions require the close cooperation of scientists and crew members. The ship's crew is trained to handle a wide range of tasks, from navigation to maintenance.

4000 Tons
Working Deck Size

The ship's deck is a busy workspace for the crew and scientists. The deck is equipped with a variety of equipment, including cranes, hoists, and storage containers.

Heavy Duty

The ship's hull is made of heavy-duty steel to withstand the harsh conditions of the Arctic. The hull is also equipped with a variety of sensors and instruments.

OCEANOGRAPHY

The ship is equipped with a variety of oceanographic instruments, including a CTD (Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth) rosette, a water sampler, and a sediment corer.

LINKING COMMUNITIES

Arctic research is a key part of the ship's mission. The ship's crew and scientists work together to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment.

SEAS CHANGE

The ship's crew and scientists are working to understand the changes in the Arctic environment. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

LANDING CRAFT

The ship's landing craft are used to transport personnel and equipment to the shore. The landing craft are equipped with a variety of equipment, including engines, propellers, and stabilizers.

SCIENTISTS AND CREW

The ship's crew and scientists work together to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

ARCTIC INSIGHT

Arctic research is a key part of the ship's mission. The ship's crew and scientists work together to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment.

HEAVY DUTY

The ship's hull is made of heavy-duty steel to withstand the harsh conditions of the Arctic. The hull is also equipped with a variety of sensors and instruments.

OCEANOGRAPHY

The ship is equipped with a variety of oceanographic instruments, including a CTD (Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth) rosette, a water sampler, and a sediment corer.

ARCTIC INSIGHT

Arctic research is a key part of the ship's mission. The ship's crew and scientists work together to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment.



ICEBERG MONITORING

The ship's crew and scientists are working to monitor and track icebergs in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The ship's crew and scientists are working to search for and rescue people in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The ship's crew and scientists are working to monitor and track environmental changes in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The ship's crew and scientists are working to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The ship's crew and scientists are working to provide support and assistance to communities in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

ICEBERG MONITORING

The ship's crew and scientists are working to monitor and track icebergs in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The ship's crew and scientists are working to search for and rescue people in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

LOOKING AHEAD

The ship's crew and scientists are working to look ahead and plan for the future. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The ship's crew and scientists are working to search for and rescue people in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The ship's crew and scientists are working to monitor and track environmental changes in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The ship's crew and scientists are working to collect and analyze data on the Arctic environment. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The ship's crew and scientists are working to provide support and assistance to communities in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

ICEBERG MONITORING

The ship's crew and scientists are working to monitor and track icebergs in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The ship's crew and scientists are working to search for and rescue people in the Arctic. The ship's data is used to inform policy and management decisions.

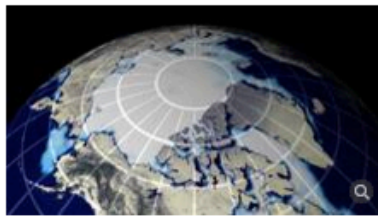


CCGS LOUIS S. ST-LAURENT
CANADA'S LARGEST MULTI-MISSION ICEBREAKER

FROZEN ARCTIC SEAS under a vast region impossible to reach ships... but not icebreakers. With massive engines and reinforced hulls, these powerful vessels cut their way through solid ice sheets that would crush and sink ordinary ships. The Canadian Coast Guard's icebreakers carry vital cargo to isolated Northern communities and transport scientists to remote locations for research. Every year, busy icebreakers provide vital search and communications services and maintain marine navigation aids. They also provide essential search and rescue services for accident victims. Proudly patrolling the North in her other guise CCGS, the Canadian Coast Guard's icebreaker fleet embodies Canada's commitment to the Arctic.

Length: 112.8 m Breadth: 24.38 m Displacement: 22,000 tons





Harper orders new draft of Arctic seabed claim to include North Pole

STEVEN CHASE

OTTAWA — The Globe and Mail

Published Wednesday, Dec. 04, 2013 5:00AM EST

Last updated Wednesday, Dec. 04, 2013 5:06AM EST

150 Comments



753



743



10



10



3



Print/
License



Stephen Harper has ordered government bureaucrats back to the drawing board to craft a more expansive international claim for seabed riches in the Arctic after the proposed submission they showed him failed to include the geographic North Pole, The Globe and Mail has learned.

The Arctic is believed to contain as much as one-quarter of the world's undiscovered energy resources, and countries are tabling scientific evidence with a United Nations commission to win rights to polar sea-floor assets. Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, a country can secure control of ocean floor beyond the internationally recognized 200 nautical mile limit if it can demonstrate the seabed is an extension of its continental shelf.



WATCH

Video: Relics recovered from sunken HMS Investigator offer a link to the past

Senior government officials say Canada will meet its Dec. 6 filing deadline for making an application to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, but it will be a preliminary submission that outlines a portion of the Canadian claim and preserves this country's right to make further submissions later.

Canada will follow up with a broader claim that includes the geographic North Pole after the necessary work has been completed, sources say.

Mr. Harper has spent much of his career as Prime Minister styling himself a champion of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic and has made advancing claims for undersea polar resources a major plank in his strategy for the region.

The Prime Minister's Office and cabinet have had concerns for several weeks about the claim, and this week Mr. Harper asked bureaucrats responsible for the application to take more time to get the submission right, sources say.

Inuit counter-mapping

Pan Inuit Trails

Introduction

Maps

About

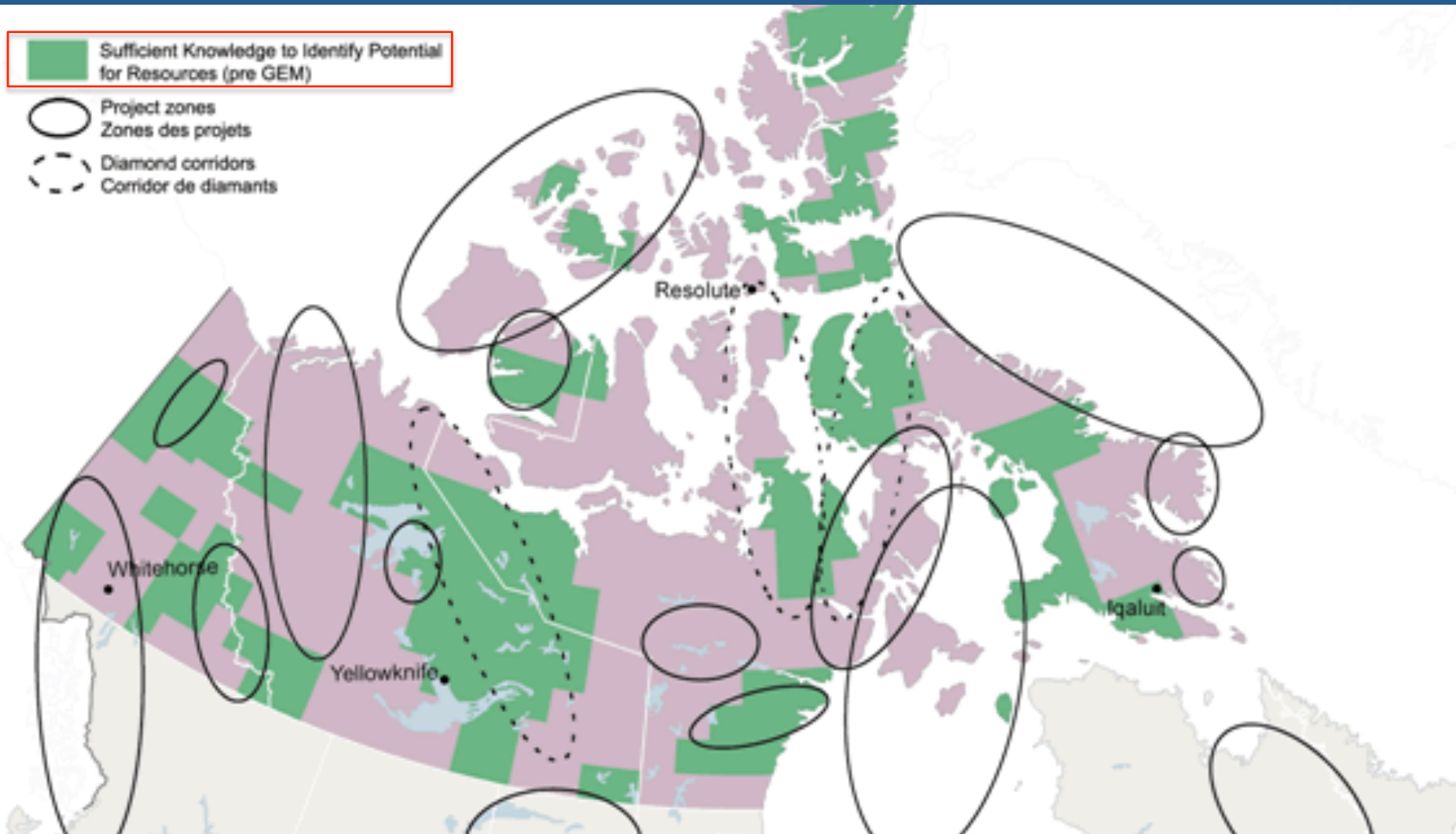
Northwest Passage and the Construction of Inuit pan-Arctic Identities





Photo: Rudy Riedlsperger

Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals

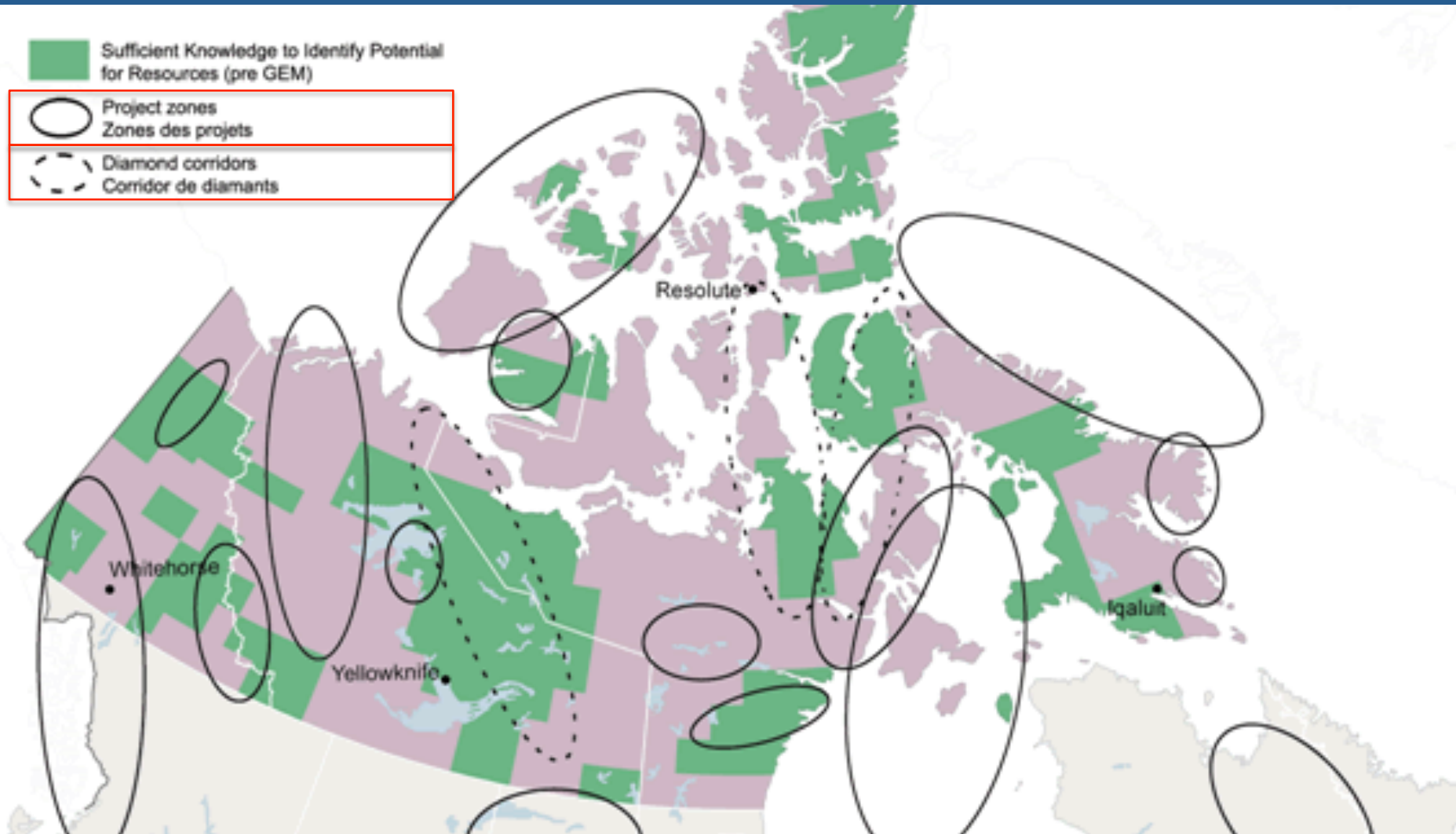


“The geo-mapping project is part of a larger plan to map and chart Canada's North, to continue the bold tradition of exploration that has defined our history, and to strengthen our understanding and our sovereignty over a region that will define our future.”



Prime Minister of Canada, 2008

Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals





“Nunavik’s exclusion from the *Northern Strategy* is based on artificial boundaries, not geographical or social ones.”

Makivik Corporation executive testimony to Standing Committee
on National Defence, 2009: 7

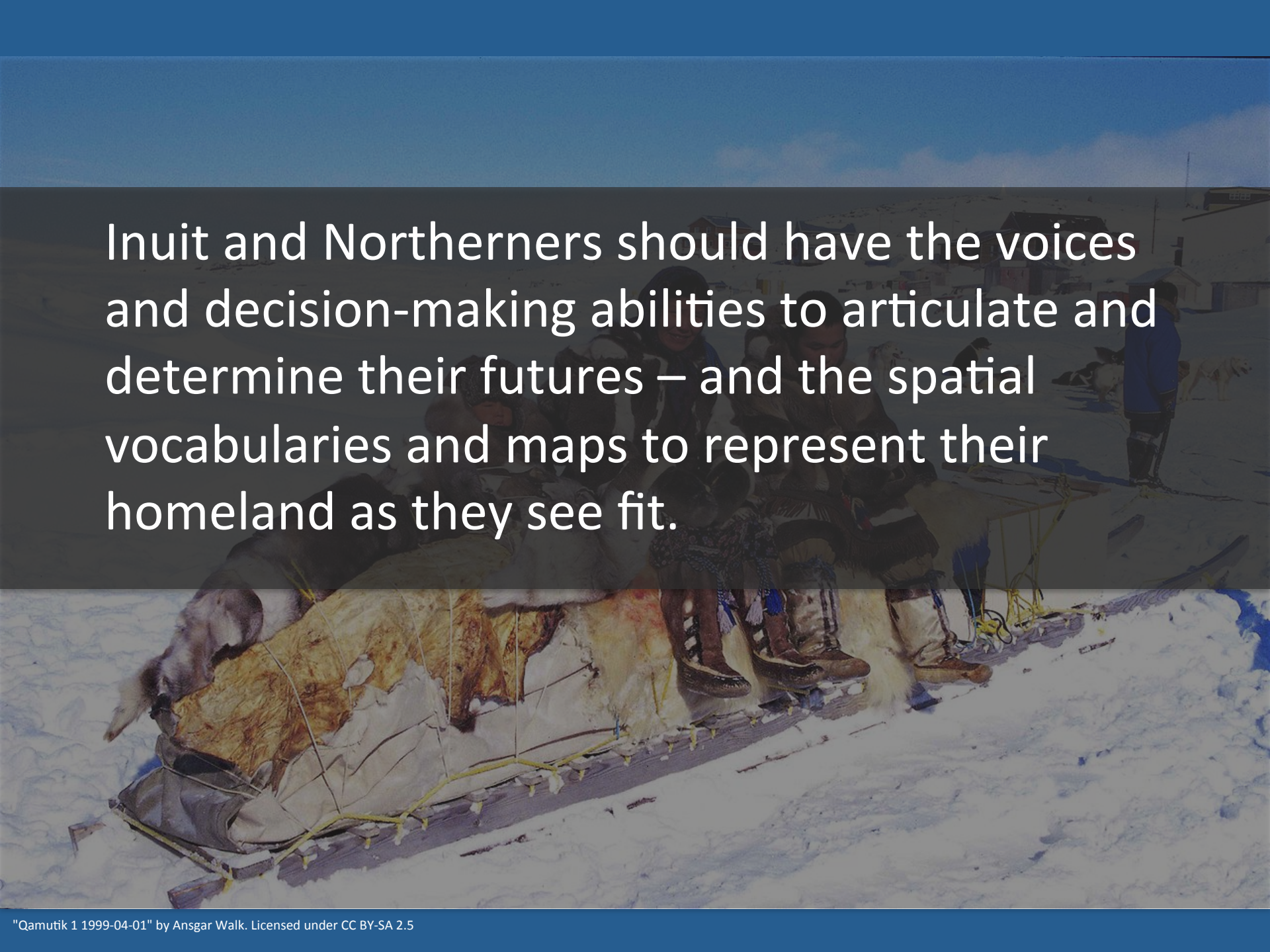
ITK's definition of "Arctic-North"

"An **Arctic component**, which can be said to be the same geographic area as *Inuit Nunaat*, the land and marine areas that make up the modern Inuit land claims agreements that stretch from the Beaufort Sea region to Labrador; and a **North component**, which can be said to be composed of the three territories"

(ITK 2008a: 11)

Effects of the state's definition of the Canadian Arctic

- Exclusion of millions of people, including IPs, from the state-defined Canadian North
- Funding allocated to Canadian territories at expense of provincial North
- Prioritization of resource development and denial of alternative economic activities



Inuit and Northerners should have the voices and decision-making abilities to articulate and determine their futures – and the spatial vocabularies and maps to represent their homeland as they see fit.

Acknowledgements

A tall, cylindrical stone cairn constructed from flat, layered rocks, partially covered in snow. It stands on a dark, pebbly shore next to a vast, flat, snow-covered landscape under a clear blue sky.

NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program
AOOSM Organizing Committee
Potsdam Summer School “Arctic in the Anthropocene”
Arctic-FROST (PLR # 1338850)

@miageografia
mbennett7@ucla.edu

CRYOPOLITICS
ARCTIC NEWS & ANALYSIS

www.cryopolitics.com

References

Canada. 2009. *Canada's northern strategy: our North, our heritage, our future*. URL: <http://www.northernstrategy.gc.ca/cns/cns.pdf> (accessed 28 June 2015). Ottawa: Government of Canada.

Grace, S. E. 2002. *Canada and the idea of North*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

ITK (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami). 2005. *Kanatami Inuit Nunalingit* [Inuit communities of Canada]. https://www.itk.ca/system/files_force/20050922-itk-communities-map.pdf (accessed 27 June 2015).

ITK (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami). 2008a. *An integrated Arctic strategy*. <https://www.itk.ca/sites/default/files/Integrated-Arctic-Stratgev.pdf> (accessed 12 July 2015).

ITK (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami). 2008b. *Sikunga Ausuittuq Ammalu Inuit* [Polar Ice and the Inuit]. https://www.itk.ca/system/files_force/Polar_ice_map.pdf (accessed 12 July 2015).

NRCan (Natural Resources Canada). 2012. *Report: Evaluation of geo-mapping for energy and minerals program*. URL: <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/evaluation/reports/2012/800> (accessed 28 June 2015).

Prime Minister of Canada. 2008. Prime Minister Harper announces the Geo-mapping for Northern Energy and Minerals program. 26 August. Ottawa, Ontario. URL: <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2008/08/26/prime-minister-harper-announces-geo-mapping-northern-energy-and-minerals-program> (accessed 13 July 2015).

Standing Committee on National Defence. 2009. Evidence, No. 038, Second Session, 40th Parliament. 5 November. URL: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/content/hoc/Committee/402/NDDN/Evidence/EV4214442/NDDNEV38-E.PDF> (accessed 12 July 2015).