

Power and Inclusion

Relations of Knowledge and Environmental Monitoring in the Arctic

ABSTRACT This article is a critical study of the planning and design process of the Sustaining Arctic Observing Network (SAON). SAON, in its ambition to build a comprehensive, pan-Arctic monitoring system, seeks to integrate all relevant scientific and environmental monitoring sites in the Arctic, guided by an ethic of inclusion regarding the know-ledge of indigenous Arctic peoples (KIAP). It is argued that the logics of inclusion in play, paradoxically, risks limiting the capacity for Arctic indigenous peoples to control their knowledge and its uses, to monitor the activities and outputs of SAON itself, and to appropriate the SAON system and its data for uses they control. This article also suggests an alternative approach: rather than place KIAP within SAON, it calls for planners to consider establishing knowledge relations between SAON and KIAP so that the distinct status of KIAP—in a position of exteriority to the comprehensive monitoring system—is acknowledged. Within these knowledge relations, differences in the production of knowledge can be effectively recognized, a site can be created for reviewing SAON's monitoring work by local communities and practices, and strategies for open, adaptable data systems for local users can be established.

KEYWORDS Arctic, monitoring, epistemology, environmental politics, science and technology, SAON

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The Technology Imperative of the Cree

Examining Adaptability and Livelihood in Northern Ontario, Canada

ABSTRACT In this article we discuss how the incorporation of selected technologies (i.e., outboard motor, snowmobile) in Northern Ontario profoundly and irrevocably transformed two Cree nations located in the Hudson Bay Lowlands. We demonstrate how this technological integration has provided two remote First Nations in Canada with the ability to adapt to biophysical and socio-cultural changes, thereby sustaining traditional livelihood and providing food security. Interviews conducted in 2006–2010 with the Weenusk First Nation at Peawanuck, and the Washaho First Nation at Fort Severn are used to contextualize the discussion and answer the following research questions: (a) Are a greater or smaller number of people in these two First Nations engaged in subsistence behaviour today than in the past?; (b) Are these harvesters more or less successful?; and (c) Are levels of subsistence consumption different? The findings indicate that while less people are generally participating in traditional subsistence activities, access to traditional foods due to technology remains, for the time being, the same. The sustainability of these activities on the long-term is examined in the conclusion.

KEYWORDS adaptability, food security, health, livelihood, technology, well-being, Ontario, Cree

Fishing Gear Used for River Lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* (L.) Catches

Documenting Rivers that Flow into
the Baltic Sea

Part I, Sweden

ABSTRACT The river lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis* (L.)) is an anadromous fish that has a growth phase in the sea, then migrates up rivers mainly during autumn for spawning next spring. It is during this spawning migration the lampreys are caught in rivers. Lamprey fishing has been documented in the Baltic Sea region at least since the fifteenth century, and some of the fishing gear used has remained largely unchanged for hundreds of years. In recent decades however, new material has replaced wood, although the design of the gear is still often the same as before. In this study lamprey rivers in Sweden, Finland, Latvia and Estonia were visited and the lamprey fishing gear was documented. There are differences in the use of fishing gear both within countries and among countries as regards gear type and the ways in which the fishermen use different fishing techniques to suit the conditions found in various rivers.

KEYWORDS river lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis* (L.), river lamprey fishing, fishing gear, Baltic Sea area
