



UNIVERSITY OF LAPLAND
LAPIN YLIOPISTO



The Calotte Academy 2007

“Inari - Kirkenes / Svanvik - Murmansk”

Final Report

The (North) Calotte Academy 2007 took place in June 14-18 2007, in Inari, Finland, in Kirkenes / Svanvik, Norway and in Murmansk, Russia. The main theme of this year's seminar was “New Northern Dimension” which was actively discussed in the sessions of the seminar.

There were all together 60-70 participants and many of them participated in the whole symposium through these different locations of the area of the North Calotte. Most of the speakers and panellists came from North Europe, i.e. Petrozavodsk, Murmansk and Apatity in Russia, Kirkenes, Tromsø and Vadsø in Norway and Inari, Rovaniemi and Helsinki in Finland, and few came from Anchorage and Washington D.C. in the USA. In addition of scholars and scientists there were also policy-makers from municipal and regional levels representing sub-national governments.

The first outcome of the Calotte Academy 2007 is the viable dialogue based on the 15 seminar lectures, which was built between the participants, academics, policy-makers and other stake-holders. Another visible result is a scientific, peer-reviewed publication based on the presentations of this symposium; most of the speakers gave her / his commitment to contribute the publication. All in all, the symposium enabled seminar participants mutual intensive and vivid debates and offered time to have these and create new contacts between different stakeholders, and this academic journey through different locations also made it possible to build connections and inter-relations to new places and fresh things along the line of the main theme “The new Northern Dimension”.

About the Main Theme

The main theme of the Calotte Academy 2007 was “New Northern Dimension” which refers to recent Policy Framework Document of the European Union. It is a current, regionally relevant and academically interesting theme due to the recent agreement signed in November 2006 by the leaders of EU, Russia, Norway and Ice-



The North Calotte Council



THE 2007 CALOTTE ACADEMY WAS SUPPORTED BY EU INTERREG IIIA PROGRAMME,
THE NORTH CALOTTE COUNCIL AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF INARI

land to launch a common policy on North Europe (see The Northern Dimension Policy Framework Document:

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/north_dim/index.htm

This main theme allowed a broad discourse and offered a number of interesting sub-themes for the speakers of this year's Calotte Academy, and it also made a connection to the main theme of the 2006 Academy "New Geopolitics of the North Calotte".



Lassi Heininen, Esko Lotvonen, Vladimir Puzenko and Ilja Solomeshch at Jera.
Photo: Urban Wråkberg.

The Sessions of the Academy 2007

The first seminar days of the Calotte Academy 2007 were held in Finland, Inari village with the session titles of "Life Quality and Health of Northern Residents and Indigenous Peoples", "Stability and Security" and "Cross-border Co-operation and Issues". As the fourth session there was a panel discussion between different stakeholders from Lapland with the title "A State of Human Development in Lapland: Lessons to Learn, Achievements to Recognise and What Might be the Gaps in Knowledge".

Wednesday 13th June 2007 in Inari

The first activity of the Calotte Academy 2007 was, however, a joint meeting of the speakers and panellists on an introduction and the main aim of the Calotte Academy

and its program and schedule. After this short meeting, which took place in the Inari village, there was a nice evening beside the lake of Inari with picnic dinner in the lavvus, and a wood-heated sauna and a relax swimming in the lake.

Thursday 14th June 2007

The seminar was opened by the welcoming words expressed by Teuvo Katajamaa, the chair of Inari municipality Council, and by opening remarks as guiding words on the main theme "The New Dimension" expressed by the initiator of the Calotte Academy, Dr. Lassi Heininen, from the University of Lapland, Finland.

The first session by the theme "Life quality and health of northern residents and indigenous peoples" included the following three presentations:

Zhanna Kasparyan, Kola Science Centre, Russia

"Research needs and approaches on social-and-economic politics concerning people with special needs in the Barents region":

Disability is a complex problem, phenomena, which can not be avoided by any society, independently from its social structure and political regime. For the last decades the disability, previously studied exclusively as a health burden aspect, had been darted to study in the subject domains of rehabilitation and medical-and-social expertise and further - in sociology and social medicine. The main approaches to the disability theory and existed models of disability are briefly described in this paper. The author propose to defined the social-and-economic politics toward disabled people in terms of the type of economy, the size of economic surplus and the values that influence the redistribution of this surplus. Considering this crucial economic backgrounds the main characteristics of the social-and economic politics toward people with special needs are presented.

The modern disability models which are implement now in Murmansk region and Finnmark county are described taking into account the global challenges of clustered economics and horizontal links between enterprises_ what will demand new kind of labour force and professional skills. On these conditions the high technologies allowed to develop measures to integrate people with special needs into the modern society and economy activity. The social context in the regional development in the North, which obtains more and more significant nowadays, the author propose to study at the base of multidisciplinary approach, which includes social, economic, political, legislative, medical and demographic issues. The issues of the scientific multidisciplinary research allowed developing the relevant decisions in regional social-and-economic politics in respect of people with special needs.

Lee Huskey, University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska, USA,

"Migration in the North":

Migration is an important demographic phenomenon throughout the north. The movement of population between communities and regions in a country affects the size and characteristics of the population. Understanding the determinants of migration is important for public policy since many types of public expenditure are determined by the size and structure of a community's population. Public policy actions may also influence the pattern of migration and population growth in a region.

The presentation presented a description of migration patterns throughout the Circumpolar north. The presentation focused primarily on the migration behaviour of the indigenous population of Arctic Alaska and used that experience to illustrate

migration behaviour common throughout the north. The Alaska experience was used to shed light on significant population questions, such as ‘Who moves?’ and ‘Where do people move?’. The Alaska perspective allows us to address important northern issues such as the gender imbalance in small communities, the northern brain drain, and the consequences for small communities. The policy implications of these patterns are explored, and hypotheses to explain this pattern of migration are presented.



Zhanna Kasparyan presenting at the Calotte Academy in Jera, Inari. Photo: Urban Wråkberg

Oliver Krone, Department of Research Methodology, University of Lapland, Finland,

“ICT in the Arctic – Elements for consideration”:

For the Nordic Countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland) and the North-Western-Russian district (NWR), which are core to the ND coverage area, a decrease in the overall population that is accompanied by a surplus of elderly people is reported. Additionally these areas are affected by net losses of population that began at varying points, but latest during the 80’s (Norway). Observable migration flows, to the south, are accompanied by low overall fertility, which is due to an excess of male elderly people among non-indigenous populations in the Nordic countries, while in the NWR an excess of women is reported. While there are different indigenous people groups living in the ND core area (Nordic countries and NWR), their overall proportions to the populations are almost negligible. In terms of their demographic features, in particular indigenous people living in the further eastern parts of the ND, deviate from patterns that are observable for non-indigenous people.

In addition to these demographic challenges, it can be observed that Arctic areas of the ND states, if those are not completely Arctic anyway (e.g. Greenland, as an autonomous unit in the Danish Kingdom), are partially neglected if it comes to the availability of Information and Communication Technologies. This is insofar important, as more and more those are perceived as an important device for the delivery of public services (eHealth, eLearning etc.) and integration into global trade. Against this background, it has to be examined what the reasons for this relative “under integration” of the Nordic countries Arctic areas, and peripheral settlements. While par-

tially this phenomenon of “under integration” into ICT infrastructures can be explained by political-economic reasons, some are also technology inherent.

It is against the background of the described demographic developments and status, and the relative, to absolute, “under integration” of the Arctic areas of the ND that this paper seeks to problematise the use and availability of ICT. In particular this paper sheds light on the fact that seemingly different technologies have to be sought, or existing technologies have to be adapted to Northern and elderly needs in order to facilitate for the conditions that are found in the Arctic parts of the ND states. Insofar as ICT are described in the wider literature as a means to enhance “life-quality”, this paper questions this function of them as a result of their lack, or potential incompatibility as result of location and demographics. In addition it is sought to understand which impact the demographic structure has on these applications. It seems, as if innovative approaches have to be used to cater for the needs of the Arctic, demographic peculiar areas of the ND.

The second session by the theme “Stability and security” included the following three presentations:

Lassi Heininen, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lapland, Finland,
“Beyond Regional Stability – Global Security Problems”:

In the current world there are many (internal) wars and armed conflicts, a hegemony competition on energy and other natural resources, economics and political power. Thus, traditional, or “unilateral competitive national military”, security is still the main paradigm to define security in the unified-state system guaranteed by the military, or a deterrence of a use of a military power. This indicates that there is a threat to national security coming from outside a state, and that a state is the main subject of security. There are also on one hand, many kinds of global security problems such as the nuclear weapon system (e.g. strategic submarines operating in Northern seas and the building of missiles silos for the US NMD system in Alaska and the testing of the Russian Bulava strategic missile as a counter-act), proliferation of nuclear weapons (e.g. nuclear tests by North Korea) and attacks by, and counter-attacks against, international terrorism. Further, there are global problems of development and human rights (e.g. children suffering in Darfur), global environmental problems such as impacts of climate change (e.g. crushing building due to melting permafrost in the Russian North) and scarcity of natural resources such as fresh water (e.g. between Israel and the Palestinians in the Middle East).

On the other hand, there are flows of globalization and global changes, which go beyond traditional security and regional stability, with their impacts such as ozone hole, global-scale pollution and rapid warming of the climate (e.g. melting of sea ice), utilization of natural resources on a massive scale, increased need for transportation and heightened mass-tourism, rapidly increased trans-national flows of trade and commerce followed by a global economy. Many of these are not new *per se*, but a legacy of colonialism, indicators of an expansion of state hegemony but also results of a more globalized and privatized world economy. Further, many of these have been taken as problems to human beings and societies, and many their impacts are posing the potential for conflicts within local communities and peoples, and some have created new threats to sovereignty of a states and regional stability.

In spite of a still strong position of traditional security there has been a significant change in problem definition on security, and as results of this several concepts of security like e.g. environmental security, human / civil security and energy security. After the end of the Cold War period it became important to decrease tension and increase (regional) stability through international cooperation in civilian fields like e.g. environmental protection and economic cooperation. Indeed, though partly started through region-building with nations as major actors neither regional stability nor a distinctive cooperative region is possible without civilian activities by local and regional actors, and people. They are highly needed and appreciated when trying to keep stability and deepen inter-regional integration.

This is much the current geopolitical situation of the western part of the Eurasian North due to the real achievement of the region-building of the Barents (Euro-Arctic) Region by the Nordic countries and Russia to decrease tension and increase (regional) stability by confidence-building in this former “military theatre”. Here the Barents Region is both a success story to manifest region-building as one of the main themes in the post-Cold war Northern geopolitics and an example for conflict prevention in hegemony competition on natural resources, and finally a “workshop” for to build regional security. Also here many global problems and changes have been taken as problems, or even threats, to human beings and societies and their security like e.g. nuclear accidents, radioactivity from Sellafield in the Barents Sea, increased transportation of oil and natural gas, enlarged testing areas for the military and damaging infrastructure due to melting permafrost.

Followed from this the question and challenge is, how could this regional stability be kept under the pressure of global security problems and global changes going beyond (traditional) security, when a region continues to play a role as a reservoir of resources for the rest of the world like the Barents Region? Further, how would it be possible, if at all, to increase regional security of the region? For to respond to these challenges it is needed on one hand, to analyze and clarify what kinds of security aspects global problems and changes have and into what security categories they might belong to. On the other hand, it is theoretically needed to define regional security, i.e. environmental, human and civil security from the point of a distinctive, international cooperative region. Although it might be possible to define regional security theoretically, a real challenge is how to implement it in practice, especially in the current context of the unified state system.

Susan Crate, Department of Environmental Science and Policy at George Mason University, USA,

“Climate Change and Human Rights: Making the Case for Viliui Sakha of North-eastern Siberia”:

Increasingly anthropologists like me are encountering the issues of global climate change with their research partners. In the process, many of us are realizing that environmental and cultural change, far beyond the reach of restoration, is occurring. In this talk I argue that global climate change is intimately about culture and that following we can make a strong case for human rights. My central aim is to bring to light the cultural implications of GCC in order to locate theoretical frames and research approaches to develop what I call a cognitive/perceptual approach, that can inform those of us conducting research with indigenous communities and GCC, from impartial observers into the realm of action-oriented researchers.

I explore this “anthropological awakening” vis-à-vis my own experience encountering Viliui Sakha elders’ observations and perceptions of climate change in their

homeland of north-eastern Siberia, Russia. Viliui Sakha are native horse and cattle breeders inhabiting the Viliui River regions of north-western Sakha Republic, north-eastern Siberia, Russia, a sub-arctic region, characterized by continuous permafrost and average winter temperatures of -50°C. Viliui Sakha is a stellar case of adaptation, adapting an agro-pastoralist subsistence to an extreme climate, Russian colonization, Sovietization, and contemporary post-Soviet decentralization. Their newest challenge, and perhaps most difficult for local communities to perceive ways to adapt to, are the local effects of global climate change (GCC). Interviews with inhabitants in 2004 revealed that 90% expressed their concern that GCC was causing unprecedented change and threatening to undermine subsistence. During interviews in 2005, village elders related vital ecological knowledge about how the climate was and how it has/is changing. These testimonies build a strong case that climate change is intimately an issue of culture and one that poses human rights offences for Viliui Sakha in at least three areas: the right to use and enjoy property, the right to life, physical integrity and security, and the right to enjoy the benefits of culture. With that ethnographic material in mind, in conclusion I propose one possible research schema. Considering that the changes observed by Viliui Sakha are the same across much of the circumpolar north, this project has broader implications and applications.

Outi Torvinen, County Council of Finnmark, Norway,
"Implementing Foreign Policies in the North – an Active Role at the Regional Level":

The regional level plays an active part in implementing the Norway's High North Policies and Finnmark County Authority, and other regional bodies, point out issues and define policies of national concern regarding the Barents Region. The presentation detailed some of the issues and challenges we are currently addressing, specifically as related to the petroleum sector, trade and industry, communications, cultural cooperation.

Finnmark borders to Russia (Murmansk Oblast), Finland (Lapland County) and the Barents Sea, and is part of the Barents Sea's Arctic area. The geographical area of Finnmark has always been internationally oriented, and the people who live here have depended on relationships with bordering neighbours for survival and growth. The Barents collaboration is Norway's main contribution to the High North Policy. Regionally, thus, we focus our attention and resources on the Barents Region land areas - even though the High North actually involves a much larger area. Finnmark County Authority takes a pro-active role in making real the potential that lies in cross-border cooperation in this region and actively participate in a several regional international cooperation. Much of the expertise regarding international issues we have locally is founded on more than twenty years of experience. Through collaborative work, we have developed intuitive and practical knowledge of different cultures and ways of living and working and both central authorities as well as international corporations frequently required our expertise.

With a focus on the nearby geographical areas, Finnmark County Authority takes an active role in building networks and developing collaborative projects in the region. Specifically, we take a holistic approach to the responsibility of addressing challenges citizens and companies face across the Barents Region. We also help develop and formulate the central level's strategic and concrete projects for this area and with this, we also help fulfil achievements of great importance at the national level. For international collaborations to succeed, even as conditions for such cooperative projects are changing, long-term systematic work is important. This includes

developing international strategies collaboratively, both at the local and regional level. Finnmark County Authority's whole organization, thus, is involved in implementing the international strategies, something that has proven to be an efficient way of working. In summary, we continue our work to address the Government's - as well as our - High North priorities.

After the seminar sessions there was a visit to the Sami Museum hosted by the director Tarmo Jomppanen. The late dinner was enjoyed at the Hotel Kultahovi besides the famous fishing river Juutua with local delicacies like reindeer and trout. During the dinner performed and lectured the local Sami musician and also the director of Sami Music Centre Project of Sami Council Annukka Hirvasvuopio-Laiti. She was expressing the general view to the Sami culture and especially to three different Sami groups in Finland. She was illustrating differences between singing and the Sami yoik. The audience was charmed with her yoiking. Also it was learned the details from the traditional Sami clothes.

Friday 15th June 2007

The third session by the theme "Cross-border co-operation and issues" included the following four presentations:

Esko Lotvonen, Regional Council of Lapland, Finland,

"EU-financed cross border cooperation in North: Lessons learned and the Way ahead":

EU-financed cross border cooperation has now been implemented about ten years. Main focus has been on business development, cooperation in research and education, improvement of accessibility and people to people activity. Cooperation has in practise increased substantially with help of EU-financing concerning Finland and Sweden. Norway has been involved in cooperation with their own national financing. Russia has in last two years been much more interested of cooperation on the basis of new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Programme Kolarctic (ENPI).

The programme implementation has tried to support keenly the objectives of Barents cooperation. Networks between different stakeholders have developed quite well. There is anyway a big challenge to create more strategic and multilateral projects. There is still too much bilateral thinking and attitudes in practical work. One of reasons to this is that Barents countries use and need cooperation to different purposes. New ENPI Kolarctic -programme carries further the cross border cooperation in the northern part of Barents region. Main new principal is that Russia will be equal partner in decision making. This will increase Russian motivation towards programme implementation and hopefully also lifts better up common goals and strategies of the whole programme region. Further, main focus will be on economical cooperation, environmental aspects, logistics, security and people to people activities.

Reijo Timperi, Inari Municipality, Finland,

"Council of Northern Cross-Border Municipalities - Cooperation between Local Authorities across EU's Northernmost Borders":

Council of Northern Cross-border Municipalities acts as an organ of cooperation and interest protection for municipalities in border regions. It was established by fourteen municipalities in Kirkenes in 2005, and has six members from Norway

(Karasjok, Kautokeino, Nesseby, Porsanger, Tana and Sør-Varanger), four from Finland (Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki), three from Russia (Kola, Lovozero and Pechenga) and Kiruna from Sweden.

The objective of cooperation is to develop and strengthen economic, cultural and humanitarian connections between cross-border municipalities. Through Council of Northern Cross-Border Municipalities, local authorities aim at finding solutions for joint problems connected with economy, traffic, energy, municipal tasks, humanitarian activities, ecology and other challenges in border regions. The Action Plan for 2007 includes exploring cooperation possibilities in waste management, broadband connections and east-west traffic connections in border regions; facilitating border-crossing formalities; benefiting from natural resources in the north; increasing knowledge of each other's municipal administration systems as well as cooperation in the fields of social and health issues, youth, culture and sports.

The Council's organization consists of the Assembly with two representatives from each member municipality, the Board with one member from Sweden and two from Finland, Norway and Russia respectively, the Audit Committee and international secretariat. A coordinator is being hired. This is enabled by support from EU's Interreg III A North Kolarctic -programme and co-financing from North Calotte Council. The coordinator will be working in the facilities of Barents Secretariat in Kirkenes. In the cooperation project, the Council of Northern Cross-Border Municipalities organizes four seminars on topics with joint interest. A seminar was arranged on east-west traffic connections in May, and in June the seminar topic will be mining industry in the north.

Anastasia Rogova, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia,
"Sociolinguistic Values in Choices of Language in Communication Acts in the Russian-Norwegian Borderland":

Since 1991, when Soviet Union collapsed, contacts between Russians and Norwegians in the border region have increased dramatically. As a result, a lot of local population has become bilingual in Russian and Norwegian. Russian-Norwegian bilingualism is a new phenomenon in the region, and we can now observe a process of social negotiation of the place of the Russian language in the local community.

Russian language in the borderland, and specifically in Kirkenes, is spoken first of all by those who were born in Russia, and later immigrated to Norway. It is also a mother tongue for children who were born in Norway from Russian mothers. The minor group of Russian speakers is Norwegians who learn Russian as a foreign language. There is no precise information on what percent of population in Kirkenes speak Russian, but it's probably about 10%. This makes Russian a widespread language that functions today in all domains, but its choice is almost never unconditional. Applying theoretical framework of the so called 'markedness' theory, we can say that Russian is almost always a marked choice in communication acts. The present model, worked out by Myers-Scotton, assumes that there are both marked and unmarked codes that are available for the speakers, and that every code contains information on rights and obligations distribution between the participants of the communication, i.e. any code choice underlines certain interpersonal balance. The choice of code is not determined by any social norms, but these norms determine the 'markedness' of a code in a given act of communication. A speaker can choose any code, but his/her choice will be interpreted according to the existing social norms.

Hence, language choice in any act of communication is burdened with implications of obeying or breaking existing social norms, of accepting or challenging rights and obligations imposed by the situation. As Myers-Scotton points out, in communication between members of an ethnic group the shared ethnicity is the most salient of their social identities, and that shared mother tongue is an unmarked choice for communication between them. Nevertheless, in the situation of Russian-Norwegian language contacts in the borderland, Russians face certain restrictions in speaking their mother tongue. These restrictions are introduced by outsiders, Norwegians (in the form of prohibition to speak Russian at work, for example) and sometimes by Russians themselves ("I speak Norwegian because it's a way to demonstrate respect towards people who live here"). Languages or its forms (codes) are associated with different identities and social values, and researchers who deal with these questions claim that bilinguals use actively these associations when they speak. Consequently, meaning of specific instances of language choice is often a reflection of those identities and social values, though these relations can't be always taken for granted. For the majority of Russians, their shared mother tongue – Russian – is an unmarked code of communication with the members of their ethnic group. The situation becomes more complicated when Norwegians take part in communication. In this case participants face a clash of social norms of the majority and the norms of their ethnic identity maintenance that implies using Russian when talking to other members of one's ethnic group.

Norwegians demonstrate now willingness to learn Russian, and use it actively in their daily encounters with Russians, or even with other Norwegians. These tendencies prove that Russian skills are gaining now prestige value, although no so long ago Russian was a language of low-prestigious minority that had very little value in the borderland. Today, the growth of trans-border cooperation and the dissolution of negative stereotypes about Russians make the language more and more prestigious, which leads to changes of interpersonal balance associated with code choice.

Urban Wråkberg, Barents Institute, Norway,

"Science and Research Co-operation as Foundation for Consensus in the North":

The presentation intended to focus attention and invite discussion on the essential role of research agreements in forming a basis for policy making and international collaboration in the Barents Euro Arctic Region and indeed globally. In spite of it being in a certain sense obvious it is nevertheless seldom fully acknowledged that without scholarly/professional accord on e.g. relevant issues in international law, problems such as obstacles to cross border interaction of ethnic minorities, or questions regarding jurisdiction and ownership of natural resources of the sea, are very difficult to settle in political negotiations. When however international majorities are formed in relevant research communities around certain interpretations then the opportunity to argue based on this consensus, and to apply the "new" knowledge, is at hand. Many e.g. lost the point that the Bush administration's unwillingness to adhere to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change apart from anything else was based on disputing the scientific basis and economical feasibility of this agreement, i.e. a dismissal based on a combination of counterarguments from natural and social sciences. Thus to argue for further political efforts to reach interregional and international agreements on various pressing issues in the North one needs to consider the status of relevant research consensus;

an acknowledgement on the basic value of previous and on-going research exchange would be highly motivated.

The presentation had a short overview of the history of research collaboration in the Barents and circum-Arctic regions, noticing phases characterised by knowledge competition such as the “heroic age” of the race towards the poles, the intense clandestine strive for tactic weather data in the Euroarctic during WWII, the military control of much of the research on the Arctic during the Cold War, and the concerted efforts to internationalise research of the International Polar Years: 1882-83, 1932-33, 1957-59 and the present one 2007-09. The importance of Mikhail Gorbachev’s Murmansk Initiative in 1987 in re-opening the north as a joint research field for the international community of scholars and scientists was noticed.

The presentation was concluded by some of the known shortcomings and peculiarities of the advisory utility of the international research process. The dilemmas of scientific advice are a) the contingent nature of “facts” produced in any scientific community, b) the limitations in the public understanding of science, c) - deficiencies in the integrity and autonomy of scientific communities, and d) The different abilities of various political systems to utilise scientific advice.

15th - 16th June 2007 in Svanhovd, Norway

The Calotte Academy 2007 in Inari, the Finnish side was culminated by the fourth session, which was a panel discussion on “A State of Human Development in Lapland: Lessons to Learn, Achievements to Recognise and what might be the gaps in Knowledge” between the following panellists as representatives of different stakeholders from Finnish Lapland: Esko Lotvonen, Regional Council of Lapland; Teuvo Katajamaa, Municipality of Inari; Pekka Aikio, Saami Parliament in Finland and Petri Koikkalainen, University of Lapland, and Lassi Heininen as the chairman.

The discussion mostly dealt with relevant, event hot, issues of land use rights and ownership and governance structures. Also the pressure for conformity in multicultural societies was discussed. A state of indigenous peoples’ rights was considered from the viewpoint of cultural elements on one hand, and on the other from the point of view of land use and ownership. In the end of panel discussion there was an attempt to list the success stories of Lapland. The panel was based on the publication of Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR), which was published in 2004 (in English). Now the report has also been translated and published in Finnish (in 2006), which is the first Northern language, and the Russian the second, the report has been translated into.

After this full seminar day it was time to move to Norway and continue the seminar in the Norwegian side, in the little village of Svanvik and the town of Kirkenes, in Norway, just beside the Russian border, in June 15th-16th. The evening programme gave good information of this specific border area; we had an opportunity to visit the border station of Svanvik guided by the local border soldiers with the lecture and demonstration video, and the little exhibition representing the local border history.

Saturday 16th June 2007

The venue of the second destination of the Calotte Academy 2007 was Svanhovd Research Centre. Here the discussion was focused around the themes of “Culture and identity” and “Northern natural resources and environmental protection”.

Welcoming words was represented by Ingwild Wartainen, the director of Svanhovd Research Centre, who also introduced the projects of the institute: "Svanhovd is situated where the Russia, Norway and Finland meet. Being close to Finland and Russia makes the centre a natural starting point for co-operation between the countries in the Barents Region. Since 1993 the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority and Planteforsk Svanhovd Environmental Centre have been under the same roof at Svanvik in Eastern Finnmark. About thirty persons are employed at the environmental centre"

In the fifth session "Culture and identity" there were the following presentations:

Victoria Tevlina, Barents Institute, Norway,

"Recent changes of public health problems in social work studies on North-West Russia":

Effective development of the social and health care systems, the main activities of social workers and, at the same time, physicians, nurses, teachers and etc. have become one of the major tasks nowadays in North-West Russia. Looking at the different kind of social problems that need to be settled by social workers in the society, it seems to be closer to the social care sector, while a medical doctors are closer to the individual and public health problems.

According to the historical experience which is the most important base in finding the explanation of these interactions, both social and health care were always quite closely connected with each other. These two fields have both addressed the problems of poor, psychological support for deviant groups of population, social adaptation for disabled people and a couple of other problems have been solved and are still being worked on. All these above mentioned construct the frame of the state social policy, where the professional social workers have a possibility to solve the great number of social problems in close cooperation with professionals in other social sectors. In order to decide social and health care problems there is need a special knowledge and training in social determinants of health and, in general, in the field of medico-social work. It must therefore be regarded as crucially important that educational institutions look beyond the medical model of treatment and care, so that students in health professions are adequately prepared for a health promotion and disease prevention career. In this case, health means, as Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region in 2000 claims, both physical, psychological, and social health of the individuals and society as a whole. The growing demand for social and health care personnel and, first of all, for social workers, necessitates an awareness about public health and different dimensions of social work. This kind of interdisciplinary awareness became important in many countries throughout the globalizing world during the last decade where people are having a different kind of problems that should be solved complexly.

The issue of social work education was actualized on the national Russian level already in 1990-1991. The development of the profession "social work" and training of specialists in this field have been professionally conducted one of the first on the North-West of Russia. Since social work education is new in contemporary Russian regions there is not so much research where a student's attitude to the problems has been a subject of interest. The materials from 2000-2001 presented here was one of the first attempts to know the opinion of the future social workers on public health issues in North-West Russia. We should note that the students taught the following academic subjects during the social work study: medico-social basis of health, social psychology, and organization of social services. Thus, they must have got not only

the idea about public health but more profound knowledge. But only 1/3 of the students could give public health and health care definitions. The reason of this “ignoring” of the subjects is that students do not identify themselves as a part of public health social activities that require real professionals. They also do not recognize the nature of public health in health-social care practice as an important form in their activity that requires the interdisciplinary understanding. And teachers at the university represent traditional clinical training with little attention to the knowledge concerning societies’ health, its improvement, evaluation of public and individual health situation in connection with the social welfare.

Relating to this statement our results and the studies of other scientists show that social workers need knowledge about the methods and ways of preventing different diseases, prolong life and promote health, i.e. knowledge about theoretical and empirical public health issues. So, 82.5 percent or the biggest number of students, plan to be a part of the professional team where physicians, psychologists, or, may be, teachers solve together medico-social, socio-psychological, socio-pedagogical problems of the clients. It means that members of this team, and especially social workers as interdisciplinary specialists, should have knowledge in the other fields of their colleagues in order to discuss objectively public and individual health problems. The occupational preferences in medico-social institutions point to a possible development of the professional social workers where the focus changes from the traditional arena of social care to socio-health promotion of disease outside the hospitals and other institutions connected to care of “socially, physically emotionally sick people”. Social workers familiar with this kind of awareness are able to decrease the number of problems in care system in spite of the fact that it is considered as a nurses, physiotherapists, therapists, physicians education and occupational sphere. The material for the project has been prepared by the support of the Barents Institute.

Larisa Bilous and Svetlana Kuskova, Murmansk Humanities Institute, Russia,
“Facilitating cross-border communication: breaking language and culture barriers”:

Cultural differences, that people are usually unaware of, can positively or negatively influence interpersonal and business contacts between Russian and Norwegian parties in different spheres as well as hinder their integration into new cultural environment in case people are coming to live, work or study in Norway/ Russia. The presentation aimed at drawing attention to such things in order to facilitate cross-cultural communication and avoid frustrated expectations of Russians and Norwegians: businessmen, representatives of governmental agencies and NGOs.

Ilja Solomeshch, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia,
“Do we need history? Overlaps in Russian and Finnish historiography and related discourse in front of redefining 'Us and Them' paradigm”:

In Russia, a phenomenon of rapidly growing public interest towards history during the years of Perestroika can be described as one of crucially important constituents of the new Russian post-Soviet political culture. The paper aims to recognise how history knowledge has been used, and also misused, in the everyday practice, media and political discourse, on the example of geographically limited area of Karelia. As an ethno-spatial notion, Karelia is presented in Russian and Finnish history writing in a very controversial way, what sometimes even allows suspecting that the Finns and Russians are talking of paradoxically different Karelias. Historically, Karelia could be described as a battlefield, an object of external forces aimed at territorial,

political and ideological expansion. But what is the state of the art regarding perceptions of 'post-modern' manifestations of Karelia, i.e. in the context of cross-border cooperation (CBC), Euregio Karelia project, and the Northern dimension?

Looking at currently obvious signs of revitalisation of the Russian idea as opposed to westernisation pattern, and, on the level of peripheral Karelian Republic, at changes of the image of Finland as a CBC partner, and the Finns as a neighbour, the presentation, consequently, focused on the ways of construction of new stereotypes and myths and reproduction of the old ones, including such specific phenomena, as symbolic interpretations of the Border, Boundary, Frontier and, secondly, the related symbol of the external 'Them' beyond the border.

Correspondingly, the sixth session by the theme "Northern natural resources and environmental protection" also included the following presentations:

Ingvild Warttainen, Bioforsk Soil and Environment Svanhovd,
"Barentswatch, a popular science magazine for the Barents Region":

Bioforsk Svanhovd, former Svanhovd Environmental Centre has published the popular science magazine, Barentswatch since 1995. The magazine focuses on nature and environmental research in - and related to the Barents Region. The magazine is published in three languages; Norwegian, Russian and English, in both printed and electronic versions. Electronic versions can be read and downloaded from the website: www.barentswatch.com. The earliest issues of the Barentswatch magazine presented a collection of general papers on the Russian everyday life, the peoples and facts about our neighbouring country that had been closed for so many years. In the mid 90'es it was important to spread general information to increase the knowledge and renew the good contact that had always been between the Barents countries. Later on, when the cooperation developed, the Barentswatch started to focus on R&D projects, nature protection and environmental challenges.

In 2005, Svanhovd decided to renew the Barentswatch concept. The layout was changed to obtain a cheaper production, and it was decided to have a yearly publication with a specific theme. The magazine has since the first issue contained a selection of popular science papers from invited authors. In 2006, the issue "Barents Sea, Environment and Petroleum Activities" was published. And in 2007, an issue about the climate change and its consequences for the Barents region will be published (in preparation). At the seminar, the two latest issues of Barentswatch were presented.

Vladimir Masloboev, Institute for Industrial Ecologic Problems in the North (INEP), Kola Science Centre, Russia,
"Status of the Environment on the Kola Peninsula and its Change as Result of Anthropogenic and Technogenic Impacts":

The Kola Peninsula is one of the most populated and polluted regions in the Arctic. During two decades we are carrying-out studies which are directed to increase understanding of the role of human dynamics on ecosystem functions and explore development strategies to enhance ecosystem health, ecological sustainability and economic diversity. The main sources of contamination of waters and terrestrial ecosystems on Kola Peninsula: 1) Airborne contamination of watersheds by emissions of sulphur dioxide and heavy metals from enterprises of non-ferrous industry and from coal- and heavy oil power and heating stations; 2) Sewage waters disposal from mining and metallurgical enterprises into environment; 3) Leaching of pollutants (heavy

metals, radionuclides, fluor, etc.) from crushed rocks storages, tailing dumps of mining and metallurgical enterprises; 4) Geochemical cycles under affecting of acidic precipitations; and 5) Transboundary transport of pollutants.

More than a half of the total production of Murmansk regions is concentrated in watershed of Imandra Lake. The population in the towns and settlements situated in the lake's watershed is about 300 thousand people or 30% of Murmansk region's population. Watershed is rich in minerals - various deposits have already been discovered. Deposits of phosphate, iron, copper and nickel ores, building materials and others are exploited. The leading branches in this area are mining and metallurgical industries, electricity production. However the most well-known are apatite and nepheline deposits in the Khibiny, providing the raw materials for about 90% of production of phosphorus fertilizers in Russia and CIS.

Specific Arctic Vulnerability to Acid and Heavy Metals Impact to aquatic ecosystems: 1. during a spring flood the acid impulse in streams lead to decline of water pH and alkalinity - pH-shock phenomena; 2. the labile forms of metals are increased in Arctic streams (up to 80 - 500%) due to leaching by acid from snow-melt water. For two weeks of intensive snow-melt up to 75 % of annual metals runoff from catchment into lakes occur in this period; 3. The long ice period during Arctic winter leads to dramatic situation for eutrophic lakes or lakes rich by humic matter associated with anoxic condition near the bottom layer and recycle of metals at the redox boundary from sediments. A large group of elements - Cd, Hg, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, Cr, Co, Ba, Ga, U - are involved in this process.

Specific Arctic Vulnerability to Eutrophication: 1. Anthropogenic eutrophication occurs in the local lakes and sites, which receive sewage water of cities and settlements; 2. The ecological consequences are: 1) deficiency of the oxygen near bottom within long polar winter; 2) intensive flowering of water during bright polar day; 3) decrease of biodiversity; 4) reduction of white-fish and salmon population.

Tasks for the emissions decreasing in Severonickel Refinery (Monchegorsk): 1. Transferring to new hydrometallurgical technology of the nickel concentrate processing after separation of matte to Ni- and Cu-concentrate. 2. Implementation of the autogenous smelting technology for copper concentrate. 3. Renovation of the gas cleaning systems and the sulphuric acid plant. 4. Purification of sewage waters (salt waters).

The program of our studies addresses to next major issues: What are the cumulative impacts of large-scale development on Arctic ecosystems? - How has the spread of contaminants changed the functioning of Arctic ecosystems? How has human use altered Arctic food chains and resulting ecosystem processes in terrestrial, fresh water, and marine ecosystems? More specifically, four research questions are being examined: What effect has decreased industrial and human activity had on the ecological health or resilience of the nature on the Kola Peninsula? What future models of economic and social development in the region can increase economic productivity while not degrading the health of the environment? How can integrated modelling be used as a consensus-building tool for making decisions about further economic and social development of the region and what are the possible scenarios for future development of the region under changing global conditions, such as global warming?

Mika Flöjt, University of Lapland, Finland,
"Uranium Mining in the North and the Case Study of Kuusamo"
(there is no abstract of this presentation)

After long and intensive seminar day there was a joint meeting of all the speakers. In the meeting Lassi Heininen made a suggestion for a project to gather all the knowledge from the seminar to a scientific publication, which would serve as an information package like for example policy-makers and the public both as the main content of Academy and on the new Northern Dimension. As a result 15 speakers agreed and gave their commitment to write a scientific article for the publication. The main title of the publication would be "New Northern Dimension" and the chapters would be according to the sub-themes of "Economic Co-operation", "Freedom, Security and Justice", "External Security", "Research, Education and Culture", "Environment, Nuclear safety and Natural Resources" and "Social Welfare and Health Care".



Participants in the Calotte Academy 2007 at Svanhovd Research Centre, Norway.

17th - 18th June 2007 in Murmansk, Russia

Sunday 17th June

The third location of the Calotte Academy 2007 was in Russia, Murmansk in 17th -18th of June with the topics of "Economic co-operation and regional development" and "New northern dimension of industry, research and education".

In the Sunday morning the seminar participants were first heading to Kirkenes and had an informative demonstration of new offices and the ongoing projects of Barents Institute. The group was guided by the director of Barents Institute Urban Wråkberg, who joined the whole travelling symposium from Inari to Murmansk. After the visit a group of the participants started a trip to Murmansk, Russia through the town of Nickel. In the evening there was a joint dinner with Russian hosts and a preliminary discussion of the last sessions in Murmansk on Monday.

Monday 18th June

The last day of the Calotte Academy, the 18th of June, included two sessions with a focus of economic cooperation, regional development and the role of education. Among the participants in addition of academics there were policy-makers from the regional government of Murmansk and activists from civil organisations like for example, "The Prisoner's Friends". The presentations of these session were touching both the Russian point of view and that of the Nordic countries toward the current Russian situation, especially that of North-West Russia. For example, Margrethe Aanesen talked about the environment political problems and possible solutions concerning the nickel smelting plant in the town of Nickel. The other Norwegian speaker, Indra Overland was touching the topical energy issues. His statement raised some debate of possible connection of Putin's foreign policy and trade relations between Russia and EU. Vladimir Didyk from the Kola Science Centre evaluated the socio-economic condition and tendencies of Murmansk region. These presentations, a numerous participation of Russian stakeholders and the location of the final sessions in Murmansk enabled an inspired discussion of the Barents Sea region from both the Russian, and also a more holistic, point of new and thus, not only from the viewpoint of the Nordic countries or that of the European Union.

The seventh session by the theme "Economic Co-operation and Regional Development" had the following presentations:

Vladimir Didyk, Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre, Russia,
"Tendencies of Economic and Social Restructuring in the Murmansk Oblast":

The presentation aimed to characterize deep socio-economic restructuring processes in the Murmansk region during the period of transition to market economy in Russia. In the first section the main economic tendencies on the base of macroeconomic statistical indicator were presented and discussed. Second section was devoted to analysis of such important social indicators as living standard, employment, and demographic structure. In the last section prospected of future socio-economic development, realization of new investment projects and their potential consequences for population in the region were estimated.

Vladimir Puzenko, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia,
"Specific features of cross-border cooperation of Republic of Karelia":

Cross-border cooperation is becoming one of the most important elements in Russia's communication with neighbouring countries. The basic purpose of such cooperation is to achieve mutual social and economic growth, as well as enhancement of connections between economic, scientific, cultural institutions of the adjacent countries, which exist mostly at the regional and municipal level. In Northern Europe cross-border cooperation is traditional element, viewed as a really important factor stabilizing and tightening relations between countries and nongovernmental

actors. The Russian Federation joined this process much later - at the end of the previous century, after the collapse of the Soviet system. The enormous territory of our country makes cross-border cooperation of its regions with foreign partners highly multifarious.

Certainly, this process has its own specific features both in North-West Russia and the Republic of Karelia. We will try to analyze the history of development of cross border cooperation with participation of Republic of Karelia, and also its mechanisms and the significance of this phenomenon for economic development and public integration, taking specific regional features of the cooperation in to account. We will also analyze some other factors which influence external relations of our Republic. The 1990s was a time of creation and development of new mechanisms of international contacts, especially at the regional level. At a certain stage in the development of cross-border cooperation, Russian regions began to be defined as a form of Paradiplomacy. There was common opinion that independent development of such kind of diplomacy (including cross-border cooperation) by Russian regions could become a source of "real threat" for the leading role of the federal centre and for territorial unity of the whole Russian state. However, the situation has changed. On the one hand, modern trends of development of regionalism in Russia gives regions (subjects of Federation) less freedom in their external relations, and the process of concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Centre is more intensive now. On the other hand, actors of cross-border cooperation have accumulated important experiences, they know each other better which promotes further cooperation.

Results, perspectives and challenges of cross-border cooperation were analyzed in the presentation with a reference to the Republic of Karelia having Euroregion Karelia and the unique industrial-investment complex in the border community of Kostomuksha as examples.

Leonid Mostovoy, Murmansk Region Board of Youth Affairs, Russia,
"Youth Policy in the Kola North: Perspectives on Cooperation":

The Government of Murmansk Region pays much attention to the issues of youth policy. Basic directions of youth policy are reflected in some laws and judicial documents. The Government implements the activities in supporting school students, high school students, gifted young people for excellent results in studying, science, sports, arts, public activity. Annually 130 young people get grants from the Governor. Creating the system of information support of the youth: Center of Information and documentation for youth; Youth Internet site - www.4erdak.ru. Promoting full-time part-time employment of youth: annual contest "Entrepreneur of the year" (nomination "Young entrepreneurs", job fairs, seminars. Supporting youth NGOs: training programmes, financing projects, grants.

Creating conditions for intellectual, creative, physical development of youth: festivals of support of students' creativity, intellectual games, sport contests, etc. Involving young people in implementing youth policy: creating Regional Council youth and children NGOs, Youth parliaments in Polarnie Zori and Apatity. Developing of international youth cooperation and attraction of extra investments for implementing youth policy in the region: 2001-2004 PIPE project - participating of young people in decision making processes, development of youth entrepreneurship, local identity; "East meets West" - youth exchanges; and "Youth Culture Train". There are some problems such as 1) no federal law about state support of youth in Russia, 2) outflow of young people out of the region. Youth employment, 3) an absence of

mechanisms connecting labour market and education market, 4) a need of houses and flats for young families, 5) drug and alcohol abuse among youth, 6) commercialism of youth leisure activities and sports, and 7) a lack of activity of young people in policy.

The eight and final session of the Calotte Academy 2007 by the theme "New northern dimensions of industry, research and education" included the highest number of presentations, i.e. the following five ones:

Indra Øverland, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs,
"Supply Crunch: the Northern Dimension, energy security and field development in the Barents Region":

Both Norwegians and Finns have launched major multilateral initiatives relating to northern European regional cooperation including Russia: The Barents Region and the Northern Dimension. Both countries have perhaps had ulterior national and bilateral motives: promoting their own interests, dealing with their post-Soviet neighbour and trying to position themselves as middlemen between Western Europe and Russia. Both initiatives have largely failed to serve the multilateral purposes they were officially designed to serve, but have to some extent been useful for the countries that launched them.

Finland has recently re-launched a new version of the Northern Dimension, including more attention to energy. It appears that the reason is the understanding that energy has taken on a central role in both EU-Russian and Norwegian-Russian affairs. If the Finns therefore are to be able to get anybody involved in the revamped Northern Dimension, they feel the energy topic may be one way of doing so. However: it seems that when Finns say "energy" and "Russia", they mean very different things from Norwegians when they say "energy" and "Russia". Whereas the Finns are thinking about energy efficiency, municipal heating, renewable energy, arguments for and against nuclear power and European energy security, the Norwegians are thinking about the extraction of oil and gas from the Barents Sea for maximum profit and minimum local environmental damage. The main aim of this presentation is to point out how offshore extraction of gas in the Barents Sea (Norwegian focus) is connected to broader questions concerning European energy security (Finnish focus), through a web of factors that affect each other.

For several years, Russian natural gas supplies to Europe have increasingly been seen as a threat to European energy security. Generally worsening relations between the West and Russia have provided the backdrop, and the short-lived shutdown of gas through Ukraine in January 2006 and oil through Belarus in January 2007 provided the main turning points for perceptions. Especially after Russia shut off the gas to Ukraine and thus to several Western European countries for a short period in January 2006, some Western commentators have been eager to point the finger at Russian gas supplies as unreliable, and argued that the Kremlin uses these supplies as a political weapon.

More sophisticated analysis, however, results in very different worries. The main worry is not that Russia will shut off the gas as a form of political punishment, but that it will not be able to supply the gas required. The main reasons for the feared shortfall of gas are simultaneously increasing Western European and domestic Russian demand combined with the long-term lack of maintenance of infrastructure and new field developments. It is feared that this will result in a short-fall of gas by

around 2010 or 2011. This is commonly referred to as "Supply Crunch 2010". Underlying the fear of a supply crunch is the concept of "energy balance". This term originally came from physics and revolved around the first law of thermodynamics. In social science it refers to the amount of energy put into a system compared to that taken out. In the energy balance of the Russian natural gas system, the following four factors are particularly important: Maintenance of infrastructure; Domestic consumption, "political price elasticity"; Development of new northern fields; and Control over Central Asian gas.

Because these factors jointly influence Russia's energy balance, they also affect each other. For example, currently Russia imports and re-exports large amounts of Central Asian gas. If Russia loses control over the flow of this gas due to geopolitical competition with the US in Central Asia and the Caucasus, then that will put further strain on Russia's energy balance. The strain will in turn make it necessary to accelerate the development of new fields such as Stockman and Yamal, which in turn will make it necessary to bring foreign companies back into the warmth again faster and on more beneficial premises, and more examples of such interconnections between the factors in Russia's energy balance were provided in the presentation. The conclusion was that the development of the Arctic fields in which Norwegian actors are interested and European energy security about which other European actors worry are relatively closely connected with each other through the web of factors that make up Russia's energy balance.

Ludmila Ivanova, Institute of Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russia,
"Management decentralization in the Russian forestry":

From January 1, 2007 the forestry in the Russian Federation is regulated by the new Forest Code. The forestry is supposed to develop under principally new conditions. The current decentralization is the most large-scale and consistent in the practice of Russian forestry management. This solution reflects the wish and preparedness of the regions to independently govern their forest resources. Governance of the forest fund became the responsibility of the RF regions through subventions. There was elaborated legislative basis regulating interactions between the federal centre and regions under the conditions of delegating use, protection and reproduction rights to the former. The federal centre has general authority control how regulations are fulfilled by regional authorities.

Activities of regional administrations on execution of the delegated authorities will be assessed basing on achieving the basic indicators of the forestry development. These indicators will be fixed by the federal centre according to the single methodology with the regional specificity taken into consideration. Before all of the mentioned functions were carried out by the extensive organizational structure of Rosleskhoz. The introduced distribution of rights and authorities corresponds to the experience of countries with maximal decentralization of forestry management. The new management scheme prohibits combination of economic and management functions and restores control and inspection rights of forestry officers. According to principles of the administrative reform delegation of federal authorities to regions implies simultaneous delegation of the whole set of federal institutions and enterprises. In the course of this procedure the following two things should be provided: first, integrity and completeness of the delegated forestry institutions located on the territory of a region; and second, carrying out of reorganization arrangements on improvement of

forestry management structure at the regional level exclusively after completion of the delegation process.

Rights of regions regarding reforming the delegated institutions are not limited but the following principle should be observed: first authorities with the whole management and economic infrastructure are delegated, and only then the delegated structures are optimized basing on the local conditions and regional plans. Goals pursued when delegating the authorities and institutions are obvious. This is preservation of stability in forestry management, succession in running of forestry at places and, most important, minimization of social expenditures connected to the delegation process including preservation of jobs.

The federal legislation regulating division of authorities between the federal centre and regions stipulates that federal state institutions ensuring execution of the delegated functions are not liquidated but only change owner keeping their integrity. Since 2007 territorial departments of federal executive bodies (leskhozoes) are delegated under the authority of regions analogously with delegation of the institutions. Together with the rights and authorities regional administrations are going to receive from Rosleskhoz 1,800 leskhozoes as well as 120 other state enterprises and institution with total personnel over 200,000 people and balance sheet value of fixed assets of approximately RUR 34 bln. However delegation of the institutions of Rosleskhoz to regions does not mean completion of the forestry restructuring in Russia. The Forest Code stipulates considerable changes in organization of forest use, protection and reproduction. They will require efficient correction of the whole organizational and legal basis of forestry.

Margrethe Aanesen, Norut Social Science Research Ltd, Tromsø, Norway,
"Economic Solutions to Trans-Boundary Pollution: An Example on a Russian-Nordic Environmental-Economic Co-Operation":

There are a few transnational pollution problems in the High North, and the efforts to try to solve these involve national, industrial interests. This means there are common interests, represented by clean nature in the whole area, and national interest, represented by the choice of technological solutions to solve the pollution problem and the division of costs of implementing a solution. We have a strategic situation, which can be analysed as a non cooperative game. All agents want to achieve a common goal, but in reaching this goal each agent have their private interests, often opposed to the interests of the other agents.

The common efforts by Nordic and Russian companies and authorities to try to reduce the polluting emissions from the nickel smelter in the town Nikel is an illustrating example. Applying the Nash equilibrium concept from non cooperative game theory it can be shown that a compromise between the agents is not an equilibrium solution when both sides (Nordic and Russian) have significant national, industrial interests. Introducing asymmetric information, i.e. taking into consideration that the agents are not fully informed about each others interests in the case, it can be shown that the beliefs they hold about each other are crucial for the solution that can be reached in equilibrium. As an example, if the Nordic agents believe that the Russian agents will cooperate (naïve beliefs) they should play a "though" strategy, i.e. demand that Nordic technology is used to solve the pollution problem. The same is the case with neutral beliefs (50:50 beliefs about the Russian agents being cooperative or non cooperative). On the other hand, if the Nordic agents are very pessimistic about the Russian agents' cooperativeness, they should play a "soft" strategy. This implies

to accept to contribute financially though only Russian technology is used to solve the pollution problem. In neither of the cases there will be a compromise between the agents in equilibrium. In the first two cases the Nordic agents will play “tough”, and the best the Russian agents can do, if they have an interest in cleaner nature, is to cooperate, which is to accept the use of Nordic technology to solve the pollution problem. If not, there will be no effort in order to clean up the nature in the common area. In the last case, when the Nordic agents play “soft”, the Russian agents should play “though” demanding the use of Russian technology to solve the pollution problem, though the Nordic agents contribute financially.

How does this theoretical solution correspond with the empirical facts of the case? The final solution to the case was no compromise but a situation where the Russian agents played tough, by demanding the use of Russian technology, and the Nordic agents played soft, accepting to contribute financially to solve the pollution problem. Having negotiated for nearly ten years about a solution to this pollution problem, without any result, it is reasonable to believe that the Nordic agents had become sufficiently pessimistic about the Russian agent’s cooperativeness, and thus gave in and played soft.

Kobtseva Svetlana, Murmansk Humanities Institute, Russia,

“Differentiated education as a way to increase the effectiveness of the teaching English process at the Institute”:

In the conditions of the contemporary society, with the developing of multicultural communication and contacts between countries, the importance of foreign languages knowledge, especially English as a global one, has increased. Modern world realizes that we can solve our common problems only with the help of cooperation between countries and continents. Nowadays, English is vital not only for professions and spheres, connected with languages and multicultural communication, but also for any person who wants to become a competent specialist in his/her field. No matter if it is Law, Journalism, Economics, or even Psychology.

One of the most important purposes of English teachers of Murmansk Humanities Institute is to improve the level of students’ knowledge in English as our Institute has partnership and cooperation with different educational establishments, especially in the Northern Region. But despite all the importance of this purpose, there are a lot of circumstances that prevent the effectiveness of teaching English such as not sufficient amount of studying hours for English learning at the Institute, different English school background of our students and non-ability to account individual capabilities and peculiarities of every student according to the traditional educational system.

To solve these problems English teachers of our Institute had developed a new differentiated model of teaching that allows improving the level of students’ knowledge in English. This approach is based on the group differentiation, according to the level of school English background and individual capabilities. And the following groups were formed: “advanced” (A), “general” (B), “basic” (C). Teaching process was organized according to the programs with different levels of complication, using authentic textbooks, different educational rate, intensiveness of studies and the amount of teacher’s help. The students who were educated according to the differentiated model have practically shown the increasing of language competence, good progress in studying, more activeness, both in class and out of class, ability for self-studying. Besides that, students that were studying according to this educational

model have taken more active part in various international programs which our Institute deals with. We hope that our students will become competitive specialists in their fields at the modern Labour market and English knowledge will help them in solving important international problems.

Evgeny Kurdin, Murmansk Region Board of Youth Affairs, Russia,
“Practical Experience of International Youth Cooperation in the North”:

The international project “Innovation Circle” has the idea to stimulate innovation in peripheral areas that are far from the main cities in Russia and Europe, to link small and medium sized places together in one network. Problems addressed - out-migration of young and educated people, elderly population, lack of modern infrastructure and good transport systems, lack of investments and unemployment, low access to leading international networks, lack of competent labour for innovations etc. Goals: to strengthen the community spirit and to unlock the creativity among the young people in cooperation with the local and regional government, businesses and others. Correspondingly, the international Youth Theatre Festival “Grani” has the idea to stimulate creative activity of young people. Goals: to share experience about organizing art events, to train young people in arts, to involve amateur young actors in the process of creating professional performances.

The main aim of a Norwegian-Russian project “Breaking stereotypes” is to make joint social research (culture, people relations and just normal life), break stereotypes among people of Barents region about their neighbours in the region (Russia, Norway) and make relations between two countries even more close. One of issues is to create initiative group in Russia and Norway of youths, authorities and professionals which will research the problem of modern stereotypes abroad. On the base of researched results joint team will make movie and write articles which will be published and presented by local media companies. Participants include young people (age from 16 till 26 years old). Also the group includes experts of different PR spheres, like journalists, pr managers, designers and experts in advertising. It will include not only filming and making programs for TV, Radio and articles for newspapers but social advertising (posters and postcards publishing).

“Murmansk 2016” means a training of young entrepreneurs. Among results coming from the project are for example, a number of young people trained in business creation, and five new SMEs have been established. Results will be published in mass media, connecting young entrepreneurs from Murmansk with their peers in other countries. Finally, “Youth Culture Train” is an example of cross border cooperation in youth creativity sphere.

Organizers and programme committee:

The Calotte Academy 2007 was co-organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Lapland, Thule Institute at the University of Oulu, Municipality of Inari and The Saami Education Centre in Inari in Finland; the Barents Institute in Kirkenes and Bioforsk Soil and Environment in Svanhovd, Norway; and the Murmansk Humanities Institute and the Institute of Economic Studies at the Kola Science Centre in Russia.

The Academy got financial support from Interreg IIIA North, the North Calotte Council, the Municipality of Inari, the Norwegian Barents Secretariat and the Barents Institute.

The members of the Programme Committee were Dr. Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Finland (lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi), Dr. Urban Wråkberg, Barents Institute, Norway (urban.wrakberg@barinst.no), Mr. Mikhail Smirnyakov, Murmansk Humanities Institute, Russia (smirnyakov@mginet.ru and sma@rol.ru), and Ms Anne-Marie Kalla, Municipality of Inari, Finland as the Coordinator of the Calotte Academy 2007.

About the main idea of the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is a travelling symposium with a series of sessions and panels to be held in Finland, Norway and Russia, and sometimes in Sweden. It has been organized since 1991 annually (except the years of 2000 and 2001) somewhere in the North Calotte, mostly in Inari, or in Inari and in another part of Northern European periphery like e.g. in Kirkenes. The main idea behind it is to emphasize the regional dynamics of Northern peripheries and to analyse regional development of the region in European, circumpolar and global contexts and influenced by many international, regional and local actors and their interests. Themes of the previous sessions have included for example, regional and human development in the North, international and regional cooperation in Northern Eurasia, geopolitics and security, cultures and identities, and the present and past of strong East-West connections in the North Calotte are.

The (North) Calotte Academy is first of all an international forum for discussion and dialogue on relevant and acute, either global, regional or local (Northern) issues between policy-makers, civil organisation activists and researchers, and business people. It is also an international, travelling seminar for academic inter-disciplinary discourse between senior and junior researchers, other academics, and university students on one hand. On the other, it acts as an academic platform for research projects like e.g. the Nordic-Russian “Northern Eurasian Geopolitics” and “Multiculturalism in Lapland”. The Calotte Academy also serves as a regional sub-forum for Open Meetings of the Northern Research Forum (see www.nrf.is).

For more information, please visit

The Calotte Academy 2007: <http://www.inari.fi> or <http://www.barentsinfo.org/?DeptID=17335>

The Final Reports of Calotte Academy 2005 and 2006: <http://www.inari.fi> or www.nrf.is/News