Multiple Views on the Arctic: 
International experts gather to discuss who “owns” the North

More than 100 attendees came to the CSEEES-hosted conference, “Who ‘Owns’ the Arctic?,” featuring presentations by Mary Simon, Commander Tony Miller, and Michael Byers (L to R).

Michael Byers, Canada’s leading expert on Arctic sovereignty, has sailed the Northwest Passage aboard a Russian icebreaker and led two international research missions in Arctic waters. He recently returned to warmer climates to speak to the audience of “Who ‘Owns’ the Arctic?,” an interdisciplinary conference organized by UNC and Duke University that brought together Russian, US, Canadian, and Inuit experts to discuss the future of Arctic exploration and climate change.

The vast expanse of ice that for centuries prevented ships from probing the Arctic’s abundant oil and gas reserves is rapidly melting. As countries around the globe increasingly rely on dwindling sources of energy, the Arctic territory could become the next arena of intense geopolitical competition. Whether the Arctic border-states can continue to meet challenges collectively and peacefully has become a leading issue in the Arctic debate.

Byers is the Canada research chair in Global Politics and International Law at the University of British Columbia. His most recent book on the question of Arctic ownership provided the name and inspiration for the March 28 conference hosted by the UNC Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies and the Center for Canadian Studies at Duke University. Additional support came from UNC Global, a Canadian Studies Grant, and the Government of Canada.

During the day-long event, more than 100 attendees including academics, policy makers, students, environmentalists, and local community members learned about the difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic, the gradual disappearance of the Inuit lifestyle, and the particular passion of Russian President Vladimir Putin toward this remote but strategic region.

“The Arctic is the place where the two largest countries in the world look out at each other across icy seas.”

“Antarctica is a continent surrounded by oceans; the Arctic is an ocean surrounded by continents,” Byers explained, identifying the Arctic as the nexus where “the two largest countries

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Beth Holmgren (Chair, Duke University Slavic and Eurasian Studies) received the Senior Scholar Award at the 50th Annual Southern Conference on Slavic Studies.

Anna Peck (CSEEES Fellow) received a Doctor of Habilitation in Humanities degree in Religion Studies at the Jagiellonian University of Kraków, Poland.

Silvia Tomaskova (Associate Professor, Anthropology and Women’s Studies) received recognition for her course, WMST 101: Introduction to Women’s Studies, which was voted “Must-take Class at UNC.”

Kathleen Conti (MA RUES ’13) gave the keynote address at the Friends of Rivermont Historical Society’s annual meeting in Lynchburg, VA, where she spoke about the politics of Stalin remembrance in Russia. An excerpt from her undergraduate honors thesis, “The National D-Day Memorial and the Dilemma of American Memory,” was published in Lynch’s Ferry: A Journal of Local History.

Karina Ibrahim (UNC ’12) co-presented with Jacqueline Olich (CSEEES Associate Director) on the topic of “Kremlinology in the Age of New Social Media” at the 12th North Carolina Council for the Social Studies Conference in Greensboro and discussed challenges to Russian society under the upcoming Putin presidency with students at Carrboro High School.

Anna Kirey (MA RUES ’12) gave a talk on LGBT Rights in Eastern Europe and post-Soviet Union at Elon University and traveled to Istanbul, Turkey to co-lead “Staying Sane in Activism,” a workshop on activism and psychological health at the 12th International Forum of the Association for Women’s Rights in Development.

Sharon Kowalsky (Ph.D., ’04, History) received the Best Book in Slavic Studies Award at the 50th Annual Southern Conference on Slavic Studies in Savannah, GA for Deviant Women: Female Crime and Criminology in Revolutionary Russia, 1880–1930.

Olga Kuzmina (UNC ’12) was selected as a finalist for the Academia Rossica Young Translators Award in Russian translation.

Csaba Marosvari (MA RUES ’12) published his article, “Azerbaijan—The Key to the Caspian Region,” in the Hungarian journal Nemzet és Biztonság, one of the leading foreign policy and security studies periodicals in the country.

Zsolt Nagy (Ph.D. ’12, History) defended his dissertation on “Grand Delusions: Interwar Hungarian Cultural Diplomacy, 1918-1941” and accepted a position as Assistant Professor at the University of St. Thomas in Saint Paul, MN, beginning fall 2012.

Philip Schwartz (University of Tübingen ’13) received the Best Undergraduate Paper Award at the 50th Annual SCSS for his paper, “Andrei Rublev and the Struggle for its Release,” written under the guidance of Donald Raleigh as a 2010-11 exchange student at UNC.

Graeme Robertson (Associate Professor, Political Science) presented “Protesting Putinism: Patterns of Dissent in Contemporary Russia” and Robert Jenkins (CSEEES Director and Political Science) presented “Facing Roadblocks: The Contradiction of External Approaches in the Western Balkans” at the Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities in New York City, April 19-21 2012.
in the world, Russia and Canada, look out at each other across icy seas.” Byers presented Canada’s historic and geographic claim to the Arctic region—which includes its 19,000 Arctic islands—and described how the quintessentially Canadian issue of Arctic ownership has become a global debate before his eyes.

Two renowned experts on the indigenous perspective spoke about the political challenges of preserving indigenous land in the Arctic territory and the psychological dislocations caused by habitat destruction and unprecedented climate change.

Anthropologist Susan Crate, associate professor at the Department of Environmental Science and Policy at George Mason University and a UNC alum, shared her experience from more than 20 years of research with the Viliui Sakha community of Siberia. The Sakha face difficult cognitive and lifestyle adaptations as the very climate they depend upon gradually disappears, she said.

Mary Simon, a Canadian Inuk and President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, an organization that advances social justice and political cooperation among Canadian Inuit, outlined the political successes the Inuit have achieved since their initial movement for greater autonomy in the 1960s.

“We didn’t begin this movement by saying we ‘owned’ a share of the Arctic,” said Simon, whose political career includes terms as president of the Inuit Circumpolar Council and Canadian ambassador to Denmark. “We took the approach that the things we value most must be shared freely—otherwise, they stand the chance of being lost.”

The Russian-North American axis, crucial to Arctic cooperation, formed the backbone of the day’s discussions. The view from Moscow was presented by Pavel Baev, a Russian-born energy and security expert currently based at the Peace Research Institute in Oslo, Norway. He said Russia’s policy toward the Arctic is all about power—which, in Russian terms, means military power.

“Russia has militarized its geopolitics and politicized its oil and gas business,” Baev said. “The idea that the Inuits have a right to ownership of some of the resources is completely foreign to us. In the Russian perspective, national interest is the only thing.”

But despite Russia’s hardline public stance on Arctic ownership, the Arctic is one area where—even during the Cold War—its relations with North America have been surprisingly warm. In secret diplomatic cables, Russian and Canadian officials took identical positions regarding each other’s sovereignty over the Northwest and Northeast Passages. And in 1990, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed upon a maritime boundary which to this day serves as the basis for a stable relationship in Arctic cooperation.

This legacy of goodwill shed a positive light on the speakers’ predictions for the future of Arctic relations. Byers, who joked that the old Soviet charts he saw during his Arctic voyage were “much better than the Canadian ones today,” stressed the mutual benefit inherent in scientific and geopolitical cooperation.

Baev noted additional opportunities in economic and environmental partnership. The Russian energy giant Gazprom, he said, is in no hurry to move into the Arctic and would be better off waiting for a partner to share in the enormous operational costs of drilling. He added that the pragmatic Putin—never one to place natural interests above national ones—launched a clean-up of the Russian Far North, having said that “for all its severity, the Arctic has the most fragile ecosystem on our planet.”

The Arctic issue is only expected to heat up in the coming years. But with continued cooperation, the conference speakers agreed, international hostilities won’t have to. Conference organizers were pleased to see exchanges and dialogue among participants. See ArcticUNCDuke.com for post-conference resources.

“I really enjoyed the conference and thought it was the best organized and run event that I have been to yet. I’m hoping you will give me the opportunity to come back again!”

-Commander Tony Miller, Deputy Director of Task Force Climate Change, US Navy
Flashback: 
Shared Tables: 
A Triangle Symposium on 
Global and Local Food Studies

by Jacqueline Olich, CSEEES Associate Director
Photos by Donn Young

Welcome to the Table. My, how it has grown. It began as a table for two, when I sat down with Julia Kruse, Executive Director of the Kenan-Flagler Center for International Business Education and Research, to brainstorm: how can we promote discussion about global sustainability on our campus?

CSEEES and CIBER teamed up with Triangle University Food Studies and the Kenan-Flagler Center for Sustainable Enterprise to assemble a group of partners from the UNC and Duke communities. The result was a collaborative symposium that explored key issues in food and sustainability from global perspectives.

On February 28 we set a spectacular Table for the community. Participants in the day’s program hailed from UNC, Duke, NC State, NC A&T, Brown University, University of Texas at Austin, Bayer CropScience, FoodLogiQ and Mother Jones. They brought to the table diverse perspectives and backgrounds—from horticulture, to nutrition, to business, to information technology, to sustainability studies. Kathryn De Master, visiting assistant professor, Environmental Studies, Brown University, addressed the exponential growth of certified ecological farms in Poland since 2000 and the unintended consequences of EU regulations.

Our symposium was a success thanks to the collaboration of new partners, a unique social media outreach component—which included projecting live conference Tweets to create a running dialogue—and significant media attention. In the process, we learned that we all share a vision: we are all change agents on the critical issue of food.

For post-event resources, including photos, presentations, and a list of vendors, see SharedTableSSymp.Wordpress.com

Anna Child, Jacqueline Olich, and Jill Newbold

Fourteen local vendors, including Chicken Bridge Bakery and The Accidental Baker, treated symposium guests to specially prepared samples.

Ann Monastyrsky, Kerry Dutra, and Csaba Marosvari